Simeon Butler,

AT HIS STORE OPPOSITE THE COURT HOUSE *NORTHAMPTON.*

HAS just received from *Dublin* and elsewhere, an extensive assortment of

BOOKS,

Which he will dispose of on as good terms as can be obtained in *Boston* or *New York*—Among which are the following, viz.

DIVINITY.

Abernathy's Discourse, Andrews' Remarks, Allen's Alarms, Abel and Cain, Addison's Works, 3 vols. Evidences, Bibles of all kinds, Blair's Sermons, 2 vols. Bolton's Memoirs, Fourfold State, Two Worlds, Character, Crook in the Lot, Butler's Analogy, Browq's Remains, Concordance Gentle, Bunyan's Difficulties, Pilgrims Progress, Holy War, Grace Abounding, Law and Grace, Burton's Lectures, Baxter's Saints Rest, Call to the Unconverted, Burgh's Dignity of Human Nature, Bellum Armos, Baxter's Poor Man's Help, Benevolence of the Deity, Carelay, the Death of Christ, Chauncey on Salvation, Clark's Scripture Promise, Christian World Unmasked, Cloud of Witnesses, Campbel on Miracles, Catechism of Nature, Christian Oeconomy, Davis' Sermons, 2 vols. Doddridge's Rise and Progress, Sermons, Dunton on Justification, Edwards on Redemption, on the Affections, Will, Twenty Sermons, History of Redemption, Elements of Morality, Estimate of Religion, Oeconomy of Human Life, Flavel's Works, 8 vols. Fordyces' Addresses, Sermons, Fathionable World, Fleming's Difcoufe, Farmer's Friend, Father's Legacy, Gospel Sonnets, Gibs' Contemplations, Hervey's Works, 6 vols. Meditations, A Companion, Boylamaqui on Law, Elpinstal's Nisi Prius, Freeman's Justices Assistant, Clerk's Magazine, PHYSIC. Bell's Surgery Abridg'd, on Ulcers, Buchan's Domestic Medicine, Brown's Elements, Brook's Practice, Cay's Account of the Yellow Fever, Cheffelden's Anatomy, Hieffler's, do. Family Female Physician, MISCELLANEOUS. Art of Speaking, Addison's Works, 3 vols. Aiken's Letters, Blairs Lectures on Rhetoric, 2 vols. Day Abridg'd, Dictionary of History, Dialogues of the Dead, Dryden's Memoirs, Dictionary of Heathen Gods, Book of Knowledge, Bennett's Letters, Citizen of the World, 2 vols. Complete Letter Writer, Cozzo's Fables, Clark's Farriery, Dickie's Selection of Letters, Dana's Selection, Elegy Fables, Oeconomy of Human Life, Feller's Letters, Franklin's Works and Life, Female Spectator, Farmers letters, Family Instructor, Forresters, Goldfmiths Essays and Poems, Gellaway Valls, Gentlemans and Ladys Monitor, Howard's Life, Hoyle's Game's, Junius' Letters, Johnson's lives of the Poets, Jacky Cloth, Keate's Sketches from Nature, Lay Preacher, Loves Surveying, Life of Fletcher, Watts's Works, Prompter, Rights of Women, Ready Reckoner, Smellies Phylosophy, Sterne's Sentimental Journey, Seguin's Morals, Sherlock's difcourfe, Select Play's, Shakespeare's Works, 8 vols. Character, Spectator, 8 vols. Sanford and Merton, Sroberd's Exercife, Secrets of Arts, Three Hundred Animals, Washington's Official Letters, Watt's Miscellaneous Works.

HISTORY, VOYAGES & TRAVELS,

Adam's Ancient Hiftory, Modern, do. American Revolution by Gordon, by Lendrum, Aufons Voyage round the World, A Geographical, commercial and philofophical view of the United States of America, in 4 large Octavo Volumes by the Rev. Wm. Wirter. Bibleap's Hiftory of Newhampfhire, 3 vol. Bayden's Tour through Sicily and Malta, Bruce's Travels to difcover the fource of the Nile, Bowo's Journal, BoffonsNatural Hiftory, Cyrus' Travels, Carver's do. Coxe's view of the United States, Cook Voyages round the World 4 vols. Embaffy to China, French Revolution 2 vols. Gibbon's Hiftory Abridg'd, 2 vols. NOVELS AND POETRY. Airaon, or the Cottage in the woods, Arabian Tales, 4 vols. Anna St. Ives, 4 vols. American Singster, Boyle's Voyages, Bachiful Man, 2 vols. Bage's Barham Downs, Charlotte, Caroline of Litchfield, 2 vols. Conrad, Cecelia, 5 vols. Courtship & Marriage, Don Quixote, 4 vols. Dialogues of Devils, Death of Abercrombie, Evening Amufements, Englifh Hermit, Evelina, 2 vols. Fool of Quality, 5 vols. Fille de Chambre, Fair Hibernian, Gil Blafe, 4 vols. Ghoft feer, Gulliver's Travels, Revived, Homer's Iliad, Haunted Priory, Hiftefs Orphan, Hiftefs, Hiftory of Old Times, Hocus Pocus, Inquifitor, or Invifible Monfe's Geography 2 Vols. Do. Abridg'd, Guthrie's do Salmon's do. Dwight's do. Morfe's Elements of Geography, Brook's Gazetteer, Young's Dictionary, Barrit's do. Johnfon's do. Bailey's do. Perry's do. Entick's do. Boyers French do. Schrevilii Lexicon, Davidson's Virgil, Horace Delphini, Pikes Arithmetic, Do. Abridg'd, ARCHITECTURE. Paine's Pocket Treafory, Practical Builder, Practical Houfe Carpenter, Town and Country Builders Affiftant. PLAYS. Alneyda, Boftou Theatre, 3 Vols. Bold Stroke for a Wife, Cutter of Coleman Street, Committee, Fatle Appearance, Haunted Tour, How to Grow Rich, PAMPHLETS. An Apology for the Bible by Bithop Watfon, Paines age of Reafon firft and fecond Parts, Life of Peter Porcupine, Wafte Land, Wife Men of Gotham, Wonder, Wild Oats, World in a Village, Trial of Thomas Muir, Hamilton Rowan, Joleph Gerald, Watt to Dundas,

STATIONARY.

Medium, Thick Poft, Fools Cap and Letter Paper, Carridge Paper, Blotting Paper, Blank Books of all kinds, Holland Quills by the 100 or 1000, Walkdens Ink-powder Black & Red, Ink Cake, Dutch Sealing Wax, Irish Wafers, Sand and Sand Boxes, Pounce & Pounce Boxes, Pewter Inkstands, Middleton's Black Lead Sliding Pencils, India Rubber, Penknives, Ladies and Gentlemens Pocket Books Red & Black, Memorandum Books, Visiting Cards, Slates and Slate Pencils, Scales and Dividers, Bowsworth's Copper-Plates, Charts and Maps, Gold Leaf, Morocco Leather, &c.

Merchants may be fupplied with moft kinds of School Book, by the Dozen.

Book Binding as ufual.

LIKEWISE,

Beers's Almanack for 1797;

Price 24. per groſs, 2/3 per dozen, 4d Engliſh.

CONTAINING

The Lunations; Conjunctions; Eclipſes; Judgment of Weather; ſitting and ſetting of the Planets; length of days and nights; Courts, &c. Alſo,—the character of Dick Wildgooſe; account of lazy Charles; the Whimſical Sailor; the power of Love, Mirth and Money; the Pumpkin and Paddy; account of a man *going to the Leeward*; curious Adventiſement of Barnbalm new O'Flaherties; Jonathan's Courtſhip; friendly advice to the induſtrious poor, or how to make much of little, in times of ſcarcity; Conſolation for an Old Bachellor; a variety of amuſing Anecdotes—A table, ſhewing the value of any number of cents in Lawful money, from one to one hundred; a table ſhewing the value of any number of Pence from one penny to one hundred; Roads and miles; a table ſhewing the value of Engliſh and Portugeeſe Gold; in dollars, cents and mills; throughout the United States—Value of French and Spaniſh Gold in dollars, cents and mills; Tide Table for New-Haven; Table of intereſt at 6 per cent. &c.

Alſo, THOMAS's Almanack.

Hezekiah Hutchens,

INFORMS his friends that he has juſt received a very handſome ſupply of Winter

GOODS,

Such as Broad Cloths, Elaſticks, Waiſtcoating Serges, Callimancoes of the neweſt fathions—Worſted Stockings, Baizes, and almoſt every other article ſuitable for the ſeaſon; every favour grate fully acknowledged.

Northampton, Nov. 9. 1796.

Samuel Clarke, jun.

INFORMS the publick, that he has juſt received and now open for ſale, at his ſtore oppoſite the court houſe in Northampton, a general aſſortment of European and Hard Ware

GOODS,

which he has determined to ſell at a ſmall advance from the firſt coſt.

Alſo, Choice of Teas, ſubſcribed by the Managers of the Lottery, to inform thoſe gentlemen who have purchaſed Tickets of him in the ſtate of Connecticut, that a further poſtponement will take place after the firſt of December next.

A few Tickets warranted undrawn, to be ſold as above.

Nov. 7. 1796.

Ebenezer Hunt,

HAS juſt received a large and general aſſortment of *Medicines*, among which are moſt kinds of patented Articles ſuch as Steers' Opodeldoc, &c. &c.

ALSO,

Patients' Colours of all ſorts, ſuch as White and red Lead, ſtone and patent Yellow, &c.—Gold Leaf—beſt ground Camwood.—

He has alſo for ſale, beſt French Brandy, Port, Sherry, Lisbon and Malaga Wines.

Liſbon Wine by the quarter Caſk.

Northampton, Nov. 7th, 1796.

Chileab & Windſor Smith,

HAVE LATELY RECEIVED,

A MUCH larger, and more general aſſortment of

English Goods

Than uſual——Among which are,

Brown, Blue and Mix'd Superfine Broad Cloths—Men's and Women's Sattins, various kinds—black Luteſtrings—Taffaties—3 4 and 4 4 Modes—all which they are determined to ſell on as low terms as can be purchaſed in the County—Their Goods are of a good quality, and neweſt faſhions—All cuſtomers and others, are deſired to call and ſee for themſelves.

They are now opening a new aſſortment of Glaſs Ware, which they will ſell unuſually low.

Weſt India GOODS of all kinds very low for cash.

N. B. They want to purchaſe FLAX-SEED and White BEANS, for which, they will pay Cash or SALT, on delivery—if delivered within twenty days; and the higheſt price given.

Hadley, October 25.

Broke or taken out of the

Bible of *Nathan Sprout*, in Hatfield, the 27th of October laſt, a bright bay mare, eleven years old, dark main and tail, is about fifteen hands high, both fore feet right ſhaped, the bare off one of them, is ſomewhat lame—whoever will take up and ſecure ſaid mare, ſo that the owner can have her again, ſhall have ſix dollars reward and all charges paid by

JAREZ AARTLETT.

Chefterfield, Nov. 6. 1796.

Taken up by the ſubſcriber

a three year old MARE, about fourteen hands high, a natural Trotter, of a bright ſorrel with a white ſtripe in the face one white hind foot, with a little white on one fore foot,—the owner is deſired to prove property, pay trouble & charges and take away ſaid Mare. BENJAMIN IRELEY.

Chefterfield, Nov. 3. 1796.

Isaac Gere,

Watch and Clock-Maker,

RETURNS his moſt ſincere thanks to his former employers; and informs them and the public in general, that he has received from *London* and *New York*, a large aſſortment of warranted and low priz'd *Engliſh, Genevea* and *French*

WATCHES,

of the following deſcription—viz.—Capt'd and Jewel'd, Day of the Month and Second Watches, with elegant Gold Hands—Plain, do. with Figured Faces, and both Gold and Gilt Hands—Gilt, do. do.—Prices from TWELVE to THIRTY-FIVE DOLLARS.—A well choſen aſſortment of Gilded and Steel Watch Chains—Seals and Keys—Ladies Gilt and Mourning Pendants, Lockets and Pins—Silver Thimbles, with Steel Tops, and an approved kind—Garnet Rings—Plated Snuff Tongs—Enamel'd Snuff Boxes—Gentlemens Steel Shere Buttons, &c. &c.

HE ALSO MANUFACTURES

CLOCKS,

of the following deſcription—viz.—Chime Clocks, that perform ſeven tunes—ſhift themſelves to a different tune every twenty-four hours through the week—to a ſolemn tune on Sunday—ſhow the Moon's age, day of the month, hours, minutes and ſeconds—ſet themſelves off to play a tune every four hours, and can be ſet to play at pleaſure—The Bells and Faces are imported from the beſt Manufactories in *London* and *Birmingham*—Common Eight-day Clocks, with and without the moon; and Cafes of every price furniſhed, if wiſhed for.

Thoſe gentlemen who will be ſo kind as to call for Cards, they are retarded in *Boſton* or *New York*.

N. B. CLOCKS and WATCHES carefully repaired: and particular attention paid to their performance.

Northampton, Nov. 2, 1796.

NEW-YORK AND VERMONT STAGES.

THE Proprietors of this Line of Stages inform the Publick, that they intend ſtarting a Line of Stages from NEW-YORK, to BENNINGTON, in Vermont, by the way of *King's Bridge, White Plains, Bedford, Salem, Franklin*, (formerly Frederick's Town) *Dover, Sharon, Salisbury, Sheffield, Great-Barrington, Stockbridge, Lenox, Pittsfield, Lanesborough, New-Aſhford, Williamſtown, Pownal*, to Bennington—to commence running from New-York and Bennington on MONDAY the ſeventh day of NOVEMBER enſuing; and to ſtart from New York and Bennington every Monday, Wedneſday and Friday, at ſix o'clock in the morning, and proceed the firſt days to Bedford and Stockbridge, and the next evening the northern and ſouthern Stages meet at or near Dover. The fare for each paſſenger through the line, NINE DOLLARS: Five CENTS per mile for War Paſſengers; 14lb baggage gratis; 150lb. general to a paſſenger—Proprietors not accountable for any baggage recovered.

For ſeats inquire at Mr. SEELEY's Stage-Houſe, Naſſau Street, on the corner of John Street, *New-York*, and at Mr. DEMMING's Tavern in *Bennington*, and at the different Stage Houſes on the way, where the fare is to be paid.

DANIEL HALSY,
JOSEPH COLES FIELD,
JRA SEYMOUR,
JOHN STODDARD,
} *Proprietors.*

N. B. The above route is the ſhorteſt and moſt direct route through to Canada; and ſo far the beſt for the diſtance known in the ſtate of New-York or Maſſachuſetts; the accommodations good, and the fare 50 per cent. lower than is charged on any other line.

October 17, 1796.

The Publick are hereby

informed, that the ſubſcribers have this day entered into a partnerſhip for the purpoſe of purchaſing and grinding bark, under the firm of WILLIAM EDWARDS and Company, and they will give the higheſt price for oak, hemlock & birch bark delivered at their mill near Mr. *Nathaniel Edwards*'s—and they individually regard all perſons who have engaged them bark to deliver it at their mill, if convenient, as it will ſave them the trouble of tranſporting it there—they have a perſon conſtantly attending at the mill, who will receive and receipt for the bark—whoſe receipts, ſhall be anſwered by either of the company.

THOMAS BRIDGMAN,
AARON RICE,
WILLIAM EDWARDS.

Northampton, November 23, 1796.

For-Sale,

A LOT of LAND lying in *Williamſburgh* a little ſouth of the Meetinghouſe, with a Dwelling-Houſe, Tan works, &c. on the ſame. The above will be ſold on reaſonable terms.—Enquire of—

ELISHA MORTON.

Williamſburgh, Nov. 8. 1796.

We the ſubſcribers, being

appointed Commiſſioners by the Hon. *Ebenezer Porter* Eſq. Judge of Probate, &c. for the County of Hampſhire, to receive and examine the claims of the creditors to the eſtate of SAMUEL PAIN, late of Aſhfield, deceaſed, (repreſented inſolvent) and twelve months being allowed from the 11th of October inſt. to bring in their claims—Hereby give notice that we ſhall attend that buſineſs at the houſe of Mr. *Zenas Elmer*, in Aſhfield, on the laſt Mondays of November, December and September next, from 2 to 6 o'clock in the after noon.

JESSE EDSON,
JEREMIAH DUNBAR,
SAMUEL ELMER, Jun.
} *Commiſſioners.*

All perſons indebted to ſaid Eſtate are requeſted to make immediate payment to

JEREMIAH LOOK, *Executor.*

Aſhfield, October 21. 1796.

Woolen Check.

THOSE Perſons who have engaged BRIGHT WOOLEN SHIRTING to the ſubſcribers, are requeſted to ſend it in by the 15th of Nov. inſt. After that time none will be received, till the ceaſing fall.

DANIEL BUTLER.

Northampton, Nov. 2, 1796.

Hampshire Gazette.

PRINTED AT NORTHAMPTON (MASSACHUSETTS,) BY WILLIAM BUTLER.

—Vol. XL—] WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 23, 1796. [—No. 534—]

NOTICE is hereby given to the non-reſident Proprietors of Lands in the town of *Wendell*, in the County of *Hampſhire*, that their Lands are taxed in the Bills committed to me, the Subſcriber, Collector of ſaid town, for the year 1795, to collect in the reſpective ſums.

Names.	No. Acres.	State.	Town and County.	Highways.	School.
Duncan Stewart's Heirs,	134	0	5	0	0
Samuel Bridgham,	100	0	4	0	0
John Severance,	200	0	8	0	0
Thomas Dawrowller,	134	0	5	0	0
Seville Moſeley,	100	0	4	0	0

Unleſs the ſaid Taxes are paid to me, the Subſcriber, on or before the firſt day of December next, I ſhall proceed to diſtrain ſo much of the Land as will ſatisfy the ſame, with intereſt and neceſſary charges, at the houſe of JONATHAN CROCKER, Innholder in ſaid *Wendell*.

Sale to begin at 10 o'clock in the forenoon.

SAMUEL REED, *Collector for Wendell, for 1795.*

Wendell, October 20, 1796.

MARTINSBURGH, (*Vir.*) OCT. 20.

At a meeting of the Inhabitants of Shepherd's Town and its vicinity, on the 6th day of October, 1796:

Reſolved, that an Addreſs be preſented to the Preſident of the United States of America, expreſſive of the grateful ſenſe we entertain of the faithful and important ſervices, both in the cabinet and in the field, which in the courſe of a long life he has rendered to his country. Reſolved, that Kearſley and Joſeph Swearington, Eſq'rs. be appointed in behalf of this meeting to preſent the following Addreſs,

SIR,

Amidſt the tribute of grateful reſpect which does and will forroad you from all quarters, the Inhabitants of Shepherd's-Town and its vicinity, by their Committee, beg leave to offer theirs with equal ſincerity and fervency, with any that can be preſented to you. Having ſeen your Addreſs of the 17th inſtano, to the people of the United States we beg leave to approach you on this occaſion, with ſentiments of the higheſt regard for your pub lic as well as private character. We muſt ſincerely regret that the time is ſo near when you propoſe to finiſh your political career, and when the important truſt you have ſo long managed with a fidelity and wiſdom unexampled in the annals of former ages, muſt be committed to another hand,

What the conſequences of this change may be, we have not political diſcernment enough to foreſee; but we cannot help looking forward to the eventful period with trembling anxiety. We are however, much ſupported by the pleaſing hope that a good Providence, which has ſo often interpoſed in our behalf in various ways, particularly in raiſing you up to conduct our troops to victory, in a way undertaken for the defence of our violated rights, and to preſerve by your counſels in the cabinet, what has been acquired in the field, will not forſake us. It alſo alleviates our anxiety when we conſider, that you have already conducted the veſſel through more than one dangerous ſtorm; a leſs ſkilful pilot may perhaps be equal to the talk of navigating in leſs turbid waters.

While we admire your fegacity in diſcerning the true intereſt of our riſing empire, and your firmneſs in purſuing thoſe plans which appeared to you neceſſary for promoting that intereſt, notwithſtanding the many obſtructions laid in your way, both by inſidious enemies and miſtaken friends of our happy conſtitution, it is with great pleaſure we congratulate you upon the proſpect which they have been attended:

Nor in the ſhades of that retirement which you now contemplate, ſhall we conſider you as entirely removed from the guardianſhip of our political intereſts. Your invaluable addreſs, which is the germ of our political creed, will, we truſt, in ſome meaſure, ſupply the place of your perſonal inſpection and care. The juſt and accurate ſtatement you have therein given of our general political intereſts, and the preciſion with which you have marked out the numerous rocks and quickſands in our way, will we make no doubt, be of ſignal advantage to us and to our poſterity, while the American empire laſts, and very much facilitate the accompliſhment of your pious and fervent aſpirations, That our union and brotherly affection may be perpetual—that the free conſtitution, which is the work of our own hands, may be faithfully maintained—That its adminiſtration in every department, may be tempered with wiſdom and meaſure, and that the happineſs of the people of theſe States, under the bleſſings of liberty may be compleat, by ſo careful a preſervation and purpoſe dent a uſe of this bleſſing, as will acquire to them the glory of recommending it to the applauſe, the affection, and adoption of every nation that is yet a ſtranger to it.

May every bleſſing which you anticipate in retirement, be experienced without alloy, and all that happineſs which is the juſt reward of a long life, devoted with an upright zeal to the ſervice of your country, attend you to the end of your days, and may you then be received to a manſion of everlaſting reſt.

In behalf of the Inhabitants of Shepherd's Town, and its vicinity, we beg leave to ſubſcribe ourſelves, with every ſentiment of grateful reſpect and eſteem,

Sir, your moſt obedient,
And affectionate humble ſervants,
JOSEPH SWEARINGTON
The Preſident of the United States.

Mount Vernon, 12th October 1796.

GENTLEMEN,

I give you the trouble of communicating the anſwer (herewith ſent) to the addreſſes from the Inhabitants of Shepherd's-Town and its vicinity.

I preſs you, at the ſame time to accept my thanks for the obliging, and (for me) flattering manner in which you have expreſſed their ſentiments.

With eſteem and regard,
I am, Gentlemen,
Your obedient ſervant,
G. WASHINGTON.

John Kearſley and Joſeph Swearington, Eſquires.

To the Inhabitants of Shepherd's Town, and its vicinity.

GENTLEMEN,

With great ſenſibility I receive your polite and affectionate addreſs of the 6th inſtant.

That beneficent Providence, which, has hitherto proſpered us in peace, and increaſed our proſperity, will not, I truſt, withdraw its protecting hand, while we, on our part, endeavour to merit a continuance of its favors.

Equally perſuaded am I, that no inconvenience will reſult from my retreat to the walks of private life.—The good ſenſe of my countrymen will always diſcern, and can never be at a loſs to chooſe a fit character to adminiſter the executive government of the United States.

It has been my good fortune, through the courſe of my civil and military employments, to have met the approbation of my country, my wiſhes will be conformated, and I ſhall have found the only reward I ever had in view.

For the favourable ſentiments you have expreſſed for me, and for your kind wiſhes; I ſincerely thank you; and reciprocate with great cordiality, my vows for your welfare.

G. WASHINGTON.

United States, 12th October, 1796.

AUTHENTIC.

The Miniſter Plenipotentiary of the French Republic near the United States of America, to the French Citizens who reſide or travel in the ſaid United States.

CITIZENS,

FROM the dawn of our revolution, the tri-colored cockade has been the rallying point of thoſe energetic men, whoſe generous efforts gave the firſt blows to arbitrary power. At their call, the French nation bent for centuries under the yoke, ſhook off that long drow ſineſs, twenty-four millions of men adopted that auguſt ſymbol, they exclaimed, "we ſhall be free," and all oppoſition was defeated and the throne tumbled down to the duſt, and all Europe armed againſt them, has been vanquiſhed.

The Republic decorate all her citizens with thoſe national colors, the ſacred ſymbol of liberty which they have won.

Frenchmen who are ſilent from their native land, ought not amidſt nations allied with theirs, to lay aſide the diſtinctive mark which by making them known, ſecure to them this protection and reciprocal reſpect guaranteed by our treaties with thoſe nations.

Thoſe who, from a guilty indifference, ſhould flight that right, exempt themſelves from that duty—thoſe ſhould lay no claim to that protection, they would renounce the ſupport of the agents of the Republic. But, Citizens, I am perſuaded that at the call of the miniſter of the French Republic, you will haſten to put on a ſymbol of a liberty, which is the fruit of eight years toils and privations, and of five years victories.

Thus, you will ſignalize thoſe ſtill more degraded beings, who being ſold to the enemies of the Republic drag from clime to clime, a life overwhelmed with miſery and contempt——wretches whom biſtory will not call to remembrance, except to perpetuate their diſgrace.

The oft re'd the French characters, the national protection, will not be granted to any Frenchman hat thoſe, who perfectly ſenſible of the dignity attached to the title of citizen, ſhall take a pride in wearing conſtantly the tri-colored cockade. The Executive Directory of the French Republic have pronounced thus. Being the organ of their decrees I communicate them with pleaſure to my fellow citizens. As for thoſe who, although Frenchmen born have ceaſed to be Frenchmen, I do not ſpeak to them; the public voice will inform them of their exciuſion.

Done at Philadelphia, the 12th Brumaire, the fifth year of the French Republic, one and indiviſible.

(Signed) P. A. ADET.

PROVIDENTIAL OCCURRENCE.

PLYMOUTH, (Eng.) SEPT. 7.

A very ſingular and providential occurrence happened during his Majeſty's ſhip Spitfire's laſt croize, from which the arrived here laſt Sunday evening. On Thurſday laſt, while ſhe was lying to on the French coaſt, the man on the look out at the maſt head deſcribed a boat as alſo a brig, on which the Spitfire bore towards them, but in a few minutes came on to think a fog that came on laſt night for both: on Friday afternoon the watch diſcovered the boat again, between the ſhip and the French land, and made towards her and after ſome time got within hail of her, and ordered the perſon that was on board to come along ſide, which he did, and went on board the Spitfire, when to the aſtoniſhment of every perſon who heard the ſtory, they found that the boat had drifted there from the Engliſh coaſt. The boat is very ſmall, not more than 12 feet long; and the boy that was taken up in laſt, ſon of a gardener, of Fowey in Cornwall, aged not more than fifteen years old. The account given of himſelf and his voyage was as follows:—That on Monday evening, the 29th ult. he went from the harbour of Fowey with an intention of fiſhing for congers; that he rowed about the diſtance of two miles from the ſhore and then came to anchor; and, after fiſhing there ſome little while ſucceſs, he diſcovered that his boat was adrift, and on turning round to purſue, he found that the rope to which the anchor was faſtened had parted; the night being dark, and the wind blowing freſh off ſhore, before day light he loſt ſight of the Engliſh land: he had nothing in the boat but two ſmall paddles, with which he exerted himſelf till one of them broke when he was reduced to the neceſſity of ſteering before the wind and ſea; this he continued to do until the Friday afternoon, that Providence directed the Spitfire to his relief; he was at the time almoſt in ſight of the French, about of the Iſle of Ras; but

to all probability never could have reached it, ere laſt few minutes after he was on board, the fog came on again ſo very thick, the wind at the ſame time increaſing to a freſh gale, that nothing but a miracle could have preſerved him to the next day. It appears, that to ſuſtain nature during this perilous voyage, the fiſh he had caught he laid on the thwarts of the boat, and as the thin pans of them got dry by ſun and wind, ſo he eat it off and eat it; and this was the only nouriſhment he received during the four days and nights that he was driſting on the ocean. The remains of the fiſh he threw overboard juſt before he was boarded; as, when he was ſeen on the Friday, he was laying to wind, and dipping the water out of the boat with his cap having ſhipped a few.

The brig that was ſeen near him on the Thurſday, the boy had ſpoke, and earneſtly requeſted they would throw him a biſcuit on board his boat, but they were deaf to his entreaties, and paſſed on to the Weſtward. Capt. Seymour, as a man of great humanity, treated the boy with much kindneſs, and ſent him home this morning to his parents, who reſide in Portland, has been in the greateſt diſtreſs on his account ever ſince the evening he left him.

THE JEWS.

The petition of the Jews in Holland, to be put on a footing with other inhabitants to point of rights and priviliges, is, we learn, granted by the Convention. We rejoice at the progreſs of reaſon, and that all diſtinction between religious ſects is likely to be broken down. No people have ſuffered more oppreſſion from the bigotry of Chriſtians, than the Jews, who have in every country been plundered, inſulted, baniſhed, and exile, and deprived of the rights granted to other citizens. The United States have been the firſt to extend the rights of man to all ſects without diſcrimination, and it is with great ſatisfaction, we obſerve the nations of Europe rejecting the barbarous prejudices of antiquity, and granting freedom to all men. Such influences of liberality are here and there interſperſed among the ſcenes of cruelty and deſpotiſm that diſfigure the revolutionary ſcenes of Europe, and at times, relieve the eye of humanity, fatigued with the diſguſting view of perpetual deſolation and diſtreſs.

"Take ye wiſe men, and underſtanding, and known among your tribes, and I will make them ruler over you."

THE great Patron of the Jews not only inſcribed on the ſacred tables the grand outlines of morality, but condeſcended to frame for that people a political conſtitution. But it was not enough to inſcribe wholeſome laws, a wiſe like wiſe eſſential to have them wiſely adminiſtered. This could not be effected by minds of the ordinary caſt. Neither the ſimple, the raſh, nor the obſcure men of Paleſtine were, in the opinion of Omniſcience, qualified for the work of government. Hence the ſelection of ſo high, ſo perfevering, and ſo tempting a nature, that few heads were profound enough to penetrate its receſs; and fewer hearts pure enough to reſiſt its corruption. Still it was indiſpenſable, however delicate and difficult, to elect from the maſs of men ſome who ſhould dictate to the chief; who, as captains of hundreds and the captains of thouſands, and the judges of the people. Now, were we to read from hiſtory to extreme age, the volumes of Vattel, of Puffendorf, of Machiavel, or Bodine, and were political truth the ſole buſineſs of life, it would be in vain to ſeek for a rule of election more accurate than that preſcribed in the text. Whether Jews, or Gentiles, whether thoſe of old time, or thoſe of latter ages, are the ſubjects, upright will be their rulers, who are not only wiſe and ſagacious men, but ſo known among the tribes" as to be in general celebrity.

We ſhall add to theſe reflections, which ſeem to accord more with the ſabine, than with the church by adverting to the preſent exciting epoch in the American hiſtory. The contemplated reſignation of Waſhington, the exiſtence of a popular faction in our government, the jarring pretenſions of different candidates for high and reſpectible eſtim, the hopes of ſome, the fears of others, and the anxiety of all; theſe things ſeem to ſtand on a perilous edge, and ſober men look ſad and are thoughtful.

Now, the remedy for the loſs of a great and good man, is to endeavor, as far as poſſible, to obtain a deſerving ſucceſſor. The antidote to the poiſon of faction muſt conſiſt in the diſcoveries of its ſtrength, and the clafh of competition may be precluded, by forgetting party, private, and local intereſts, and giving the general ſuffrage for men of genius and integrity. That form of government cannot fail to be ſtable, whoſe officers are peace and well-diſpoſed, in the choice of our chief, Americans, if ye take wiſe men, and underſtanding, and known among your tribes, ye need not tremble for the ark of Federaliſm.

Although Iconcur with that ſage Oriental, who ſaith that "a great men are not ALWAYS wiſe, neither do the aged underſtand judgment," yet I ſhould think a man of diſtinction and years, better qualified for a ruler, than a new and a young man.

A roler of pure morals, and ardent piety, every rational ſubject muſt prefer to a Deiſt, and a Lati-