TO CÆLIA.

TELL me, my Cælia, why so coy,
Of men so much afraid :
Cælia, 'tis better far to die
A mother than a maid.

The rose, when, past its damask hue,
Is always out of favor ;
And when the plum hath lost its blue,
It loofes too its flavor.

To vernal flow'rs the rolling years
Returning beauty brings ;
But faded once, thou'lt bloom no more,
Nor know a second spring.

MORAL EXTRACT.

NEIGHBORS and Friends are a clafs of *facial connection*, demanding a reciprocity of affection, kindneſs, mutual aid and aſſiſtance.

So great is the number and population of the human ſpecies—ſuch the nature of the ſoil, the danger of enemies, and accommodations for buſineſs, that in general, they find it convenient and neceſſary to cluſter in to vicinities and neighborhoods. In theſe, interference of intereſt, tattling, evil-ſpeaking, neglect, and a thouſand accidents, are apt to excite jealouſies, diſaffection and jangling.

The rule for maintaining good neighborhood, is, for every one to do to others, as they would have others do to them—to ſpeak evil of no man—to reveal no ſecrets nor be officious in other people's matters—to be occaſionally obliging, and careful to return benefits—To take heed of giving offence, and never take it without good reaſon—to harbor no groundleſs ſurmiſe, nor retain a ſilent, ſullen diſlike—to reward not evil—to be ready to forgive, and gloriouſly paſs over a little affront or ſuppoſed tranſgreſſion—to be ambitious for excelling others in every act of goodneſs, accounting it more bleſſed to do good than to have it returned; to give than to receive from others.

To be neighbourly and friendly is one ſtroke in a good character. The good man ſheweth favor, and lendeth : and the good neighbor takes care to make a ſeaſonable return of his loan.

OF RELIGION.

IT may be obſerved, in proportion as men looſe the animoſity derived from difference of ſect, they become more attached to the fundamental parts of religion. We have leſs zeal than our anceſtors, but we have more chriſtian charity ; that philanthropy which diſtinguiſhes the preſent age, and which was quite unknown in the moſt refined periods of Greece and Rome, is the real fruits of the goſpel—Thoſe fine effuſions of ſenſibility, which characteriſe the works of Sterne and Roſſeau, are all derived from this precept, "*Love thy neighbor.*"

It is the philanthrophic writings of the preſent day that have effected the French revolution ; it is that general horror which is now felt as oppreſſion by all that are not intereſted in it ; but from whence this horror, unknown to antiquity, can be derived but from that religion which delights in relieving the oppreſſed ?

Who can ſpeak of religion without calling to mind Dr. Blair ?

"So predominant indeed is this ſpirit (univerſal charity) throughout the chriſtian diſpenſation, that even the vices and corruption of men have not been able together to defeat its tendency. Though that diſpenſation is far from having hitherto produced its full effect upon the world, yet we can clearly trace its influence in humanizing the manners of men : Remarkable in this reſpect is the victory, which it has gained over thoſe powers of violence and cruelty which belong to the infernal kingdom. Wherever chriſtianity prevails it has diſcouraged, and in *ſome degree abliſhed ſlavery.* It has refined human nature from that ignominious yoke under which, in former ages, the one half of mankind groaned. It has introduced more equality between the two ſexes, and rendered the conjugal union more rational and happy ; it has abated the ferociouſneſs of war ; it has mitigated the right of deſpotiſm ; mitigated the cruelty of puniſhment ; in a word, has reduced mankind from their ancient barbariſy, into a more humane and gentle ſtate."

A CHILD LOST.

I LEFT my Child, named Margaret Hogan, aged about four years, laſt ſpring, with a certain Nicholas Williams, a Frenchman, then living near Liberty-Town, for him to take care of until I returned from Philadelphia, to which place I was then going on buſineſs. And now, on my return, find that ſaid Williams is moved away, with my child, to ſome place that all my vigilance has failed in finding out. Therefore any perſon who can give account where the ſaid Williams now reſides or can be found, and will take the trouble to convey ſuch intelligence to the Printer in Hagar's town, (Vir.) will thereby confer a moſt laſting obligation on a poor diſconſolate Mother, thus bereaved of her Child, and who has no reward to offer other than gratitude.

N. B. Said Williams is a Silverſmith, but moſtly follows peddling ; and I am told, that he and his Wife (who is an Iriſh woman) call the child their own.

☞ The different Printers in the United States, who poſſeſs a ſympathy for the maternal feelings, will be pleaſed to publiſh the above.

Octo. 17, 1792.

TAKE NOTICE!

WHEREAS Lovice, wife of me the ſubſcriber, has forſook my houſe without any juſt cauſe ; All perſons are warned againſt harboring or truſting her on my account, for I declare that I will pay no debt which ſhe may Contract after this date.

JOSEPH TUTTLE.

South-Hadley, Nov. 27, 1792.

BENJAMIN PRESCOTT,

IS now opening a very extenſive and beautiful aſſortment of Engliſh and India

GOODS,

conſiſting of

Superfine, and ſecond Broadcloths of the moſt faſhionable colours.
Foreſt and Elaſtick do.
Swanſkins and Coatings,
Baizes and Flannels,
Roſe Blankets,
Thickſetts and Velvets,
Royal Rib,
Sattinetts and Laſtings,
Plain and figur'd Toilinetts,
Satin Beaver.
Swanſdown, Veſt Shapes,
Scarlet Longſile for trimming Ladies Cloaks,
Callimancoes,
Shalloons, Durants, and Tammies, of all colours.
Morceens and Cambletts,
Linnens, and Brown Holland.
Satin and Modes,
Plain and Striped Muſlins,
Blue, White, Pink, and Green Sarcenetts,
Lawn and Cambricks,
Shawls of various kinds,
Calliceos and Chintzes,
Sewing Silk and Twiſt,
Black and Figur'd Ribbons.
Black Lace,
Barcelona and other handkerchiefs,
White Edgings,
Ladies Black Beaver Hatts,
do. Hermit do. do.
Men's white Lamb Gloves,
do. Woodſtock, do.
do. Beaver do.
do. Venetion do.
do. Habit, do.
Silk and Worſted Mitts,
Worſted Hoſe.

HARDWARE.

Smith's Anvils, and Vices,
Croſs Cut Saws,
Hand and Tennant do.
Saſh and Compaſs do.
Sheet Iron, Shovels and Spades,
Sad Irons, Screw Augers,
Files and Raſps, from 4 to 16 inches.
A complete aſſortment of Buckles and Buttons,
H and HL Hinges,
Patent Hinges, Braſs do.
Butts and Screws,
Covered and other Eſcutcheons.
Penknives,
Razors, do in caſes,
Razor Straps and caſes,
Locks of all kinds,
Plated and other Spurrs,
Taylor's Shears,
Common do. Sheep do.
Sciſſars,
Led Pots, and Crucibles,
Braſs Locks, Knobs, and Thumb Latches.
Center and Pod Bitts,.
A large aſſortment of Caſe Knives.
Carving do.
Braſs headed Shovels and Tongs, Common do.
Rolls of various kinds,
Slates and Pencils.
Sleigh Bells, Curry Combs,
Candle Sticks of different kinds,
Steel Snuffers, Spike and other Gimblets.
Steel and other Tobacco Boxes,
Temple and other Spectacles.
Carpenters and Joiners Tools.
Shoe-Makers, do.
Chapel Needles, of all numbers.
An aſſortment of Tea Trays
Wine Waiters, and Snuffer Trays.
Writing and Letter Paper,
Dutch Quills,
Sealing Wax, and Wafers,
Pound and other Pins,
8 by 6 and 7 by 9 window Glaſs.
Weaver's bruſhes, do.
Hearth, do. Duſting, do.
Shoe, do. Houſe, do.
Fleſh, do. Wax, do.
Bottle, and Tooth, do.

ALSO,

An aſſortment of GLASS, CROCKERY and STONE WARE—WOOL and COTTON CARDS, wholeſale and retail.

Northampton, Dec. 12, 1792.

WRIGHT and STODDARD,

HAVE juſt received at their Stores in Northampton and Weſtampton, a general aſſortment of

GOODS,

ſuitable for the preſent ſeaſon, which they will ſell as reaſonable as at any Store in this County.

They receive moſt kinds of County produce in payment.

N. B. Cash, and the higheſt price given for SALTS of LYE.

Northampton, December 12, 1792.

STRAYED from the ſubſcriber the ſummer paſt, a yearling STEER, a Brownish color, with ſome white about him, marked with a crop in the left ear, two holes through the ſame.—Whoever will give information of ſaid Steer, or bring him to the ſubſcriber, ſhall be handſomely rewarded.

PHARES CLARK.

Northampton, Decemb. 12, 1792.

THE Members of the corporation called the Proprietors of the Locks and Canals on Connecticut River, in the County of Hampſhire, are hereby notified, That a meeting of ſaid corporation will be holden at the Houſe of Capt. Samuel Clarke, Innholder, in Northampton, on Monday the twenty-fourth day of December current, at one o'clock in the afternoon, then and there to act on the following matters, viz :

To receive reports from any agents or committees, appointed to procure further advice and information on the buſineſs of canalling, and to procure further ſurveys of the places propoſed for making ſuch canals.

To determine whether the Corporation will take any further meaſures at preſent for obtaining further information from any perſons ſuppoſed to be experienced in ſuch buſineſs.

To conſider the expediency of making any ſpeedy proviſion of Timbers, tools, implements, and other articles neceſſary for carrying on the buſineſs in the next ſpring and ſummer, and to appoint agents or committees, to procure the ſame, and to raiſe monies to defray the charges thereof, and to raiſe any further monies, that may be needed for any other purpoſes relative to the ſaid general deſign—and to make any other votes, orders and reſolutions on the ſaid buſineſs, that may be then thought proper.

JOHN WORTHINGTON, Preſident.
J. DWIGHT,
J. WILLIAMS,
B. PRESCOTT. } Directors.

December 10, 1792.

Levi Shephard,

HAS LATELY RECEIVED A LARGE SUPPLY OF WEST-INDIA & NEW-ENGLAND RUM.

HE HAS ALSO FOR SALE

MADEIRA, SHERRY, } WINES. { FYAL, MALAGA,

A QUANTITY OF EXCELLENT GIN.
FRENCH BRANDY.

SPICES of all kinds, LOAF and BROWN SUGAR, RAISINS, TURKEY FIGS, beſt HYSON and BOHEA TEA, SPANISH INDIGO.

DRUGS & MEDICINES,

AS USUAL.

DYING WOODS and DRUGS for CLOTHIERS of almoſt every kind. PAINTER'S COLOURS, by the quantity, FLAX SEED OIL, by the barrel or gallon, SPIRITS of TURPENTINE, VARNISH and PUTTY, PITCH, TAR and ROSIN, a general aſſortment of HARDWARE, a variety of beautiful LOOKING-GLASSES, Philadelphia and Swedith IRON beſt of Engliſh and American bliſter'd STEEL, German do. 9 by 7, 8 by 6, Window Glaſs. 20, 10, & 8d Nails. Likewiſe—a complete aſſortment of

Engliſh and India Goods.

A number of BED SACKS, with ſuitable cord to lace them to the Bedſtead, which are made of the beſt duck.

WANTED a quantity of BEES-WAX, and SHIPPING FURRS, for which CASH will be paid.

N. B. Many of the above GOODS may be had on 3 months credit, or on contracts for FLAX, (or other produce) as ſaid Shephard, deſigns to purſue the Dutch Manufacture with greater attention than uſual, of conſequence he will want a very large quantity of FLAX that is well dreſſed, the preſent year.

Northampton, November 14, 1792.

Malt Works.

THE ſubſcriber begs leave to inform the public, that he has procured an Engliſh Maltſter, one who has ſerved a regular apprenticeſhip at that buſineſs, ſtarting himſelf that he ſhall be able to give entire ſatisfaction—is now ready to receive Barley, thoſe who with Malt in exchange, ſhall be ſupplied as faſt as it can be made and in general on delivery of the Barley. Grain and other Pay to the ſatisfaction of the Seller will be given to thoſe who with to diſpoſe of their Barley, by the Public's Humble Servant,

B. PRESCOTT.

N. B. One thouſand buſhels of CHARCOAL, free from brands, is wanted, in the courſe of this & the next month.

Northampton, Dec. 12, 1792.

ELEAZAR, & W. PORTER,

HAVE now received a large and uſeful aſſortment of Engliſh and Weſt-India

GOODS,

Which they will ſell on the loweſt terms for Cash and moſt kinds of Produce.

They have likewiſe for ſale,

Painter's Colours, Dying Drugs, and Drugs and Medicines. Want ſtill to purchaſe, Pork and Beef, for which good Pay will be made.

ALL Perſons indebted to the ſubſcribers whoſe accounts and obligations are of more than one years ſtanding are deſired to make immediate payment.

ELEAZAR and Wm. PORTER.

Hadley, Dec. 4, 1792.

Simeon Butler,

RESPECTFULLY informs the Public, that he has juſt commenced the buſineſs of BOOK BINDING in this town, nearly oppoſite the new School-Houſe, where he purpoſes to carry it on in all its various Branches ; having been regularly bred to the buſineſs, he flatters himſelf, he ſhall be able to give entire ſatisfaction to all who may pleaſe to favor him with their commands. Merchants Account Books ruled to any pattern, may be had on the ſhorteſt Notice : Old Books re-bound on reaſonable terms.

HE HAS FOR SALE,

Pſalm Books, Webſter's Spelling Books, all parts, by the dozen or ſingle, at the ſame price as they can be bought for in Hartford,—Writing Paper, Account Books of different ſizes. Ink-Powder, Sealing-wax, Bibles, Teſtaments, Entick's Dictionary, Bennett's Letters, Chap-Books—A variety of Books ſuitable for children, &c. &c. Any of the above articles, or Caſh, given in exchange for Rags.

Northampton, Dec. 12, 1792.

TAKE NOTICE.

ALL Perſons indebted to the Eſtate of *Oliver Partridge*, Eſq. late of Hatfield, deceaſed, are deſired to call on the ſubſcriber, that their accounts may be adjuſted.

SAMUEL PARTRIDGE, 2d. Executor.

Hatfield, Dec. 17, 1792.

WANTED to Purchaſe,
A QUANTITY of LEAF

TOBACCO,

For which good pay will be made, by
JOSEPH CLAPP, jun.

Eaſtampton, Dec. 19, 1792.

CASH and the higheſt price given for BEES-WAX, by the printer hereof.

Northampton, Nov. 1792.

Hampshire Gazette.

NORTHAMPTON, (*Maſſachuſetts*) PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY WILLIAM BUTLER.

Vol. VII.] WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 2, 1793. [NUMB. 321.

Proceedings of Congreſs.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 29.

MR. White reported a bill to regulate trade and intercourſe with the Indian Tribes—which was twice read, and committed for Monday next.

Mr. Williamſon gave notice that he ſhould at a future day, move for a committee to bring in a bill to amend the act eſtabliſhing a copper coinage.

A letter was communicated by the Speaker, from the Treaſurer of the United States, incloſing his ſpecie account for the quarter, ending September 30, 1792 read, and ordered to be printed.

In committee of the whole on the report of the Secretary of the Treaſury, relative to the appropriations neceſſary for the ſupport of government for the year 1793, including the incidental expenſes.—Mr. Sedgwick in the chair.

The report was read by the chairman.

A motion was made for the committee to riſe, that further time may be allowed to examine the items of the eſtimate, and that members might come prepared with propoſitions conformable to the report after ſuch examination.

Another motion was made, that the committee ſhould riſe for the purpoſe of a reference to a ſelect committee.

Theſe motions were objected to on different principles. It was urged that the committee ought to enter on the buſineſs immediately—and where articles created which wanted explanation, they might paſs them over, for the future examination.

The motion for the committee's riſing was agreed to.

Mr. W. Smith, moved that the committee of the whole ſhould be diſcharged for the preſent, and that a ſelect committee ſhould be appointed to examine particularly into the items of the eſtimate, and report to the houſe.—This motion was ſuperſeded, after ſome debate, by a motion that the committee of the whole ſhould have leave to ſit again, which was carried.

Mr. Fitzſimons moved the following reſolution :—That the Preſident of the United States be requeſted to cauſe eſſays and other proper experiments to be made at the Mint of the United States, of the gold and ſilver coins of England, France, Spain and Portugal, and report of the fine metal and alloy in each of theſe reſpective coins, to be made to this houſe.

This reſolution was agreed to—and the Speaker requeſted to tranſmit the ſame.—Adjourned.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 30.

In committee of the whole—Mr. Sedgwick in the chair.

The report of the Secretary of the Treaſury, on the petition of the executors of Edward Carnes, was taken into conſideration.—The petition was for the payment of about 900l. the balance of an account ſettled with the navy board of the United States, in Maſſachuſetts —which balance had not been diſcharged by reaſon of the ſaid Board's not having ſettled their accounts with the public.—A general proviſion in the caſe is ſuggeſted by the Secretary—Mr. Goodhue offered a reſolution in conformity to the ſpirit of the report—but this was conſidered as being too complex—and the following was agreed to.—Reſolved as the opinion of this committee, that a ſelect committee ought to be appointed, to inquire whether any and what meaſures are neceſſary to be taken, to facilitate the ſettlement of claims againſt the United States, not barred by acts of limitation—founded on certificates, or ſettlements made by any officer or officers, heretofore authoriſed by the United States to iſſue certificates, or to make ſettlements on their behalf—and who have not ſettled their accounts, and to report the reſult of their inquiry. This reſolution being reported to the Houſe, was adopted—and Meſſrs. Goodhue, Fitzſimons, Dayton, Parker, and Niles, appointed the committee.—The report of the Secretary of the Treaſury was referred to the ſame committee.

Mr. Dayton laid the following motion on the table, That the Secretary of War lay before the Houſe a liſt of the names of the invalids returned to his office by the judges of the circuit courts—with an account of the circumſtances attending the reſpective caſes.

In committee of the whole on the appropriations for 1793. A long and deſultory debate took place reſpecting detailing the items of expenſe either in the journals of the Houſe or in the Act ; ſome were in favour of both, in order to giving more full and complete ſatisfaction to the people.—It was objected that as the details are publiſhed in the Report—and were circulating in the newſpapers, the object was fully anſwered ; that if the items are paſſed on individually, and the ayes and noes called, after a debate on each a period of two years would hardly be ſufficient to paſs one appropriation law ;—it was at length determined by the committee, that the items ſhould be entered on the journal. Progreſs was made in the diſcuſſion of the Report—and the committee had leave to ſit again.

Mr. Williamſon's motion reſpecting the copper coinage, was referred to a ſelect committee.

A report on the petition of Abigail Hart, was read, which was in favour of the petitioner—Laid on the table.—Adjourned until Monday.

MONDAY, DECEMBER 3.

The Speaker laid before the houſe a letter from the Secretary of the Treaſury, incloſing a "plan for the reduction of the public debt."—The ſame being read, it was ordered that 200 copies be printed for the uſe of the houſe.

Mr. Dayton's motion, laid on the table on Friday laſt, was called up by that gentleman ; viz :

That the Secretary of War be directed to lay before this houſe, a liſt of the names of the perſons returned to his office for penſions, by the Circuit Courts, in purſuance of the act, entitled, An act to provide for the ſettlement of the claims of widows and orphans, barred by the limitation heretofore eſtabliſhed, and to regulate the claims to invalid penſions ; together with the rates of the ſaid penſions, and the cauſes aſſigned for eligibility, accompanied with a ſtatement of ſuch facts and circumſtances as may relate thereto.

Mr. Dayton's motion was agreed to.

Mr. Boudinot, of the committee appointed for the purpoſe, brought in a bill to determine the northern boundary of the territory ceded by the ſtate of North-Carolina to the United States ; read the firſt time.

In committee of the whole, on the Secretary's report of the eſtimate of appropriations for the year 1793, Mr. Sedgwick in the chair.

The committee proceeded in hearing a recital from the chairman of the items in the eſtimate. The ſum ſpecified for the contingences of the war department was ſtruck out, and a blank left. The reading of the eſtimate being finiſhed, Mr. Fitzſimons ſubmitted ſundry reſolutions purſuant thereto, which were read and laid on the table. The committee then roſe, reported progreſs, and had leave to ſit again.

In committee of the whole, on the bill to aſcertain the fees demandable on admiralty proceedings in the courts of the United States, Mr. Dayton in the chair.

The committee made ſome amendments, they then roſe, and reported progreſs.—Adjourned.

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 4.

The bill for determining the northern boundary of the territory ceded to the United States by the ſtate of North-Carolina, was read the ſecond time, and committed for Thurſday next.

A letter was read from the Secretary of the Treaſury, conveying the accounts of the Commiſſioners of Loans, &c. purſuant to a reſolution of the houſe. Theſe accounts were referred to the committee of the whole on the eſtimate of appropriations.

Order of the day, on the eſtimate of appropriations, in committee of the whole—Mr. Sedgwick in the chair.

The papers above mentioned, received from the Secretary of the Treaſury, on which the eſtimate of the expenſe of the Loan Offices was founded, were read.

The accounts of the Loan Officers of Maſſachuſetts, New-York, Penſylvania, Maryland and Virginia, were particularly called for, and read in detail. The expenſes of theſe officers were very different, owing to the buſineſs being much greater, by reaſon of transfers, in ſome ſtates than in others. The amount of the expenſe was generally complained of. It was obſerved, that ſome other mode of doing the buſineſs ought to be adopted—or, that thoſe for whoſe advantage theſe numerous transfers are made, ſhould bear a due proportion of the expenſe occaſioned thereby. Several alterations or corrections were made in the eſtimate reſpecting this article.

The ſum of 50,000 dollars for the contingencies & incidental expenſes of the War Department, having been ſtruck out, Mr. Steele moved that the blank be filled with 5000 dollars.

This motion was withdrawn, and was ſucceeded by another to the following purport—That the Preſident of the United States be requeſted to cauſe to be laid before the Houſe, a ſtatement of the items conſtituting the ſum in the eſtimate propoſed to be appropriated for contingent, incidental, and conjectural charges in the war department.—This motion was objected to as informal in itſelf, and contrary to the practice of the Houſe—it was urged that the proper mode would be to call on the officer at the head of the war department, to lay before the Houſe the neceſſary documents. It was accordingly moved, that the words Preſident of the United States be ſtruck out of the motion—and that the Secretary of War ſhould be directed to lay before the Houſe, &c. The motion for ſtriking out was loſt—and then the queſtion on the motion as originally made was put and carried.

The reſolutions moved yeſterday by Mr. Fitzſimons, were again read—the three firſt it appears were agreed to—The fourth, reſpecting a loan, was withdrawn. The committee roſe and reported progreſs.

The reſolution above ſtated being reported to the Houſe, was agreed to.

Mr. Fitzſimons, of the committee on the report from the Secretary of State, relative to the fund appropriated for the ſupport of the intercourſe of the United States with foreign nations, brought in a report, which was read—and laid on the table.

The bill to reimburſe certain extra expenſes of the commiſſioners for treating of peace with the Creek Indians was taken into conſideration—the committee had agreed to fill the blank with 1200 dollars, and reported accordingly. This occaſioned ſome debate on the ſubject, in which the merits of the application of the commiſſioners were critically ſcrutinized—Mr. Sumpter, Mr. Clarke, Mr. Kitchel, and Mr. Williamſon oppoſed the report of the committee—Mr. Boudinot, Mr. Millidge, Mr. Ames, and Mr. Page ſpoke in favour of it.

The queſtion on agreeing to the report of the committee was negatived ; ayes 24 ; nays 25.

A motion to fill the blank with 1100 dollars was loſt ; a motion for 900 was agreed to—the bill was ordered to be engroſſed, and then the Houſe adjourned.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 5.

The bill for allowing 900 dollars to the commiſſioners employed in treating with the Creek Indians, for their extra expenſes, was taken up in the houſe, and a queſtion taken on paſſing the bill, and it paſſed in the negative ; yeas 20 ; noes 21.

The report was taken up, of the committee in favour of the petition of John Danbar on behalf of the heirs of George Galpin, formerly a commiſſioner of Indian affairs ; the report recommends a compenſation of 500 dollars from 1775 to 1780, for ſervices rendered to the United States ; the houſe debated on the adoption of this report for ſome time, and on taking the queſtion, 21 roſe for, and 22 againſt it.

Several petitions were read, reſpecting penſions to the widows of perſons killed on the 4th of November 1791—Loſt certificates of James Weeks—Supplies furniſhed by Noah Phelps—Loſſes ſuſtained by Eaſter Johnſon—Medicines furniſhed by Walter Smith, &c. &c. Some of which were referred to the heads of departments, others to ſelect committees, and the reſt laid on the table.

The report of the committee on the memorial of Moſes Young, being one of the orders of the day, was taken into conſideration—It ſtates that the memorialiſt has a juſt claim on the United States for the ſum of his ſalary at the rate of 1500 ſterling, per annum, from the 18th of October 1779 to the 30th of Auguſt 1782, including the uſual allowance of three months for leaving to America, and deducting the ſums received from Doctor Franklin and by his attorney Joſeph Nurſe, the balance ought to be paid by the United States.

Mr. Young was ſecretary to Mr. Laurens on his embaſſy to Holland during the term mentioned in the report, and was captured and impriſoned, Mr. Laurens in the tower and the memorialiſt in Forton priſon (England) for high treaſon—The various diſtreſſes he underwent were recapitulated by Mr. Smith, S. C. Mr. Murray, and ſome other members, who advocated his claim, the hardſhips he ſuffered in making an eſcape from the priſon to France, &c. &c. But upon taking the queſtion to adopt the report of the committee, it paſſed in the negative, 25 to 27. Mr. Smith moved that the whole ſubject ſhould be recommitted, but this did not carry—19 riſing for, and 25 againſt it.

Mr. Goodhue gave notice that he would call up the coaſting bill tomorrow. Adjourned.

By the brig Charlotte, Capt. PRIDE, who arrived at New-London, December 16, in 53 days from Dublin, we have received the following advices.

DUBLIN, Octo. 20.

Extract from the mail's arrived this day, dated London, Octo. 12, 13, 14, 16.

NATIONAL CONVENTION

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 6.

Letter from Citizen Gen. Caſtine.

Spires, 22 of October, 1792.

"CITIZEN MINISTER,

IT gives me pain to inform you, that I have been obliged to give a cruel example of ſeverity to prevent the deveſtation of the unfortunate town, the plundering of which I was ſo happy as to ſtop, at the time it was taken, though carried by aſſault—having been obliged to drive the enemy from ſtreet to ſtreet. Without doubt, happy enough to poſſeſs the confidence of the ſoldiers, and to have convinced them by order which I had given, before my entrance into the Empire, and by the ſpeech which I delivered at the time when I reviewed them, and took the oath, and which I ſend you a copy, I was congratulating myſelf, Citizen, on the ſucceſs of my cares.

"Yeſterday, the 18 current, every thing was calm at eight o'clock in the morning, at which period ſome of the refuſe of the army began to plunder the houſes of the Canons ; I immediately ordered the General to be beat, and the whole army which I had hitherto ſuffered to remain in the town, to retire to an encampment. In the evening, three battalions whom I had left there as a garriſon began again to plunder :—I was, however, able to ſtop them by perſuaſion ; but at ſix o'clock this morning, they carried their irregularity to a great excels.

A battalion of grenadiers, and above all the National Volunteers, behaved with the greateſt

irregularity. A company of this battallion, headed by their captain and two subalterns, broke open chests, and carried away silver plate and other effects, declaring that this pillage was lawful. They were going to become general, & a dreadful example was necessary. These villians, loaded with rich booty, being arrested, were accused of having been the promoters of the disorder, and were denounced by their own companions in arms, and by the whole battallions.—They were therefore immediately shot; after which good order was re-established, the pillage stopped, and the plundered effects carried back. There were no other means of checking this disorder, and of saving the honor of the French name.—This terrible example met with the approbation of the whole army; for the disorder was occasioned only by a few villians who misled their companions.

"I hasten Citizen, to give an account of the event.—They must have been highly guilty, for I had no sooner shewn my indignation against them than the grenadiers shewed the utmost readiness to execute this terrible example. It fills me with grief, but, I owed it to the glory of the French name, and I will die rather than see it tarnished.

(Signed) "CUSTINE."

Letter from General Custine to General Biron.

Spires, Oct. 2.

"I promised you some details, and I should have sooner discharged my promise had not the disorders which prevailed here yesterday and this morning prevented me. This unhappy place was on the point of being plundered and to prevent this, as the like events in future, I was obliged to make an example of some of my men and to employ all the rigour of military law. You will soon see 2,900 prisoners arrive. I am going to send immediately to the National Convention five standards. Near 400 of the enemy were drowned in attempting to pass the Rhine. Three pieces of cannon were also lost, as well as two standards belonging to the division of the dragoons of Tuscany. 800 men were killed. Their wounds were all dreadful, as they were made by our cannon shot, fired from a very short distance. A bank of the earth permitted us to place our batteries in such a manner, as perfectly to command the enemy's line, while ours was sheltered from their cannon. Our batteries were erected under the shelter of this natural parapet, and the Colonel destined to support them was luckily covered by a rising ground. We lost, in consequence very few men: we had 20 killed and 40 wounded, among whom were two officers.—With regard to the magazines I have not yet been able to learn the state of them. Four hundred waggons have set out to day for Landau, and it does not yet appear that the magazines are much diminished.

(Signed) "CUSTINE."

Letter from the same.

Spires, Oct. 3.

CITIZEN PRESIDENT,

"I have the honor to inform the Convention, of a disposition which I thought it my duty to take, respecting the officers of the Austrian troops, and those of the Empire, who laid down their arms on the 30th of September. After employing the usual formalities, and having made them sign an obligation not to ser— till they are exchanged, I suffered them to pass the Rhine, for two reasons.—First that they might publish in the Empire the vigorous manner in which they were attacked by the French troops. Secondly, on account of the facility which their absence will give us of making their soldiers our brethren and friends. The reception which they met with on their entrance into France, will doubtless change in the minds of the soldiers, the unfavourable impression which had been given respecting us. These impressions were such, that when they arrived at Landau, they refused the refreshments which were brought to them. Permit me to embrace this opportunity of assuring the National Convention, that my respect for the laws, and the Representatives of the People, is equal to the zeal and firmness with which I shall defend Liberty.

(Signed) "CUSTINE."

SUNDAY, Octo. 7.

Letter from the Minister at War.

Paris, Oct. 6.

"CITIZEN PRESIDENT,

"Gen. Kellerman informs me that he continues to pursue the enemy. He gives an account, at the same time, of the measures he has concerted with Gen. Dumourier to secure more and more the triumph of the armies of the Republic. News was eagerly expected from Gen. Anselm, charged with one of those expeditions so well planned under the ministry of the patriotic Servan. The success of it has been equal to those of Savoy and Spires. I transmit to the convention a copy of the dispatches which I have received—they contain an account of Nice and Montalbon."

Letter from Gen. Anselm.

"SEPTEMBER 29, &c.

"Citizen being uncertain in what part of Savoy Citizen Montesquiou may be at present, I think it my duty to give you immediately an account, that on the 28th ultimo, being employed in making preparations for passing the Var, I received different advices stating, that the troops of the King of Sardinia were making dispositions to retire towards Sospelle on the Road to Coni.

"I immediately ordered all the grenadiers of the army, supported by two brigades, to make ready for crossing the Var.

"I placed myself at the head of this column, with which I passed the river, and advancing with rapidity to the city of Nice, gathered it without resistance. After establishing my military posts, my first care was to send a body of troops to attack the fortress of Montalbon.—I summoned the Governor, and threatened him with an escalade, for which I was making preparations. He then surrendered prisoner of war, with the whole garison consisting of Swiss troops. I found the artillery in excellent condition.

"Our grenadiers at present occupy this post, which is of the greatest importance, as it will enable me to maintain my position in Nice, should I be attacked by a very superiour force, and as it gives me very great advantages to get possession of the Castle of Villefranche, which I hope to do tomorrow in some way or other—It is defended by five pieces of cannon.

"I have found between the Var and Nice a great number of cannon, several of which have been spiked up in such haste that I think it will be easy to make them soon fit for use. The enemy had not time to carry away the amunition belonging to the guns.—I am already provided with a great number of muskets, and with amunition and provisions of every kind.

"I must bestow the highest praise on the zeal shewn by the troops whom I have not yet been able to reinforce with other brigades, as I wished to get possession of Nice as soon as possible.

"I am assured that the enemy amount to 8,000 regular troops, four regiments of which are Swiss, besides 12,000 militia, all well armed. I am in pursuit of them, but they climb the high mountains.

"I think I shall to-morrow plant the tree of liberty in the town of Nice, and in the fortress of Montalbon; and the day after to-morrow in the town and fortress of Ville Franche. I cannot comprehend the reasons which determined the troops of the King of Sardinia to abandon with so much timidity such important posts, and such great means of defence. It must have been through the panic terror of which I shall take advantage. This prevents me from entering into further details at present, but this deficiency I shall afterwards supply.

(Signed) "ANSELM."

AUGUSTA, (Georgia) Nov. 17.

On Monday last the Circuit Court of the United States for the District, was opened by the Hon. Thomas Johnson, one of the Associate Justices of the Supreme Court of the United States, and the Hon. Nathaniel Pendleton, District Judge of this district.

Four persons, who sailed from Boston to the Island of Martinique, and from thence to Savannah in May last, were indicted and tried for stealing on the high seas near the Island of Martinique, a number of negroes, belonging to the inhabitants of that Island; Samuel Skinner, of Boston, who was supercargo of the vessel, and who appeared to be the principal, was found guilty by the jury, on his own confession, upon the 16th section of the law for the punishment of certain crimes against the United States, and was sentenced to receive thirty-nine lashes, to pay a fine of one hundred dollars, all lawful charges of the profecution and stand committed till the sentence was complied with. The other three prisoners, to wit: Nathaniel Hickman, Robert Watts, and Nathaniel Ridgeway, were acquitted.

Samuel Skinner, pursuant to the above mentioned sentence, was, on Wednesday last publickly whipped at the market house in this town.

We are informed that a party of white men from the frontiers of this state, has of late made an incursion to the Cherokee nation, burnt one of their towns, and killed three of their people.—That two of seven Indians of the 300 of that nation, who had been invited into the settlements to hold a friendly talk concerning the late murders by Indians, were killed at Ward's mill, in Franklin county, and a squaw at the same time wounded. These transactions are, no doubt, considered by the doers of them, as striking the balance on *former account*—it is however assuming a great deal, (to save humanity and policy out of the question) for individuals to take upon themselves to judge (and carry into execution that judgement) on matters which involve the general tranquility.

NORFOLK, December 1.

Intelligence from the Southwestern Territory.

"On Sunday the 4th ult. there arrived at Knoxville, eight Indians from the Cherokee nation;—three of them were principal chiefs, viz. The Standing Turkey, the Warrior's Son of Estamoula, and the Hanging Maw, from the beloved town of Chota.—The object of their journey was to hold a talk with Governor Blount; to assure him of the pacific disposition of their nation, and to request that they might be suffered to hunt without molestation. On Saturday the 10th they were safely conducted to the bank of the river, opposite to the town of Cheowtee, on their return home by Major Farragood, and a party of gentlemen.

"On Saturday the 10th, Gen. Sevier pursued his route from Knoxville, escorted by a troop of horse, raised in Greene county, and commanded by Capt. James Richardson, to take command of the frontier army, now amounting to from 12 to 1500 men.

"Our informant mentions, that this troop of horse, though but recently embodied, were at least equal in manly and martial appearance, as well as in their uniform, horses, and other appointments, to any corps of horse he ever saw in the regular continental or European armies.

"On Monday the 12th, the house of Ebenezer Byram, on Bever Creek (a branch of Clinch) seven miles from Knoxville, was attacked in the morning about sunrise, by a party of 15 Cherokee Indians. They beat in the window with their tomahawks and presented two rifles—but before they could observe there destined victims, Mr. Byram and Mr. Jefferies, the only men in the house, fired at the two Indians who appeared at the window, when they both fell—and the Indian party immediately fled.

"The gallant defenders of their household gods, then went out and found one of the Indians dead, whom they scalped—they afterwards tracked the fugitives about two miles, by the blood of their wounded companion—here they found a considerable quantity of blood, some human flesh, and splinters of bones; at this spot they supposed the wounded Indian expired, and was carried off by his associates, as the bloody track was no longer visible.

"Thus the cool bravery of two resolute men not only saved their own lives, but preserved a number of women and children, who were at the time in the house, from the butchering cruelties of these remorseless savages.—It deserves to be noted, that Mr. Byram is upward of 60 years of age.

"Notwithstanding the contiguity of these depredations to the seat of territorial government, the inhabitants seem unapprehensive of danger; and it was with difficulty that Governor Blount, who lives in a stone house, about a mile from Knoxville, could be prevailed on to accept of a guard, which he limited to 12 men."

BOSTON, Dec. 12.

The latest intelligence from Guadaloupe and Martinico announce, that on the first November every thing there was tranquil, and the greatest harmony subsisted among the Planters & the citizens. The towns began to realize the duration of their tranquility. The produce was at a moderate price.

White Sugar from 13 to 16 dollars.
Brown do. from 8 to 9 dollars.
Molasses 2 pistareens a gallon.
Fish from 7 to 8 dollars a hundred.

In November the western part of the Island of Hispaniola was perfectly restored to peace; brown Sugar sold at 8 dollars; and Molasses at 50 sols for those Islands the gallon. The Provinces North and South still presented a spectacle of desolation; but the preparations constantly making encouraged the hope of the speedy return of order and tranquility.

We are informed, that it is seriously spoken of in the Islands of Martinico and Gaudaloupe, to make application to the British Government to take those Islands under the jurisdiction of its laws, if the new order of things in France, should be established.

We hear that the Rev. DAVID TAPPAN, of Newburyport, has accepted the office of Hollis Professor of Divinity, in the University of Cambridge; and that he is to be publicly inaugurated, on Wednesday the 26th inst. at 11 o'clock, in the meeting house at Cambridge.

DECEMBER 17.

On the evening of the 20th ult. a maid to the Rev. Mr. Wilder in Attleborough, complained of a pain in her side and retired early to bed;—late in the night Mr. Wilder's nurse hearing her making unusual complaints repaired to her apartment, and found her in a situation that she thought it necessary to wake the people in the house—search being made, a child was found under the bed lifeless: A jury was summoned, and to learn the young woman was cleared.—Verdict private.

On the 9th instant, a Mr. Nash, in the 76th year of his age belonging to Braintree, fat off from home on a visit to a friend about 7 miles distant, and has not since been heard of, notwithstanding critical search has been made for him by a large number of persons on different days.

DECEMBER 19.

Yesterday, agreeably to notification, the citizens of this town met at Faneuil Hall for the purpose of considering the expediency of *another* application to the legislature, for a repeal of the law against *Theatrical Entertainments*.

The meeting was numerous, and a great degree of harmony prevailed. A committee consisting of John Lucas, Henry Jackson, Joseph Russell, Perez Morton and Abiel Smith, Esquires, was raised, to report a Remonstrance to the General Court, and Resolutions, expressive of the sense of the inhabitants who having retired, soon after made a report—which was unanimously accepted.

Among other resolutions proposed at this meeting was the following, viz.

Resolved, That the aforesaid Committee (consisting of 21) be authorised and desired to wait upon his excellency the Governor, with a copy of these Resolutions, and present to him, in the name of the inhabitants of the town, in the following address, viz.

May it please your Excellency,

YOUR fellow citizens, the inhabitants of the town of Boston, have determined to solicit the legislature, at their next session, for a repeal of the Law, which prohibits theatrical entertainments within the Commonwealth; and they have thought proper to request your Excellency's aid on this occasion: As they cannot conceive, from your enlightened opposition to every encroachment on the sacred limits of the Constitution, that you would decline to afford every proper support to an application, which at once contemplates the establishment of an elegant and rational amusement, and the repeal of a compulsory statute, formed in violation, not only of those liberal maxims which your Excellency's administration has hitherto vindicated and confirmed, but of that confidence in the virtue and discretion of the people, which you have uniformly expressed and inculcated.

For sale, by
JOHN HOPKINS,
Opposite the Meeting-House, in Hadley,
A general supply of West-India
GOODS,
And a complete assortment of
CROCKERY and GLASS WARE.
He has also for sale, a small assortment of
ENGLISH & HARD WARE GOODS.
All which he will sell, on such terms, as will give ample satisfaction to a reasonable purchaser. And while he solicits the attention of the public, he pledges himself to deal upon strict principles of honor. CASH, and most kinds of country produce taken in pay. All those indebted to him, whose accounts are of more than three months standing, are desired to make immediate payment.
Hadley, Jan. 1, 1793.

CALL Persons indebted to the subscriber, are requested to make immediate PAYMENT. GEORGE CLAP, jun.
Northampton, Jan. 2, 1793.

For the HAMPSHIRE GAZETTE.

Mr. BUTLER,

Please to give the following a place in your next Paper.

AS the time draws near for choosing two Representatives more to Congress for this district, (viz. one for the district, and another for the County of Hampshire,) it behoves us to reflect seriously upon the different characters that are held up to public view as candidates for that important office. We ought to consider who among them will be most likely to promote the interests of the people. Men of abilities and integrity undoubtedly claim our first attention. In choosing our Representatives to Congress, it would be well for us to consider our local situation. Our property consists principally in lands, and the effects of Husbandry. Our prosperity therefore depends greatly upon encouragement given by government to the industrious Farmer. Who then is the most suitable person to represent us? The merchant may represent the trading interest of the County of Suffolk, but he can never represent the husbandry interest of the county of Hampshire, to advantageously as one who is a real Farmer, and acquires his wealth by that honourable and useful imployment. Mankind are very apt to be biased in favour of that kind of business which they have followed, and by which they have procured their family support, for a number of years. SAMUEL LYMAN, Esq. of Springfield, is an excellent Farmer—he follows the business of husbandry principally for a livelyhood, and I believe he feels as much interested in the prosperity and welfare of that class of people as any person in the County. He is a gentleman of abilities and of undoubted integrity. At the last meeting for choosing Representatives to Congress he had 298 votes in the whole, which, if they had all named him for the County, and not partly for the County, and partly for the District, he would have had a majority of 600 votes. If the people at the next meeting see fit to give him their votes, it is hoped they will unite in voting for him, for the County and in that way his election may be secured.

It is said that DWIGHT FOSTER, Esq. of Brookfield, will have the votes in the County of Worcester for the district—he is a gentleman of real merit, and a true friend to the people.

A FARMER.

To the Electors of the second district, comprising the Counties of Hampshire, Worcester, and Berkshire.

WE find by Public communications that there is no choice of a Federal Representative for this district, and also that there is no choice of a Representative for the County of Hampshire—We are also told that the Hon. *Samuel Lyman*, Esq. had about 2900 votes,—and the Hon. *William Lyman*, Esq. more than 1600 votes, and that no other candidate had so many as five hundred votes. I think therefore that the public confidence seems to point out those two gentlemen to the important trusts, and I hope they will be supported at the next choice, viz: Hon. SAMUEL LYMAN, Esq. for the district, and Hon. WILLIAM LYMAN, Esq. for the County of Hampshire.

AN ELECTOR.

From the FEDERAL SPY.

To the Free and Independent Electors of the WESTERN DISTRICT.

DO not forget, that on the 13th day of January inst. you have a right to exercise one of the most essential and darling privileges of Freemen—and do not forget *(as it the manner of some)* to assemble yourselves on that day. It seems, that the Honourable

William Lyman,

possesses a large share of your confidence, and he undoubtedly merits it, for he has distinguished himself both in civil and military life:—He is a man of vigour and activity, and capable of advocating your interests and privileges. This Gentleman at our last meeting for the choice of Federal Representatives had at least four times as many votes to represent this county, as any other candidate within the district (except the Hon.

Samuel Lyman,

of Springfield, who will undoubtedly be chosen for the District Member.) The friends of Col. William Lyman, of Northampton, have universally agreed to vote for him, as a candidate for the county, and we hope that our Brethren in the counties of Worcester & Berkshire, will gratify us in this choice.

The several Printers in this district are requested to give this information to our Brethren, by publishing the same in their respective papers.

BOND of UNION.

Extract from an Act, entitled, "An ACT for the limitation of personal actions, and for avoiding suits at law."

BY the aforesaid statute, it is enacted "That all actions of trespass on the case, all actions of account, other than such accounts as concern the trade of merchandize, all actions of trespass, debt, detinue and replevin for goods or cattle, and all actions of trespass *quare clausum fregit*, which shall be sued or brought at any time after the first day of June, one thousand seven hundred and eighty seven, shall be commenced & sued within four years from the said first day of June or within six years after the cause of such actions or suits, and not after," with a provision that, said "Act shall not be understood to bar any infant, feme covert, person imprisoned or beyond sea, without any of the U. S. or *non compos mentis*, from bringing either of the actions aforementioned, within the term before set and limited, reckoning from the time such impediment shall be removed," and also, "that said act shall not extend to bar any action hereafter brought upon any note in writing, made and signed by any person or persons, and sealed by one or more witnesses, whereby such person or persons has promised or shall promise to pay to any other person or persons any sum of money mentioned in such note," the operation of the above act, as it respects the actions aforementioned, is continued till the first day of June one thousand seven hundred and ninety three, by an act passed the day of 1793, entitled"

NORTHAMPTON, January 2.

A gentleman who arrived in this town last Sunday evening from Boston, favoured us with the following Hand-Bill, viz:

Boston, Thursday, Dec. 27, 1792.

IMPORTANT ADVICES.

Arrived this Day.

Extract of a letter from SAMUEL FREEMAN, Esq. Post Master at Portland, dated on Monday last.

"Capt. Titcomb, of the ship Ariadne, has this moment arrived here from Liverpool, and brings papers to the 20th October, containing great and good NEWS from FRANCE—they inform, that the French have TOTALLY routed THEIR ENEMIES—that the Prussians are ENTIRELY driven out of FRANCE. The rest of the Invaders, who have not been killed, taken, or who have not deserted, are SURROUNDED and must soon surrender.

In addition to the above we add, from the best authority:

That the siege of LISLE was raised—and its besiegers retreating with the rest—

That the French had taken Worms, Spiers, and Manheim from the Austrians, and planted therein the "TREE of LIBERTY."

That a Peace had actually taken place between the FRENCH and PRUSSIANS; and that the French had taken several towns in Austrian Flanders. This last article differs from France, to Oct. 21.

The "*Rights of Man*" have prevailed—
Liberty is triumphant,
All Nations will be free—Americans rejoice!

Printed by *Benjamin Russell*, and distributed to the public, GRATIS.

The papers received by the last mail, mention that an engagement happened, on the 6th of Nov. last, between a body of Kentucky mounted infantry, commanded by Maj. Adair, and a body of Indians. In which Maj. Adair, lost 6 men killed, and 5 wounded, and a great number of pack horses taken.

Particulars in our next.

DIED—At Sonderland, on the 21st ult. Lieut. LEMUEL DELANO, in the 53d year of his age.

——At Belchertown, on the 25th. ult. Widow HANNAH DWIGHT, aged 83.

—— at Philadelphia, on the 20th ult. Mr. John Strangeways Hutton, aged 110 years—born in the year 1682, on Long-Island, in the state of New-York.

Mr. PRINTER,

If I am rightly informed, government has made provision for soldiers who were wounded or disabled in the late war with Great-Britain, and by that provision they are intitled to certain pecuniary compensations for their service and sufferings, and unless the disabled person, attends personally, the assistance of a Representative from some town in the government is necessary to obtain it; this being the case, if the Representative is honest, and they well informed, probably they may be well dealt by, otherwise they are in danger of fraudulent imposition; if complaints are well founded this has lately been exemplified in a Representative from a town not very remote from the center of this County; who it is said, has not long since *befriended* a confiding Invalid out of 150 dollars—and, exilingly, says it is in his power, to gain a much larger sum from another person in the county—*it is said to be a widow*—to put persons of this discription upon their guard, is the wish of

A. B.

THE Proprietors of the LOCKS and CANALS, on Connecticut River—with to purchase by contract 70,000 feet in length of sound timber, of yellow, white or pitch pine, spruce, hemlock, chestnut or oak of any kind: in pieces of any length not less than 25 feet: to be straight and of any size not less than one foot diameter at the small end—The whole of the above timber to be delivered at Broadway, (so called) on Connecticut river, in South-Hadley, in the first week of June next; during which time a person will be there to receive it. It must be delivered either well fastened together, in rafts, or in single pieces—if in rafts it will be received in the river, (but not before the time aforesaid) if in single pieces it may be left at any time before, on the shore of the river between the Broadway, and Gaylord's Mills—above common high water mark, out of the road, and in compact order. The whole to be paid for in money, at the time it is received.

Any person or persons inclining to contract for the whole or part thereof; are desired to deliver their proposals in writing, sealed to either of the Subscribers before the 9th day of February next.

At which time proposals will be received from any person or persons inclining to contract to build a dam across Connecticut river, at the head of the falls by Gaylord's Mills, aforesaid: to raise the water of said river 9 feet; the width of the river being 1108 feet, the dam to run in a right line till within 100 or 150 feet of the western shore—thence to run obliquely upstream to the shore, 150 or 200 feet, the whole being about 1,130 feet—if varying from that length, the price to be in proportion. The person or persons contracting, to give security in real estate, of the value of double the sum of the contract—or approved personal security, for the like sum, to maintain and support the same dam in good repair and sufficient, for the term of five years from the time of completing the same; and so to construct said dam by graduating the height of the oblique part thereof, that there shall be no unreasonable obstruction to fish passing the same. The materials and supplies of every kind to be furnished by the Contractors; the dam to be finished before the first day of December next. The pay to be in money at such times as the parties shall agree.

Proposals will then be received from any persons inclined to contract to build a dam of the above description of timbers, placed transversly over each other, (commonly called cobwork) not exceeding 5 feet from center to center thereof each way, except the oblique part, the lower side of which to be solid and without interstices. The bottom pieces aptly fitted to the rocks; to be covered with timbers, which are round (except where they come in contact together) not less than one foot diameter—subject to the inspection and direction of a person agreed on by the proprietors aforesaid, and the contractors for that purpose. The contractors to furnish all the materials and supplies, or the proprietors to furnish the timber, and the contractors every thing else. The pay to be made in manner as is last mentioned.

Proposals will also be received at the same time, from any persons inclining to build by contract and furnish materials for the same—two Houses and two Barns, of the following description, to wit: The houses to be each, thirty-four feet long, and twenty feet wide, one story high, with a common roof, one flock of chimneys in the center, with two fire places and one oven, a celler with a wall of stone about it under half of the house, flairs leading into the cellar and chamber, two outside doors and six windows, each with 24 squares of 7 by 9 glass, finished on the inside by common ceiling or plaistering, on the out side by boarding and clapboarding. The Barns to be each 30 feet long, and 24 feet wide, with 14 feet posts, with girts, and 2 floors over the whole, one of plank, and the other of boards, a stable across one end, a common roof, and sills suitably raised from the ground, and well supported by stone.

One house and barn to be near Gaylord's Mills, aforesaid, and the other near Lamb's Mill, in South-Hadley. The Houses and Barns to be all finished by the 20th day of April next; the pay to be in money in manner to be agreed on.

Proposals will then be received to procure by contract a quantity of sound white oak timber, suitable to make the pieces hereafter described:

Number of Pieces.	Length.	Size squared.
	Feet.	Inches.
175	25	9 by 9
280	28	9 9
532	14	7 7
442	44	8 9
63	8	7 7
14	7	12 12
14	14	12 12
84	44	9 9
28	9	12 16
28	17	12 16
14	16	12 9
14	16	12 7
14	16	12 8
14	19	12 6
14	17	12 7
14	17	12 8
14	17	12 9
14	17	12 10
28	17	12 12
224	15	12 12
50	25	12 12

Also a quantity of very sound white oak timber, sufficient to make 45,500 feet of 2 inch plank, of the following lengths, viz: one third of 16, one third of 18 and one third of 20 feet, 65 th parts of which to be delivered at Lamb's mill, and the residue at Gaylord's mill, aforesaid, any time between the date of the contract and the first day of May next. The money will be paid when the timber is received.

Answers will be given to any of the foregoing proposals, at Springfield, on the 14th day of February next.

JOHN WILLIAMS,
J. DWIGHT,
B. PRESCOTT,
Committee of the proprietors aforesaid.

Dec. 27, 1792.

TICKETS,
In New-Haven Lottery,
for sale, by
BENJ. PRESCOTT.
NORTHAMPTON, JANUARY 2, 1793.

CASH,
AND THE HIGHEST PRICE, GIVEN FOR
SALTS of LYE, by
WRIGHT & STODDARD.
Northampton, January 2, 1793.

WANTED to Purchase,
A QUANTITY of LEAF
TOBACCO,
For which good pay will be made, by
JOSEPH CLAPP, jun.
Easthampton, Dec. 19, 1792.

THE person who has lost a pale red HEIFER, two years old past, with a white rump and belly, marked with a crop in the right ear and a hole through the same, & a half penny in the left ear, may know where she is by applying to the Printer hereof.
Jan. 1, 1793.

CASH and the HIGHEST PRICE given for all kinds of SHIPPING FURRS, by
ASA WHITE.
WILLIAMSBURGH, JANUARY 1, 1793.

Lines said to be written by Maj. ANDRE, *to Miss* PO[T]-LY GRANT, *of* LONDON.

AH Delia, see the fatal hour!
Farewell my soul's Delight,
Oh, how can wretched Damon live,
Thus banish'd from thy sight.
To my fond heart, no rival joys
Supplies the loss of thee,
Ah, who can tell if thou my dear,
Wilt e'er remember me.

Alone, through unfrequented wilds,
With pensive steps I rove,
I ask the rocks, I ask the streams,
Where dwells my absent love?
The silent eve, the rosy morn,
My constant searches see,
Ah, who &c.

Thus while my restless, wand'ring thoughts,
Pursue their last repose,
Unwearied, may they trace the paths
Where e'er my Delia goes,
Forever Damon shall be there,
Attendant still on thee,
Ah, who &c.

Oft I review those smiling scenes,
Each favourite brook and tree,
Where once I pass'd those happy hours,
The hours I pass'd with thee,
What painful fond memorials rise,
From every place I see,
Ah, who &c.

Let every rival votarist soon
The soft redress remove,
Nor meet thee in thy new abode,
To tempt thy soul to love.
Ah, who can tell how sighing crowds,
There tender homage pay,
Ah, who &c.

Think Delia with how deep a wound,
The sweetly painted dart,
Thy dear remembrance left behind,
Has piere'd a hapless heart,
Think on that fatal, sad adieu,
That severs me from thee,
Ah, who &c.

How can I speak my last farewell,
What cares distress my mind,
How can I go to realms of bliss,
And leave my love behind.
When Angels wing me to the skies,
I'd fain return to thee,
Ah, who can tell if thou, my dear,
Wilt e'er remember me.

From a Philadelphia Paper.

(We are requested to publish the following Letter, which is generally believed to be the production of the famous Capt. Brandt, who by birth, is an Indian.)

My dear Sir,

YOUR letter came safe to hand. To give entire satisfaction, I must I perceive enter into the discussion of a subject on which I have often thought. My thoughts were my own, and being so different from the ideas entertained among your people, I certainly should have carried them with me to the grave, had I not received your obliging favor. You ask me, then, whether in my opinion, Civilization is favourable to human happiness. In answer to the question, it may be answered, that there are degrees of civilization, from cannibals to the most polite European nations. The question is not, then, whether a degree of refinement is not conducive to happiness, but whether you, or the natives of this land, have obtained the happy medium. On this subject, we are at present, I presume, of very different opinions. You will however allow me, in some respects, to have had the advantage of you in forming my sentiments. I was, Sir born of Indian parents, and lived while a child among those whom you are pleased to call savages. I was afterwards sent to live among the white people, and educated at one of your schools. Since which period I have been honored much beyond my deserts, by an acquaintance with a number of principal characters both in Europe and America. After all this experience, and after every exertion to divest myself of prejudice, I am obliged to give my opinion in favor of my own people. I will now, as well as I am able, collect together and put before you some of the reasons that have influenced my judgment on the subject now before us. In the government you call civilized, the happiness of the people is constantly sacrificed to the splendour of the empire,—hence your codes of criminal and civil laws have had their origin, from hence your dungeons and prisons. I will not enlarge on an idea, so singular in civilized life, and perhaps disagreeable to you. Will only observe, that among us we have no prison—We have no pompous parade of courts; we have no written laws, yet judges are as highly revered among us, as they are among you, and their decisions as much regarded. Property, to say the least, is as well guarded, and crimes are as impartially punished. We have among us no splendid villains above the controul of our laws. Daring wickedness is here never suffered to triumph over helpless innocence. The estate of widows and orphans are never devoured by enterprising sharpers. In a word, we have no robbery under the colour of law. No person among us desires any other reward for performing a brave and worthy action but the consciousness of having served his nation. Our wise men are called fathers, they truly sustain that character—they are always accessible, I will not say to the meanest of our people, for we have none mean but such as render themselves so by their vices.

The palaces and prisons among you, form a most dreadful contrast. Go to the former places, and you will see perhaps a deformed piece of earth, assuming airs that became none but the great Spirit above.—Go to one of your prisons—here discription fails! Kill them if you please—Kill them too by torture; but let the torture last no longer than a day. Those you call savages relent—the most furious of our tormentors exhausts his rage in a few hours, and dispatches the unhappy victim with a sudden stroke.—Perhaps it is requisite that incorrigible offenders should sometimes be cut off, let it be done in a way that is not degrading to human nature. Let such unhappy men have an opportunity by the fortitude of their deaths, of making an attonement in some measure, for the crimes they have committed during their lives.

But for what are many of your prisoners confined?—For debt!—Astonishing!—And will you ever again call the Indians cruel?—Liberty to a rational creature, as much exceeds property, as the light of the sun does that of the most twinkling star. But you put them on a level, to the everlasting disgrace of civilization! I know, while I lived among the white people, many of the most amiable, contract debts, and I dare say with the best intentions—both parties at the contract expected to find their advantage. The debtor we will suppose by a train of unavoidable misfortunes fails; here is no crime, nor even a fault;—and yet your laws puts it in the power of the creditor, to throw the debtor into prison, and confine him there for life!—a punishment infinitely worse than death, to a brave man! And I seriously declare, I had rather die by the most severe tortures ever inflicted on this continent, than languish in one of your prisons for a single year. Great Spirit of the Universe!—and do you call yourselves christians!—Does then the religion of him you call your Saviour inspire this spirit, and lead to these practices. Surely no. It is recorded of him, that a bruised reed he never broke. Cease, then, to call yourselves christians, lest you publish to the world your hypocrisy. Cease, too, to call other nations savages, while you are tenfold more the children of cruelty than they.

Levi Shephard,

HAS LATELY RECEIVED A LARGE SUPPLY OF
WEST-INDIA & NEW-ENGLAND RUM.

HE HAS ALSO FOR SALE

MADEIRA, SHERRY, } WINES. { FYAL, MALAGA,

A QUANTITY OF EXCELLENT GIN.
FRENCH BRANDY.
SPICES of all kinds, LOAF and BROWN SUGAR, RAISINS, TURKEY FIGS, best HYSON and BOHEA TEA, SPANISH INDIGO.

DRUGS & MEDICINES,

AS USUAL.

DYING WOODS and DRUGS for CLOTHIERS, of almost every kind. PAINTER'S COLOURS, by the quantity, FLAX SEED OIL, by the barrel or gallon, SPIRITS of TURPENTINE, VARNISH and PUTTY, PITCH, TAR and ROSIN, a general assortment of HARDWARE, a variety of beautiful LOOKING-GLASSES, Philadelphia and Swedish IRON, best of English and American blister'd STEEL, German do. 9 by 7, 8 by 6, Window Glass. 20, 10, & 8d Nails. Likewise—a complete assortment of

English and India Goods.

A number of BED SACKS, with suitable cord to lace them to the Bedstead, which are made of the stoutest duck.

WANTED a quantity of BEES-WAX, and SHIPPING FURRS, for which CASH will be paid.

N. B. Many of the above GOODS may be had at 3 months credit, or on contracts for FLAX, (or other produce) as said Shephard, designs to pursue the Duck Manufacture with greater attention than usual, of consequence he will want a very large quantity of FLAX that is well dressed, the present year.

Northampton, November 14, 1792.

A CHILD LOST.

I LEFT my Child, named Margaret Hogan, aged about four years, last spring, with a certain Nicholas Williams, a Frenchman, then living near Liberty-Town, for him to take care of until I returned from Philadelphia, to which place I was then going on business. And now, on my return, find that said Williams is moved away, with my child, to some place that all my vigilance has failed in finding out. Therefore any person who can give account where the said Williams now resides or can be found, and will take the trouble to convey such intelligence to the Printer in Hagar's town, (Va.) will thereby confer a most lasting obligation on a poor disconsolate Mother, thus bereaved of her Child, and who has no reward to offer other than gratitude.

N. B. Said Williams is a Silversmith, but mostly follows peddling; and I am told, that he and his Wife (who is an Irish woman) call the child their own.

☞ The different Printers in the United States, who possess a sympathy for the maternal feelings, will be pleased to publish the above.

Octo. 27, 1792.

NEW GOODS.

Daniel Butler,

Has Just opened for sale, at the Store under the Printing Office, Northampton.

A general Assortment of Winter

GOODS.

ALSO, a good assortment at his Store in *Williamsburgh*—All of which will be offered for sale at a small advance for pay in hand.

WANTED—1000 lb head of Beef Cattle, suitable for barrelling,—and Pork, for which part cash will be paid, & the highest price given—Peas, White Beans, Cheese, Woolen Shirting, &c.

December 26, 1792.

Maurice W. Dwight.

HAS a few articles of simple Medicine, of an excellent quality, (well calculated for a Country Physician) which he will dispose of much cheaper, than they can be bought in the county, if applied for soon.

N. B. Said Dwight wants to purchase a likely HORSE, 4 or 5 years old, fit to perform a considerable journey immediately, for which good pay will be made.

Northampton, Dec. 24, 1792.

WE the subscribers being appointed Commissioners by the Hon. Court of Probate, &c. to receive and examine the claims of the Creditors to the Estate of Deacon *Samuel Knight*, late of *Norwich*, deceased: (represented insolvent) do hereby give notice, that we shall attend said business at the dwelling House of the deceased, in Norwich, on the first Mondays in February and May next coming, at 1 o'clock, P. M.—All accounts must be properly attested to, and none will be allowed after said term.

DANIEL KIRKLAND,
WILLIAM FOBES,
AARON HAIL, } Com'rs.

ALL Persons indebted to said Estate, are requested to call on the subscribers and settle the same.—

BETSEY KNIGHT,
RODOLPHUS KNIGHT, } Admin'rs.

Norwich, Dec. 24, 1792.

BROKE into the inclosure of the subscriber, the 29th of November last, two COLTS, one of them a Mare, two years old past, a light forrel; the other a Horse colt, one year old past, a bay, with a white spot on his nose, one white eye, and both hind feet white. The owner is requested to pay charges & take his property. WILLARD SMITH.

Westhampton, December 17, 1792.

Simeon Butler,

RESPECTFULLY informs the Public, that he has just commenced the business of BOOK BINDING in this town, nearly opposite the new School-House, where he purposes to carry it on in all its various Branches; having been regularly bred to the business, he flatters himself, he shall be able to give entire satisfaction to all who may please to favor him with their commands. Merchants Account Books ruled to any pattern, may be had on the shortest Notice: Old Books re-bound on reasonable terms.

HE HAS FOR SALE,

Psalm Books, Webster's Spelling Books, all parts, by the dozen or single, at the same price as they can be bought for in Hartford,—Writing Paper, Account Books of different sizes. Ink-Powder, Sealing-wax, Bibles, Testaments, Entick's Dictionary, Bennett's Letters, Chap-Books—A variety of Books suitable for children, &c. &c. Any of the above articles, or Cash, given in exchange for Rags.

Northampton, Dec. 12, 1792.

TAKE NOTICE.

ALL Persons indebted to the Estate of *Oliver Partridge*, Esq. late of Hatfield, deceased, are desired to call on the subscriber, that their accounts may be adjusted.

SAMUEL PARTRIDGE, 2d. Executor.

Hatfield, Dec. 17, 1792.

RAGS.

CASH GIVEN FOR CLEAN COTTON AND LINEN RAGS, AT THIS OFFICE.

The LITTLE READER'S ASSISTANT

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

Hampshire Gazette.

NORTHAMPTON, *(Massachusetts)* PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY WILLIAM BUTLER.

Vol. VII.] WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 9, 1793. [NUMB. 332.

For Sale, by

JOHN HOPKINS,

Opposite the Meeting-House, in Hadley,
A general supply of West India

GOODS,

And a complete assortment of
CROCKERY and GLASS WARE.

He has also for sale, a small assortment of
ENGLISH & HARD WARE GOODS.

All which he will sell, on such terms, as will give ample satisfaction to a reasonable purchaser. And while he solicits the attention of the public, he pledges himself to deal upon strict principles of honor. CASH, and most kinds of country produce taken in pay. All those indebted to him, whose accounts are of more than three months standing, are desired to make immediate payment.

Hadley, Jan. 1, 1793.

THE Proprietors of the LOCKS and CANALS, on Connecticut River—with to purchase by contract 70,000 feet in length of round TIMBER of yellow, white or pitch pine, spruce, hemlock, chesnut or oak of any kind; in pieces of any length not less than 25 feet: to be found straight and of any size not less than one foot diameter at the small end—The whole of the above timber to be delivered at Bridgeway, (so called) on Connecticut river, in South Hadley, in the first week of June next; during which time a person will be there to receive it. It must be delivered either well fastened together, in rafts, or in single pieces—if in rafts it will be received in the river, (but not before the time aforesaid) if in single pieces it may be left at any time before, on the shore of the river between the Broadway, and Gaylord's Mills—above common high water mark, out of the road, and in compact order. The whole to be paid for in money, at the time it is received.

Any person or persons inclining to contract for the whole or part thereof; are desired to deliver their proposals in writing, sealed to either of the Subscribers by the 5th day of February next.

At which time proposals will be received from any person or persons inclining to contract to build a dam across Connecticut river, at the head of the falls by Gaylord's Mills, aforesaid: to raise the water of said river 7 feet; the width of the river being 1108 feet, the dam to run in a right line till within 100 or 150 feet of the western shore—thence to run obliquely up stream to the shore, 150 or 200 feet, the whole being about 1,130 feet—if varying from that length, the price to be in proportion. The person or persons contracting, to give security in real estate, of the value of double the sum of the contract—or approved personal security, for the like sum, to maintain and support the said dam in good repair and entire, for the term of five years from the time of completing the same; and so to construct said dam by graduating the height of the oblique part thereof, that there shall be no unreasonable obstruction to fish passing the same. The materials and supplies of every kind to be furnished by the Contractors; the dam to be finished before the first day of December next. The pay to be in money at such times as the parties shall agree on.

Proposals will then be received from any persons inclined to contract to build a dam of the above description of timbers, placed transversly over each other, (commonly called cobwork) not exceeding 4 feet from center to center thereof each way, except the object part, the lower side of which to be solid and without interstices. The bottom pieces aptly fitted to the rocks, to be covered with timbers, which are round (except where they come in contact together) not less than one foot diameter;—subject to the inspection and direction of a person agreed on by the proprietors aforesaid, and the contractors for that purpose. The contractors to furnish all the materials and supplies, or the proprietors to furnish the timber, and the contractors every thing else. The pay to be made in manner as is last mentioned.

Proposals will also be received at the same time, from any persons inclining to build by contract and furnish materials for the same—two Houses and two Barns, of the following description, to wit: The houses to be each thirty-four feet long, and twenty feet wide, one story high, with a common roof, one flock of chimneys in the center, with two fire places and two oven, a celler with a wall of stone about it under half of the house, stairs leading into the cellar and chamber, two outside doors and six windows each with 24 squares of 7 by 9 glass, finished on the inside by common ceiling or plastering, on the out side by boarding and clapboarding. The Barns to be each 30 feet long, and 24 feet wide, with 14 feet posts, with barn, and 2 floors over the whole, one of plank, and the other of boards, a stable across one end, a common roof, and sills suitably raised from the ground, and well supported by stone.

One house and barn to be near Gaylord's Mills, aforesaid, and the other near Lamb's Mill, in South-Hadley. The Houses and Barns to be all finished by the 20th day of April next; the pay to be in money in manner as be agreed on.

Proposals will then be received to procure by contracts a quantity of sound white oak timber, suitable to make the pieces hereafter described:

Number of Pieces.	Length.	Size squared.
	Feet.	Inches.
378	25	9 by 9
480	28	9 9
528	34	9 9
442	44	8 8 — 9
65	18	7 7
18	7	12 12
14	14	12 12
84	44	9 9
28	9	12 16
28	17	12 16
14	16	12 8
14	16	12 8
14	16	12 8
14	17	12 6
14	17	12 7
14	17	12 8
14	17	12 9
14	17	12 10
28	17	12 12
224	25	12 12
50	25	12 12

Also a quantity of very sound white oak timber, sufficient to make 45,500 feet of 2 inch plank, of the following lengths, viz: one third of 16, one third of 18 and one third of 20 feet, 6-9th parts of which to be delivered at Lamb's mill, and the residue at Gaylord's mill, aforesaid, any time between the date of the contract and the first day of May next. The money will be paid when the timber is received.

An Agent will be given to any of the foregoing proposals, at Springfield, on the 14th day of February next.

JOHN WILLIAMS,
J. DWIGHT,
H. TRENCH, } Committee of the proprietors aforesaid.

Dec. 27, 1792.

Proceedings of Congress.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 6.

A BILL to authorize the settlement of the account of Lewis Garanger, for public services performed during the last war, was read the first and second time, and referred for Thursday next.

A message was received from the President of the United States by Mr. Secretary Lear, conveying the copy of a certain communication recently received, relative to the war with the Indian Tribes northwest of the Ohio.—The galleries were cleared while the communication, which was confidential, was read.—The doors being again opened,

A communication was received and read from the commissioners for settling the accounts of the individual States with the United States; the purport of which is, that they do not at present see any impediment to completing the settlement of the business of their appointment within the time limited, viz. the 1st of July, 1793.

In committee of the whole on the coasting bill. Mr. Sedgwick in the chair. The bill was read in paragraphs, by the chairman.

The committee went through the discussion of the several sections; they made various amendments, which were reported and laid on the table.

Mr. King, of the committee on the petition of Woodrup and Joseph Sims, brought in a report, which was, that the relief prayed for ought to be granted.

The reading of the petition was called for, the prayer of which is, that they may be relieved from the payment of the duties on sundry goods lost on a voyage from New-York to Philadelphia.

After some remarks by different gentlemen, the petition and report were referred to a committee of the whole, for Monday next.

A letter was communicated by the Speaker, from Mr. Seney, informing the House that by reason of an appointment in the judiciary in the state of Maryland, incompatible with holding his seat in the National Legislature, he resigned his seat as Representative from that State in the Congress of the United States.

Adjourned.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 7.

The memorial of Timothy Demmsbrow, was read, praying compensation for services and supplies as an Indian agent at Kaskaskias; referred to the Secretary of the Treasury.

A message was received from the President of the United States, by Mr. Lear, conveying certain communications received by the supreme executive from the Governor of the Territory of the United States, southwest of the River Ohio.

The letter from Mr. Seney, containing his resignation was again read, and a motion made to refer the same to a committee; some debate ensued on this motion—in which the question was started how far it was in the power of a member of the House to vacate his seat; the solution of this, it was said would involve a lengthy discussion of some constitutional questions—if it was the opinion of the House that the present case naturally included this discussion, the reference ought to be a committee of the whole. Some gentlemen thought that the most simple process was to accept the resignation, and make entry accordingly in the Journal—a notification to be sent to the executive of the State of Maryland. The motion for the commitment of the letter was negatived—no motion was then made that the Speaker of the House should notify the executive of the State of Maryland of a vacancy in the representation of that State, by the resignation of Mr. Seney. This motion was negatived and the letter laid on the table.

The message from the President of the United States being confidential—the doors of the gallery were shut while the communications were read.

MONDAY, DECEMBER 10.

The petition of Isaac Potts was read, stating that his premises were occupied on account of the publick during the late war, and considerable damage sustained, for which he has not received any compensation, and praying relief; laid on the table.

Mr. Williamson of the committee appointed for the purpose, reported a bill to amend the act entitled, "An act to promote the progress of useful arts," which was read twice, and referred to a committee of the whole house on Monday next—100 copies to be printed.

Mr. W. Smith of the committee appointed for the purpose, reported a bill to establish a uniform system of bankruptcy throughout the United States; read a first and second time, and referred to a committee of the whole on the second Monday of January next—400 copies were ordered to be printed.

A letter was read from the Secretary of War enclosing sundry communications, relative to Indian affairs from the Governour of Georgia. Some of these were documents respecting certain violences and murders committed by some of the white people on the friendly Indians of the Creek nation; a proclamation by the Governour of Georgia, offering immediate justice; a friendly talk from the Governour to the Creek nation; and a copy of his orders to a number of men to protect those Indians which have been unjustly attacked. These were read and laid on the table.

A motion being made, that leave be given to take into consideration the confidential message of the President of the United States, received by the House on Friday last—it was ordered that the galleries should be cleared.

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 11.

After reading a report from the Secretary of the Treasury, on a private petition, a motion being made and agreed to for going into a committee of the whole on the message from the President of the United States—the doors of the gallery were shut, and so continued during the day.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 12.

The Speaker laid before the House a letter from the Secretary of War, with sundry statements explaining certain charges in the civil list expenditures for the year 1793: These statements were drawn up in obedience to a resolution of the house of the 4th instant, requiring an elucidation from the war department of certain articles called *conjectural*, which the Secretary pursued by stating the sums expended, and the several acts of the Legislature which authorised the respective appropriations, together with the several sums sustained at every period. These were, on the motion of Mr. Wm. Smith, referred to the committee of the whole on the estimate of the appropriations for the year 1793.

The memorial of Moses Young, secretary to Mr. Lawrens, was presented, praying payment of the balance of his salary agreeably to the contract made for that purpose; this memorial was referred to the Secretary of the Treasury.

The petitions of Daniel Fearn, and other soldiers, wounded in the service of the United States, were read, praying compensation; ordered to lie on the table.

The petition of sundry holders of loan office certificates issued between September 1777 and March 1778, for monies loaned to carry on the war, the interest on which was payable in specie at six per cent, was read, praying that a provision may be made for the payment of the said interest agreeable to the original stipulation; laid on the table.

Mr. Fitzsimons offered sundry resolutions, which were ordered to be printed, and made the order of the day, in committee of the whole, the first Monday of January next. These resolutions were to authorize a loan in the debts of the several States, in proportion to the balances which shall appear to be due to them respectively on the final settlement of accounts between the United States and the individual states, the same not to commence until the first of January, 1794. The loan to be open at the treasury of the United states and at the loan offices in the several States.

FROM THE FEDERAL SPY.

MR. HUTCHINS,

WE were diverted, at a sentiment expressed in a publication in your last week's paper, under the signature of "THE PEOPLE:" That part referred to, must have resulted, either from the want of information, or from want of candor: "It is couched in the following words, viz. "It is a circumstance much to be regretted, that the Election could not have been compleated in the first instance; and tho' other causes may have contributed to this failure, we conceive the principal reason to be, that the public attention was not early enough turned to Gentlemen deservedly possessing the greatest share of publick confidence.

This uninformed and ungenerous writer, ought to have adverted to the state of votes, as returned into the Secretary's office, and by that he would have seen that the honourable

Samuel Lyman,

had more than two thirds of all the votes given in by this District; and that he was nearly elected for the County, and also for the district. This is sufficient evidence, that it was not for want of *public confidence*, that he was not elected; but because the Electors did not happen to agree, how to vote for him: This *confidence* was deservedly and well placed, for he has faithfully served the Commonwealth nearly seven years as a Legislator, or in the executive department, as one of the honourable Council; and all acknowledge, that he had his full share of influence in both of those departments. A great majority of us are determined to support his Election, and shall vote for him as a candidate for the District at large, and we have no doubt of his choice, and believe, that when he is chosen, a sense of honour and patriotism, will stimulate him to make every exertion, and to use all his influence in favour of the particular interest of this Commonwealth, so far as it shall be confistent with the general interest of the Union.

COUNTY OF HAMPSHIRE.

N. B. The several Printers within this district, are earnestly requested to publish the above in their Newspapers.

FROM THE FEDERAL SPY.

AS we have two representatives for the Western district, to be elected, one for the district, and another for the County of Hampshire, I take the liberty to propose the honourable SAMUEL LYMAN, Esq. for the district, and the honourable WILLIAM SHEPHARD, Esq. for the County.

AN ELECTOR.

FOR THE HAMPSHIRE GAZETTE.

MR. BUTLER,

Please to give the following a Place in your useful Paper, in answer to a piece signed "COUNTY OF HAMPSHIRE.

"THE PEOPLE," present their compliments to the writer who signs himself "COUNTY of HAMPSHIRE" and inform Him, "BOND OF UNION," and all others concerned, that the Honourable

William Shepard, Esquire,

will certainly have a great majority of the votes of the district, as the representative of the County of Hampshire, in the next Congress. This they are authorised to announce to the public, *partly* from that good gentleman's performance aforesaid: but *principally* from the unbounded "CONFIDENCE" the public repose in Gen. Shephard; and which from information derived extensively, and from the *best sources*, will be manifested upon the 14th of January inst. They condole most cordially with this wounded Gentleman, under that wonderful agitations of mind into which the force of *truth* has plunged him upon this occasion:—That; while he *affects* to be "DIVERTED," there is the utmost reason to believe, he was "WEEPING IN SECRET PLACES" during the whole time that piece was upon the anvil; they are fearful he will not be fit to appear at all in public on the 14th January.

"He rear'd his loud, and last'd to wondrous grim,
"His wery shadows durst not follow him."

THE PEOPLE.

FOR THE HAMPSHIRE GAZETTE.

MR. PRINTER,

Be pleased to insert the following, and oblige a customer.

To the FARMERS *of the* SECOND DISTRICT.

BRETHREN,

I OBSERVED in the last Paper, a piece signed "THE PEOPLE," wherein Gen. Shephard, is held up to our view, as a fit person to represent the County of Hampshire in the next Congress.

I was realy pleas'd with the writer, as he brought to my mind, the number of years the General had serv'd his country, From a private Soldier, to his present station; the various capacities he serv'd in, and the hazard he has run of life and property; in all which characters he stands applauded; nor have I ever heard him impeached, in his legislative character: And you will remember, he has not acquir'd a fortune, by his public imployments (as some have done)—I am perfuaded he merits our suffrages: We know the man, he is one of US—He is the people's man—he is a Farmer, and lives by it, and knows how we live, and feels as we feel; & we can confide in him; he has never turn'd his coat, nor prostituted his integrity, he is an honest man, "The noble work of God."—This Gentleman, I say, we can confide in: I hope on the 14th of January inst. my Brethren, the Farmers, will make it appear, by carrying in their votes, written in Capitals:

William Shephard, Esquire,

for the County of Hampshire.

A FARMER.

FOR THE HAMPSHIRE GAZETTE.

To the AUTHOR *of the piece signed* "BOND of UNION."

SIR,

YOU have made a strange, if it is not, a modest proposal to the Electors of this district. You tell us, "That the friends of Col. WILLIAM LYMAN, of "Northampton, have universally agreed to vote for "him, as a candidate for the county, and we hope "that our brethren in the counties of Worcester and "Berkshire, will gratify us in this choice." That is, personal friendship for Col. Lyman, must give a member in Congress to the County of Hampshire. Now Sir, for one, I object to this test of my friendship, for Col. Lyman; I am Col. Lyman's Friend, and yet I have not agreed to vote for him, as a Representative in Congress. I protest against loosing either his friendship or yours on that account. I have higher attachments than those, which are merely personal. I feel the love of my district and my country controling my affections for individuals—I sell the glow of gratitude to public benefactions, to those who have jeoparded their property & their lives to secure to my country her present privileges. I therefore intend, to vote for the man who with the price of his blood procured for me and for you this privilege of chooling our own representatives—I intend to vote for

GENERAL WILLIAM SHEPHARD,

to represent the County of Hampshire in the next Congress. And those who entertain my sentiments will use their liberty in the same way, and they will vote for that veteran, not because they are his friends, but because they regard the sacred honor of Massachusetts.

I am the friend of SAMUEL LYMAN, Esq. but yet I think I shall deserve his esteem, and shall serve the community though I give my vote for DWIGHT FOSTER, Esq.

Pray, Sir, no Bonds of Union, which are not cemented by our first regard to the common good.—— However I may vote for Gen. Shephard, still believe me to be your friend, and Col. Lyman's friend; but more than either the friend of the public!——I am yours to serve,

AN OLD MAN.

FOR THE HAMPSHIRE GAZETTE.

MR. A. B.

I AM very much dissatisfied at your indefinite attack upon a Representative, "not very remote from the centre of the county,"—this mode may render the characters of a number of gentlemen very suspicious, without fixing it on any particular person—such secret VILLANY! (worse than highway robbery) ought to come to light, sall where it may. If the Representatives of the people, take advantage from their situations, and better information, to defraud the the poor, the widow and the fatherless, it certainly ought to excite the highest indignation of the public. I have, in consequence of your publication, contemplated the characters of the several gentlemen who represent the towns of Northampton, Southampton, Williamsburgh, Hatfield and Hadley, with whom I am perfectly acquainted, and know them to be men of strict probity, and unbroken integrity, and could never be guilty of such breach of trust, or betray the confidence of the meanest, or most ignorant individual in society.

I then extended my views, & considered the character of the gentleman who represents the town of Amherst; but knowing him to be a deputy Sheriff, and always having from the nature of his office, PLENTY of the property of other people in his hands, was forced to this conclusion, that *certainly* this could not be THE MAN—Pray Mr. A. B. tell the public who he is.

C. D.

From the GREENFIELD GAZETTE.

I CONGRATULATE my brethren of the district upon the judicious choice they have made of two worthy characters to represent them in the next Congress. Gen. Ward and Mr. Sedgwick are the ornaments of a free republic. In their hands we may trust our political interest with the utmost confidence. It would be a singular felicity might the County of Hampshire, in the approaching election, be favoured with the appointment of a Representative resembling the virtues, and abilities of the gentlemen already chosen for Worcester and Berkshire. Shall not this large County hope to be favoured with such a choice? But where shall we find the man who shall rival the firmness, the independent spirit, the incorruptible integrity and good sense of those worthy characters? Upon this enquiry, the attention of the freemen will unavoidably be turned to that brave soldier and disinterested patriot, Gen. WILLIAM SHEPHARD—I never see the *Stars*, which that intrepid officer has received in defence of our liberties and independence, but my heart overflows with gratitude. I view him with confidence as my protector, the ornament of his country, and the friend of mankind. No testimony of public esteem is misapplied when bestowed upon a worthy citizen, who has fought and bled for his countrymen, you are the best judges; because you are individually conscious of the motives by which you have been actuated. I think, I may, however, very reasonably suppose those two gentlemen, will again be honoured with your suffrages. It is almost unnecessary to mention, that the two Mr. Lyman's are the gentlemen above referred to: In order therefore to avoid uncertainty and perplexity in giving in your votes, and to prevent the trouble of another Election, I beg leave to propose the Honourable SAMUEL LYMAN, for the district, and the Honourable WILLIAM LYMAN, for the County of Hampshire. This may with propriety be urged on the County of Hampshire; by your courtesy let me add the most ancient and numerous, and which hitherto has not been privileged with an inhabitant of her own to represent her in the Congress of the United States. This procedure, I think will gratify a great majority of the citizens in this district, and put an end to any further trouble.

A REAL FARMER.

For the HAMPSHIRE GAZETTE.

MR. BUTLER,

Please to insert the following and oblige a customer.

AS the second district of this state (being the counties of Worcester, Hampshire and Berkshire,) are soon to be called together, to make choice of two persons to represent them in the Congress of the United States, viz: one for the County of Hampshire and one for the district, or three Counties. I would recommend for the county of Hampshire the Honourable

WILLIAM SHEPHARD, Esq.

of Westfield, a gentleman highly deserving that important trust; think ye my friends, of those trying times, 1776. I would recommend for the district the Hon.

SAMUEL LYMAN, Esq.

As the abilities of the above gentlemen are so notoriously known throughout the district, there can be hardly a doubt but they will have a great share of the votes given in on the 14th January, as I hear they are generally supported throughout the three counties.

A TRUE FRIEND TO THE PEOPLE.

FOR THE HAMPSHIRE GAZETTE,

Mr. BUTLER,

Please to publish the following address

To the ELECTORS *of the* SECOND DISTRICT.

Freemen and Brethren,

THE free exercise of the unalienable right of electing our own Representatives, is a darling privilege. Next Monday will present you with an opportunity to realize it. The choice of two Representatives, one for the district, and the other for the County of Hampshire, on said day, is the business thereof, and ought to be seriously attended to. I presume not to dictate; but if you think as I do, you will consequently vote for the

Hon. SAMUEL LYMAN, Esq.

to represent the district, and the

Hon. WILLIAM LYMAN, Esq.

to represent the county.

It appears by the list, with the number of votes annexed to each name (published by authority) that these two gentlemen, for certain reasons, (which are very obvious) possess the greatest share of the public confidence. Should the scattering voters unite, (as I hope they will) to make choice of these two gentlemen, it is my opinion, that this district will be as well represented in Congress as any part of the United States.

PHILADELPHUS.

FOR THE HAMPSHIRE GAZETTE.

TO THE ELECTORS of the Second District, including the counties of *Hampshire, Worcester* and *Berkshire.*

Fellow Citizens,

YOU are again called on to give your suffrages for a Representative for the district, and also of the County of Hampshire, in the next Congress of the United States. As the present mode of Election is unusual, it need not surprise any, that the choice of members for, and within the district was not before compleated. To seek and assign other cause or reason possibly might be invidious and probably fruitless. But altho' a choice is not made, yet two candidates are distinguish'd from all others, by the very great superiority of numbers in the votes return'd, as fully appears by the official list published. How far this circumstance does or ought to establish the merits of the two gentlemen, you are the best judges; because you are individually conscious of the motives by which you have been actuated. I think, I may, however, very reasonably suppose those two gentlemen, will again be honoured with your suffrages. It is almost unnecessary to mention, that the two Mr. Lyman's are the gentlemen above referred to: In order therefore to avoid uncertainty and perplexity in giving in your votes, and to prevent the trouble of another Election, I beg leave to propose the Honourable SAMUEL LYMAN, for the district, and the Honourable WILLIAM LYMAN, for the County of Hampshire. This may with propriety be urged on the County of Hampshire; by your courtesy let me add the most ancient and numerous, and which hitherto has not been privileged with an inhabitant of her own to represent her in the Congress of the United States. This procedure, I think will gratify a great majority of the citizens in this district, and put an end to any further trouble.

A REAL FARMER.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 2.

Monday arrived here the ship Experiment, Capt. M'Calmont, from Dunkirk, which she left the 27th of October—at which time the republic of France was entirely clear of the Prussian and Austrian forces, the French armies had penetrated into the territories of their enemies, and it was supposed would not find much difficulty in reaching Brussels.

LISLE, October 16.

The vanguard of Dumouriez's army is expected to have arrived yesterday at Valenciennes. The general is hourly expected there. The three commissioners from the National Convention, who set out on Sunday last to go and establish order and tranquility in Cambray, have not yet been heard from.

FRANKFORT, Oct. 10.

The rapid sensation of fear has struck all the Princes on the banks of the Rhine. The house of Baden has taken flight. The Prince of Limbourg has arrived at Manheim with all his baggage. The Bishop of Spires has returned to Odenwald, and silence has taken the road of Hesbron, towards Neuffadt. The commissary of provisions and cheliers, has emptied the magazines in Alsace on the news of the approach of the French. Many French families have taken refuge in Germany.

FRANCE.

NATIONAL CONVENTION.

SESSION OF SATURDAY OCTOBER 20.

The Secretary read the following

Letter from the Commissioners to the Army of the Centre.

At the Camp of Vaudoncourt, October 18, at ten o'clock in the evening, the first year of the French Republic.

CITIZENS,

The division of the army commanded by Gen. Kellerman, arrived yesterday at the camp of Vaudoncourt: Gen. Valence, who commands the other division, advanced through the forest of Maugienne, & pushed his vanguard as far as Pillon, which he found occupied by the enemy. He was obliged to bring up his cannon against this post, with their he soon got master of it.

The Duke of Brunswick and General Kalkreuth fear in that day a trumpeter with an Aid-de-Camp, to demand a personal conference with General Kellerman; they obtained a desire to accommodate matters, but General Kellerman adhering strictly to the intentions of the national convention, answered that he could enter into no conference whatever, as long as the Prussians may should be on the territory of the french republic; that the re-surrender of Longwy was a preliminary without which he could enter into no engagements.—The Duke of Brunswick offered to evacuate Longwy had to give the place up on the 26th. Kellerman judging that he wanted four days more to arrive with his army before that place on account of the roads being broke to much, insisted on having the place evacuated the 22d of this month.

After this conference, General Valence was charged with the regulation of the articles of capitulation. We send inclosed an authenticated copy thereof, and you will judge yourself of the advantages of this event. On the 22d at ten o'clock in the morning the enemy will have quitted the territory of the republic. Gen. Kellerman will march up his whole army in battle array, and our commissioners will thank them for their courage and perseverence. We beg our fellow citizens to partake of the joy which such an event has caused us.

See here then this contest of despotism against liberty soon determined; and happy are we to have been the witness thereof, and to be charged to give you these interesting details.

The commissioners of the National Convention,

SILLERY,
PRIEUR,
CARRA.

Extract of a letter from Richmond, dated Dec. 16, 1792.

"A letter from A. Campbell, dated 10th inst. gives information that a Capt Hanly, from the Southern Territory, on his march with 50 men, to the relief of Mendis district, was attacked by the Indians in ambuscade, —Himself and 22 fell on the spot—11 missing—16 have got safe in, &c."

NEW-YORK, December 22.

INDIAN NEWS.

Extract of a letter from Brigadier General Wilkinson, to the Secretary at War, dated at Fort-Hamilton, 6th November, 1792, 7 o'clock P. M.

"Just as I was about to dispatch this, I received a letter from Major Adair, commandant of the Kentucky mounted infantry, of which the enclosed is a copy: The check which the enemy experienced in this little affair, will produce good effects, and the event reflects honor upon the major and the yeomanry of Kentucky; but the immediate consequence will be an entire stop to the transport of forage to the advanced post, as our pack horses are either destroyed or disabled, and the riflemen dismounted. In this situation, I am perplexed by difficulties, as from my ignorance of the designs of government, and for the want of explicit orders, I am at a loss whether to direct the purchase of more pack horses, or to encourage the riflemen to remount themselves. On these points I shall duly deliberate, and will make such decision, as my judgement may direct, relying confidently on the liberality of government, for an excuse, should I err; and in the mean time I shall urge forward the transport of forage from Fort-Washington to this post, by every means left in my power.

"As this affair happened near to and in sight of Fort St. Clair, it may be enquired whether the commanding officer did not support major Adair? The answer is short and will, I hope, prove satisfactory.—The garrison under his command is posted for defence, and not for chace, and although it appears that in this instance to have hazzarded would have been judicious, yet as I have considered it as best for the national interest, to confine my subordinate officers by positive orders to defensive measures solely, they are bound as I am in no case whatever, which does not immediately and essentially interest the safety of the post which may be confided to them; and it may be added, that in this instance before us, the attack was a most daring one, and that neither the numbers or ultimate object of the enemy, could be developed, before it was defeated: that Major Adair was well engaged I saw him.

"I have this moment dispatched twenty sixty mounted infantry, who will reach St. Clair before day light, to aid in bringing the wounded and the weary.

Copy of a letter from Major John Adair to Brigadier General Wilkinson, dated Fort St. Clair, November 6, 1792.

SIR,

This morning about the first appearance of day, the enemy attacked my camp, within sight of this post, the attack was sudden, and the enemy came on with a degree of courage that became them as warriors indeed. Some of my men were hand in hand with them before we retreated, which however we did about eighty yards to a kind of blockade intended for stables; we there made a stand. I then ordered Lieut. Madison to take a party and gain their right flank if possible; I called for Lieut. Hale to send to the left; but found the field here dark, I then led forward those who stood nearest, which together with Ensign Buchanan and Flinn, amounted to about twenty-five, and pressed the left of their center, thinking it absolutely necessary to assist Madison. We made a manly push, and the enemy retreated, taking all our horses except five or six. We drove them about six hundred yards through our camp, where they again made a stand, and we fought them for some time, two of my men were here shot dead.

At that moment I received information that the enemy was about to flank us on the right, and on turning that way, I saw about forty of them running to that point. I had yet heard nothing of Madison. I then ordered my men to retreat, which they did with deliberation, heavily galling the Indians, who pursued us close to our camp, where we again fought them until they gave away; and when they retreated our ammunition was nearly expended, altho' we had been supplied from the garrison in the course of the action. I did not think proper to follow them again, but ordered my men into the garrison to draw ammunition. I returned however, in a few minutes in a ball, to which we had at first driven them, where I found two of my men scalped, who were brought in. Since I began to write this, a few of the enemy appeared in sight, and I pursued them with a party about a quarter of a mile, but could not overtake them, and did not think proper to go farther. Madison, who I sent to the right, was on the first attack wounded, and obliged to retreat to the garrison, leaving a man or two dead.

To this misfortune I think the enemy are indebted for the horses they have got, had he gained their right flank, I once had possession of their fort, and I think we should have routed them at last. Of the action, as we had been on the retreat, I have to killed and five wounded; four men are missing. I think they went off early in the action on horseback, and are, I suppose, by this, at Fort-Hamilton. My officers and a number of men distinguished themselves greatly.—Poor Hale died calling to his men to advance. Madison's bravery and cool conduct need no comment; they are well known. Flinn and Buchanan acted with coolness and courage which does them much honour.

Buchanan, after firing his gun, knocked down an Indian with the barrel. They have killed and taken a great number of pack horses. I intend following them this evening some distance, to ascertain their route and strength if possible. I can with propriety say, that about 50 of my men fought with bravery equal to any men in the world, and had not the garrison been so nigh as a place of safety for the bashful, I think many more would have fought well.

The enemy have no doubt as many killed as my self; they left two dead on the ground, and I saw two carried off. The only advantage they have gained is our horses, which is a capital one, as it disables me from bringing the interview to a more serious and satisfactory decision. I am sorry I cannot send you better news, and am, sir, yours, &c.

Copy of a letter from James Seagrove, Esq. to the Secretary of War, dated St. Mary's Nov. 22.

SIR,

Being just arrived from the conference ground at Coleraine, in company with 45 of the principal chiefs of the creeks, on a visit to my residence, and finding a boat departing for Savannah, I drop you a line in haste, to inform you, that every thing hath gone favourable beyond my most sanguine expectation.

I had present at our meeting the chiefs of 18 of the principal towns in the Creek nation, peace and friendship with the United States, they confirm, and declare pointedly against joining the northern tribes or any other red or white, against us. The whole particulars you shall have without delay. In the mean time I am happy in being able to say that every thing is in a most pleasing state between the Creeks and our country. I hope you will excuse this, as I am surrounded with a very noisy but friendly crew of red kings and chiefs.

Extract of a letter from General Wilkinson, dated Fort-Hamilton, Nov. 6, 1792.

Dear Sir,

"I have the pleasure to inform you, that Major Adair* has this day had a smart and honourable brush with a body of savages, supposed to be double his number, near to Fort St. Clair, and that after several turns of fortitude, and a sharp contest for two hours, he finally kept his ground, though the enemy carried off the great body of his horses during the action.

* *Capt. Adair commanded a company of about 100 mounted volunteers called into service from the state of Kentucky, to escort provisions sent from Fort-Washington for the supply of Fort-Jefferson.*

"I lament that Capt. Hale is among the slain; but for the consolation of his friends, and of the friends of all who have fallen, they fell gloriously, and sleep in the bed of honour. Madison is again wounded; if he continues his career, he will be a distinguished warrior. Be pleased to inform his brother that his wound is slight. Enclosed are the names of the killed and wounded. Major Adair has done no more than I expected; that is, he has combined courage to conduct, and done honor to the state of Kentucky.

N. B. The enemy has left two dead on the field, and were observed to carry off many.

Killed, Capt. Hale, Matthew English, Isaac Jett, Joseph Clinton, John Williams, Robert Boaling.

Wounded, Capt. Madison, Thomas Hickman, Aaron Adams, Luke Voriis, Richard Taylor.

NORTHAMPTON, January 9.

By accounts published of the votes for V. President of the United States, it appears, that exclusive of Kentucky—the numbers are for Mr. Adams 77—Mr. Clinton, 50—Mr. Burr 1; difference for Mr. Adams 26.

THE LATE QUEEN OF FRANCE

It is asserted in the Paris papers, received so great a shock at the sight of the head of her favourite companion Princess LAMBELLE, when presented to her on a pole, that together with her other troubles, she has fallen into a dropsical disorder; her legs were much swelled, and there were every symptom of a speedy dissolution, which she, it is said, earnestly prayed for. Louis XVI. is as fat and hearty as if nothing had happened to him; he eats his soup, like a philosopher, and consoles himself with the reflection, *that he can die but once.*

NEW-GOODS.

JESSE SMITH,

HAS just received a fresh supply of English and West-India GOODS from New-York, which he is now selling at his Store in Worthington, as cheap as can be bought in the County, for cash, or most kinds of produce, among which are the following articles, viz. Scarlet, London Brown, Blue, Bottle Green, London Smoak, Lead, and Drab coloured Broad Cloths, Coatings and Baizes, Flannels of different colours, Cashmere of various sto. Velvets, Thickfetts, Corduroys, Green Cord, Royal Rib, Ribbelince, Fuftians, Janes, Cashmere Vest Patterns, Plush of all colours, Satinets and Lastings, Shalons of all colours, Tamies and Durants of different colours, Moreens and Calimancoes. Silk Crape, Cambletts and Wildboars, Dutch Blankets, Worsted Hose, Chintzes and Calicoes, Curtain Furniture, Irish Linnens, Lawn Apron and Handkerchiefs, Lutestrings, Modes and Peelings, Men's Gloves and Ladies do. Oil Cloths, Bibles, Testaments, Spelling Books, Writing Paper, Pipes, Pigtail and Leaf Tobacco, a general and complete assortment of

HARD WARE.

Rum, Brandy, Gin, Wine, Tea, Coffee, Allspice, Pepper, and Ginger, Hard Soap, and many other articles necessary to make a complete assortment for a country Store.

Worthington, Jan. 7th 1793.

Sherman & Peck,

RESPECTFULLY inform their friends and the public, that they have lately received a supply of

East-India and European

GOODS

from New-York, among which they have a large assortment of Coat and Vest BUTTONS, which they will sell at wholesale or retail, as low as can be bought in New-York; They with to purchase a quantity of RYE, OATS, INDIAN CORN, and FLAX; for which they will give the highest Price, and pay part CASH.

NORTHAMPTON, JAN. 6, 1793.

BROKE into the inclosure of the subscriber some time in November last, nine SHEEP, eight marked with a half crop the under side the left ear, one with two half pennys in the right ear, one the upper side, and one the under side the left ear, a happenny the upper side—a slit the under side, and a crop in the same. The owner is desired to prove property, pay charges and take them away.

JOHN WHITE.

Whately, January 4. 1793.

ALL Persons indebted to the Subscriber, are once more requested to make immediate payment, as it may be done with less trouble than with an Attorney.—This is the last time they will be called on in this manner.

JOSIAH BOND.

Conway, January 5. 1793.

BROKE into the inclosure of the subscriber some time in November last, a red and white STEER, two years old past, no artificial mark.

Whately, Jan. 3. 1793. JOSIAH ALLIS.

BROKE into the inclosure of the subscriber in November last, a small red yearling HEIFER, marked in the near ear with a half crop, a half penny in the same—a swallows tail in the off ear. The owner is desired to prove his property, pay charges, and take her away.

ENOS PEMEROY.

Easthampton, Jan. 6. 1793.

WANTED,

A QUANTITY of any kind of Pine Boards, by the middle of April next, for which good pay will be made.

MOSES PARSONS, jun.

Northampton, Jan. 1793.

FOR THE HAMPSHIRE GAZETTE.

Mr. BUTLER,

The following lines were written in a time when the Author's health appeared fast declining;—they are rather in a serious strain: If you think them worthy a vacant corner in your useful Paper, your publication of them will much oblige yours,

RUSTICUS.

My active limbs and health decay,
My body fails and wastes away,
This mortal life draws near a close,
While I my precious moments lose
In vanity and busy strife,
About the mad pursuits of life.
In eager chace of gilded flies,
While shining forms delude the eyes,
But if they're grasp'd, they sting the heart,
With growing care and piercing smart.
Through fairy scenes the fancy strays,
Lost in a visionary maze,
Erecting castles on the sand,
By wild imagination's hand,
Whose huge dimensions fill the earth,
And give a thousand phantoms birth.
Here gliding streams of pleasure flow
And promise bliss secure from woe.—
There crowded grandeurs appear
And stores laid up for many a year.
Here airy forms of honor rise
And gilded glory strikes the eyes.
Here numerous friends their bliss impart,
Wise honest converse cheers the heart
Here, health that's crown'd with many a years
A happy life secure from fear!
There in a beauteous grove I see
Rises the fair for bidden tree;
The loaded branches bowing stand,
And silently invite the hand;
While every form of bliss present
Bewilder'd fancy can invent.
The wall that's built of stone and lime,
Defies the scaling hand of time:
The glittering towers to heaven rise,
Out eager thoughts embrace the prize;
The flattering bubble cheats the mind
While Death in ambush lurks behind;
This atom'd sword is pass'd between,
And overturns the gilded scene.
The Babel falls, in ruin lies,
And leaves the soul in sad surprize;
Confusion and despair ensue
And keen remorse in each review.
May sovereign grace turn off-mine eyes
From these bewitching vanities;
Teach me my duty, make me know,
The joys that from Religion flow.
God is a fortress strong and sure,
Will through eternity endure:
All foes on which death can never take,
And bliss that never will forsake.
Come dearest Lord passess my soul,
And each wish'd blessing there controul;
Make all the powers within me meet
In sweet submission at thy feet.

An easy Method to take Wool off SHEEP or LAMB SKINS without damaging the Skins.

TAKE about a handful of slacked lime, mix it with water, and put over the flesh of the skin, then fold the skin together, and let it lay until the wool comes off, which will be in a short time; then pull the wool, and hang the skin out straight across a pole, under cover from the sun; until you send it to the Tanner.—Or, soon after the skin is taken off, put it on a cow's or ox's back, the flesh side next to the creature, if put on in the evening, the wool will come next morning. By no means use ashes, as it renders the skin unfit for tanning.

Another Method is—Fill a tub one quarter, or be sure not more than half full of hot water; then lay the skin over the tub; and the steam arising from the hot water will fit the wool for pulling in an hour or less. Be careful that the hot water does not touch the skin, nor come so near it as to blister or curl it; this would ruin the skin. Be sure to move the skin, so that the steam may operate on all parts of it.

From a late English Paper.

A LARGE SHEEP.

ON the 1st of June, 1791, a bet was laid at Ladykirk, between Mr. Logan, of Edrom, in Berwickshire, & Mr. Sherriff, at Captainhead, in East Lothian, which much excited the curiosity of the gentlemen and farmers in those counties.

The bet was whether Mr. Logan or Mr. Sherriff would, on the first Friday of November following, produce, in Haddington, the heaviest sheep of two years old, of their own breed, and then in their possession.

Mr. Logan failing to produce his sheep, and Mr. Sherriff's sheep appearing on the day fixed, (3 being killed in the presence of Sir David Kinloch, of Gilmerton, Bart. Sir James Baird, of Saughton Hall, Bart. and many of the most respectable gentlemen and farmers of the county of East Lothian, weighed as follows, viz. live weight 294lb. 4 oz.; two hind quarters 106 lb.;—the two fore ditto 87 lb; tallow, exclusive of kidney fat, 32lb. 10 oz.——N. B. The wool being only five months growth, from May to the 4th of November, on which day the animal was killed, 10lb. Thickness of fat on the ribs 4 1-2 inches; & behind the shoulders 5 inches: Two to one was laid against Mr. Sherriff, which he took, and of course won.

Mr. Sherriff has for some years been at much pains and expense to improve his breed of sheep; and he is now supposed, by several judges, to have, for both wool and carcass the compleatest breed of sheep in the South of Scotland. The value of this animal, at 5d. per lb. for the mutton, 6d. for the tallow. 1s. 3d. for the wool, exclusive of the skin, head, feet, and entrails, is 4l. 14s.

HAPPY MARRIAGE.

FROM A LATE LONDON PAPER.

Lately, at Woodhouse, near Leeds, William Wilson, aged 91, to Mary Wickinson of 75, they were attended by a numerous congregation, and when the ceremony was finished, there was a sudden echo of joy from the auditory, of

"O the Days when I was young."

ANECDOTE OF
Bonnel Thornton.

MR. Thornton's character as a man of wit, as well as a writer of reputation, has been too well established to need further corroboration here. Like most wits too, he loved conviviality, which frequently led to late hours, and consequently short mornings. After a night spent in this manner, an old female relation called on him rather late in the morning, and found him in bed, on which she read him a lecture on prudence, which she concluded by saying, "Ah Bonnel! Bonnel I see plainly you'll shorten your days"—*Very true madam, (replied Bonnel very gravely) but by the same rule, I shall* lengthen my nights.

ANECDOTE.

NOT long ago a negro was arraigned at the bar for arson. The crime imputed to his charge was the burning of a barn. One of his brother blacks was brought up as an evidence against him. The attorney general, in order to sound the negro's morals, asked him if he ever went to meeting? he answered in the affirmative. Well, continued the attorney, do you ever use the Bible? Yes massa, answered the negro, I trappa my razor on it sometime.

NEW GOODS.

Daniel Butler,

Has Just opened for sale, at the Store under the Printing Office, Northampton,

A general Assortment of Winter

GOODS.

ALSO, a good assortment at his Store in *Williamsburgh*—All of which will be offered for sale at a small advance for pay in hand.

WANTED—100 or 15 head of Beef Cattle, suitable for barreling.—and Pork, for which part cash will be paid, & the highest price given—Peas, Whitefish, Cheese, Woolen Shirting, &c.

December 26, 1792.

Maurice W. Dwight,

HAS a few articles of simple Medicine, of excellent quality, (well calculated for a Country Physician) which he will dispose of much cheaper, than they can be bought in the county, if applied for soon.

N. B. Said Dwight wants to purchase a likely HORSE, 4 or 5 years old, fit to perform a considerable journey immediately, for which good pay will be made.

Northampton, Dec. 24, 1792.

WE the subscribers being appointed Commissioners by the Hon. Court of Probate, &c. to receive and examine the claims of the Creditors of the Estate of Deacon *Samuel Knight*, late of *Norwich* deceased: (represented insolvent) do hereby give notice, that we shall attend said business at the dwelling House of the deceased, in Norwich, on the first Monday in February and May next coming, at 1 o'clock, P. M.—All accounts must be properly attested to, and none will be allowed after said term.

DANIEL KIRKLAND,
WILLIAM FOBES,
AARON HALL, } Com'rs.

ALL Persons indebted to said Estate are requested to call on the subscribers and settle the same.

BETSEY KNIGHT,
RODOLPHUS KNIGHT, } Admr's.

Norwich, Dec. 24, 1792.

BROKE into the inclosure of the subscriber, the 29th of November last, two COLTS, one of them a Mare, two years old past, a light sorrel; the other a Horse colt, one year old past, a bay, with a white spot on his nose, one white eye, and both hind feet white. The owner is requested to pay charges & take his property. WILLARD SMITH.

Westampton, December 17, 1792.

Simeon Butler,

RESPECTFULLY informs the Public, that he has just commenced the business of BOOK BINDING in this town, nearly opposite the new School House, where he purposes to carry it on in all its various Branches; having been regularly bred to the business, he flatters himself, he shall be able to give entire satisfaction to all who may please to favor him with their commands. Merchants Account Books ruled to any pattern, may be had on the shortest Notice. Old Books re-bound on reasonable terms.

HE HAS FOR SALE,

Psalm Books, Webster's Spelling Books, all parts by the dozen or single, at the same price as they can be bought for in Hartford.—Writing Paper, Account Books of different sizes. Ink Powder, Sealing-wax, Bibles, Testaments, Entick's Dictionary, Bennett's Letters, Cash Books—A variety of Books suitable for children, &c. &c. Any of the above articles, or Cash, given in exchange for Rags.

Northampton, Dec. 12, 1792.

Levi Shephard,

HAS LATELY RECEIVED A LARGE SUPPLY OF

WEST-INDIA & NEW-ENGLAND RUM.

BE HAS ALSO FOR SALE

MADEIRA, SHERRY, } WINES. { TYAL, MALAGA.

A QUANTITY OF EXCELLENT GIN.
FRENCH BRANDY.

SPICES of all kinds, LOAF and BROWN SUGAR, RAISINS, TURKEY FIGS, best HYSON and BOHEA TEA, SPANISH INDIGO.

DRUGS & MEDICINES,

AS USUAL.

DYING WOODS and DRUGS for CLOTHIERS, of almost every kind. PAINTER'S COLOURS, by the quantity. FLAX SEED OIL, by the barrel or gallon. SPIRITS of TURPENTINE, VARNISH and PUTTY, PITCH, TAR and ROSIN, a general assortment of HARDWARE, a variety of beautiful LOOKING GLASSES, Philadelphia and Swedish IRON, best of English and American blister'd STEEL, German do. 9 by 7, 8 by 6, Window Glass. 20, 10, & 8d Nails. Likewise a complete assortment of

English and India Goods.

A number of BED SACKS, with suitable cord to lace them to the Bedstead, which are made of the stout est duck.

WANTED a quantity of BEES-WAX, and SHIPPING FURRS, for which CASH will be paid.

N. B. Many of the above GOODS may be had at 3 months credit, or on contracts for FLAX, (or other produce) as said Shephard, designs to pursue the Duck Manufacture with greater attention than usual, of consequence he will want a very large quantity of FLAX that is well dressed, the present year.

Northampton, November 14, 1792.

CASH,

AND THE HIGHEST PRICE, GIVEN FOR

SALTS of LYE, by

WRIGHT & STODDARD.

Northampton, January 2, 1793.

The LITTLE READER'S ASSISTANT

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

NEW GOODS.

Sherman & Peck,

RESPECTFULLY inform their friends and the public, that they have lately received a supply of

West-India and European

GOODS

from New-York; among which they have a large assortment of Cut and Pen BUTTONS, which they will sell at wholesale or retail, as low as can be bought in New-York; they wish to purchase a quantity of RYE, OATS, INDIAN CORN, and FLAX, for which they will give the highest Price, and pay part CASH.

Northampton, Jan. 2, 1793.

THE Proprietors of the LOCKS and CANALS, on Connecticut River,—intend to purchase a quantity of good Boards, of sound TIMBER, of yellow, white or pitch pine, to be delivered at Enfield, or Suffield falls, in such quantity as may be required by the 25th day of March next; which they intend to pay for in cash, one fourth part at the time of the contract, and the whole of the above timber to be delivered at Enfield, (so called) on Connecticut river, in South Hadley, in the first week of June next; during which time a person will be there to receive it.—It must be dimensioned either well squared together, to rafts, or in single pieces—if in rafts it will be received in the river, but not before the time aforesaid) if in single pieces it may be left at any time before, on the shore of the river between the Broadway, and Gaylord's Mills—above common high water mark, out of the road, and in compact order. The whole to be paid for in money, at the time it is received.

Any person or persons inclining to contract for the whole or part thereof; are desired to deliver their proposals in writing, sealed to either of the Subscribers before the 9th day of February next.

At which time proposals will be received from any person or persons inclining to contract to build a dam across Connecticut river, at the head of the falls by Gaylord's Mills, aforesaid: to raise the water of said river 7 feet; the width of the river being 1105 feet, the dam to run in a right line (all within 100 or 150 feet of the western shore—thence to run obliquely up stream to the shore, 150 or 200 feet, the whole being about 1,130 feet—if varying from that length, the price to be in proportion. The person or persons contracting, to give security in real estate, of the value of double the sum of the contract—or approved personal security, for the like sum, to maintain and support the said dam in good repair and entire, for the term of five years from the time of completing the same; and is to construct said dam by graduating the height of the oblique part thereof, that there shall be no unreasonable obstruction to fish passing the same. The materials and supplies of every kind to be furnished by the Contractors; the dam to be finished before the first day of December next. The pay to be in money at such times as the parties shall agree on.

Proposals will then be received from any persons inclined to contract to build a dam of the above description of timbers, placed transverily over each other, (commonly called cobwork) not exceeding 4 feet from center to center thereof each way, except the oblique part, the lower side of which to be solid and without interstices. The bottom pieces aptly fitted to the rocks, to be covered with timbers, which are round (except where they come in contact together) not less than one foot diameter—subject to the inspection and direction of a person agreed on by the proprietors at Enfield, and the contractors for that purpose. The contractors to furnish all the materials and supplies, or the proprietors to furnish the timber, and the contractors every thing else. The pay to be made in manner as is said mentioned.

Proposals will also be received at the same time, from any persons inclining, to build by contract and furnish materials for the same—two Houses and two Barns of the following description, to wit: The houses to be each, thirty-four feet long, and twenty feet wide, one story high, with a common roof, one stack of chimneys in the center, with two fire places and one oven, a celler with a wall of stone about 4 under half of the house, stairs leading into the celler and chamber, two outside doors and six windows, each with 24 squares of 7 by 9 glass, finished on the inside by common ceiling or plastering, on the out side by boarding and clapboarding. The Barns to be each 30 feet long, and 24 feet wide, with 14 feet posts, with girts, and 2 floors over the whole, one of plank, and the other of boards, a gable across one end, a common roof, and sills suitably raised from the ground, and well finished by same.

The Contractors to meet Gaylord's Mills, aforesaid, and together, next Lamb's Mill, in South Hadley.—The Houses and Barns to be all finished by the 20th day of April next; the pay to be in money in manner to be agreed on.

Proposals will then be received to procure by contract a quantity of sound white oak timber, suitable to make the pieces hereafter described—

Number of Pieces.	Length.	Size squared.	
	Feet.	Inches.	
175	25	9 by	9
280	28	9	9
532	14	7	7
442	44	8	9
63	8	7	7
14	7	12	12
140	14	12	12
84	44	9	9
28	9	12	16
28	17	12	16
14	16	12	6
14	16	12	7
14	16	12	8
14	17	12	6
14	17	12	7
14	17	12	8
14	17	12	9
14	17	12	10
28	17	12	12
224	25	12	12
50	25	12	12

Also a quantity of very sound white oak timber, sufficient to make 45 cog-sets of 2 inch plank; of the following lengths, viz: one third of 16, one third of 28 and one third of 20 feet, 6 7th parts of which to be delivered at Lamb's mill, and the residue at Gaylord's mill, aforesaid, any time between the date of the contract and the first day of May next. The money will be paid when the timber is received.

Answers will be given to any of the foregoing proposals, at Springfield, on the 14th day of February next.

JOHN WILLIAMS,
J. DWIGHT,
R. PRESCOTT, } Committee of the proprietors aforesaid.

Dec. 27, 1792.

Hampshire Gazette.

NORTHAMPTON, (*Massachusetts*) PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY WILLIAM BUTLER.

Vol. VII.] WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 16, 1793. [NUMB. 333.

LIST of LETTERS remaining in the POST-OFFICE, NORTHAMPTON, January 16, 1793.

ELEAZER Porter, Esq. *Hadley*; Charles Phelps, Esq. *Hadley*; Noadiah Warner, *Hadley*; Capt. John May, *Hadley*; Asa Graves, *Hatfield*; Louis H. Grignis, *Worthington*; John Hill, *Pelham*; Thadeus Ranlett, *Northampton*; David Sexton, Esq. *Hatfield*; Joseph Jones, Esq. *Weston*; Messrs. Lyman and Mathers, *Northampton*; John Williams, Esq. *Deerfield*; Ebenezer Hinsdale, Esq. *Ashfield*; Timothy Dwight, *Northampton*; Joseph Gillet, *Williamsburgh*; Tim Goodman, *South Hadley*; James Beard, *Blandford*; Rev. John Taylor, *Deerfield*; John Williams, *Williamsburgh*, 2.

Sherman & Peck,

RESPECTFULLY inform their friends and the public, that they have lately received a supply of

West-India and European

GOODS

from New-York; among which they have a large assortment of Cut and Pen BUTTONS, which they will sell at wholesale or retail, as low as can be bought in New-York; they wish to purchase a quantity of RYE, OATS, INDIAN CORN, and FLAX, for which they will give the highest Price, and pay part CASH.

Northampton, Jan. 2, 1793.

THE Proprietors of the LOCKS and CANALS, on Connecticut River,—intend to purchase a quantity of good Boards, of sound TIMBER, of yellow, white or pitch pine, to be delivered at Enfield, or Suffield falls, in such quantity as may be required by the 25th day of March next; which they intend to pay for in cash, one fourth part at the time of the contract, and the whole of the above timber to be delivered at Enfield, (so called) on Connecticut river, in South Hadley, in the first week of June next; during which time a person will be there to receive it.—It must be dimensioned either well squared together, to rafts, or in single pieces—if in rafts it will be received in the river, but not before the time aforesaid) if in single pieces it may be left at any time before, on the shore of the river between the Broadway, and Gaylord's Mills—above common high water mark, out of the road, and in compact order. The whole to be paid for in money, at the time it is received.

Any person or persons inclining to contract for the whole or part thereof; are desired to deliver their proposals in writing, sealed to either of the Subscribers before the 9th day of February next.

At which time proposals will be received from any person or persons inclining to contract to build a dam across Connecticut river, at the head of the falls by Gaylord's Mills, aforesaid: to raise the water of said river 7 feet; the width of the river being 1105 feet, the dam to run in a right line (all within 100 or 150 feet of the western shore—thence to run obliquely up stream to the shore, 150 or 200 feet, the whole being about 1,130 feet—if varying from that length, the price to be in proportion. The person or persons contracting, to give security in real estate, of the value of double the sum of the contract—or approved personal security, for the like sum, to maintain and support the said dam in good repair and entire, for the term of five years from the time of completing the same; and is to construct said dam by graduating the height of the oblique part thereof, that there shall be no unreasonable obstruction to fish passing the same. The materials and supplies of every kind to be furnished by the Contractors; the dam to be finished before the first day of December next. The pay to be in money at such times as the parties shall agree on.

Proposals will then be received from any persons inclined to contract to build a dam of the above description of timbers, placed transverily over each other, (commonly called cobwork) not exceeding 4 feet from center to center thereof each way, except the oblique part, the lower side of which to be solid and without interstices. The bottom pieces aptly fitted to the rocks, to be covered with timbers, which are round (except where they come in contact together) not less than one foot diameter—subject to the inspection and direction of a person agreed on by the proprietors at Enfield, and the contractors for that purpose. The contractors to furnish all the materials and supplies, or the proprietors to furnish the timber, and the contractors every thing else. The pay to be made in manner as is said mentioned.

Proposals will also be received at the same time, from any persons inclining, to build by contract and furnish materials for the same—two Houses and two Barns of the following description, to wit: The houses to be each, thirty-four feet long, and twenty feet wide, one story high, with a common roof, one stack of chimneys in the center, with two fire places and one oven, a celler with a wall of stone about 4 under half of the house, stairs leading into the celler and chamber, two outside doors and six windows, each with 24 squares of 7 by 9 glass, finished on the inside by common ceiling or plastering, on the out side by boarding and clapboarding. The Barns to be each 30 feet long, and 24 feet wide, with 14 feet posts, with girts, and 2 floors over the whole, one of plank, and the other of boards, a gable across one end, a common roof, and sills suitably raised from the ground, and well finished by same.

The Contractors to meet Gaylord's Mills, aforesaid, and together, next Lamb's Mill, in South Hadley.—The Houses and Barns to be all finished by the 20th day of April next; the pay to be in money in manner to be agreed on.

Proposals will then be received to procure by contract a quantity of sound white oak timber, suitable to make the pieces hereafter described—

Number of Pieces.	Length.	Size squared.	
	Feet.	Inches.	
175	25	9 by	9
280	28	9	9
532	14	7	7
442	44	8	9
63	8	7	7
14	7	12	12
140	14	12	12
84	44	9	9
28	9	12	16
28	17	12	16
14	16	12	6
14	16	12	7
14	16	12	8
14	17	12	6
14	17	12	7
14	17	12	8
14	17	12	9
14	17	12	10
28	17	12	12
224	25	12	12
50	25	12	12

Also a quantity of very sound white oak timber, sufficient to make 45 cog-sets of 2 inch plank; of the following lengths, viz: one third of 16, one third of 28 and one third of 20 feet, 6 7th parts of which to be delivered at Lamb's mill, and the residue at Gaylord's mill, aforesaid, any time between the date of the contract and the first day of May next. The money will be paid when the timber is received.

Answers will be given to any of the foregoing proposals, at Springfield, on the 14th day of February next.

JOHN WILLIAMS,
J. DWIGHT,
R. PRESCOTT, } Committee of the proprietors aforesaid.

Dec. 27, 1792.

REPORT

Of the SECRETARY *of the* TREASURY *respecting the* REDEMPTION *of the* PUBLIC DEBT; *and the* REIMBURSEMENT *of the* LOAN *made of the* BANK *of the* UNITED STATES—[*Published by order of the House of Representatives.*]

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
Nov. 30, 1792.

SIR,

I have the honor to transmit herewith a Report pursuant to two Resolutions of the House of Representatives, one of the 21st inst. respecting the Redemption of the Public Debt; the other of the 22d inst. respecting the Reimbursement of the Loan made of the Bank of the United States, pursuant to the 12th section of the act by which it is incorporated; and to be, with the most perfect respect, Sir, your most obedient, and most humble servant,

ALEXANDER HAMILTON.
Secretary of the Treasury.

The Hon. the Speaker of the
House of Representatives of the United States.

IN obedience to two resolutions of the House of Representatives, one of the 21 inst. directing the Secretary of the Treasury to report a plan for the redemption of so much of the Public Debt, as by the act entitled, "An act making provision for the debt of the United States," the United States have reserved the right to redeem—the other of the 22d inst. directing him to report the plan of a provision for the reimbursement of the Loan of the United States, pursuant to the 12th section of the act entitled, "An act to incorporate the subscribers to the Bank of the United States"—the said Secretary respectfully submits the following Report.

THE expediency of taking measure for the regular redemption of the Public Debt, according to the right which has been referred to the government, being wisely predetermined by the House of Representatives referring the subject of the Secretary, nothing remains for him but to endeavour to select and submit the most eligible means of providing for the execution of that important object.

With this view, the first enquiry, which naturally presents itself, is, whether the existing revenues are, or are not, adequate to the purpose?

The estimates which accompany the report of the Secretary, of the 14th inst. will shew, that during the continuance of the present Indian war, the appropriations for the interest and the demand for the current service are likely to exhaust the product of the existing revenues, though they afford a valuable surplus beyond the permanent objects of expenditure, which, it is hoped, may ere long be advantageously applied to accelerate the extinguishment of the debt.

In the mean time however, and until the restoration of peace, the employment of that resource in this way, must of necessity be suspended—and either the business of redemption must be referred, or recourse must be had to other expedients.

But did no such temporary necessity for resorting to other expedients exist, the doing of it would still be recommended by weighty considerations. It would appear, in the aftistad, advisable, to leave the surplus of the present revenues free, to be applied to such casual exigencies as may from time to time occur—to occasional purchases of the debt when not exhausted by such exigencies, to the payment of interest on any balances, which may be found due to particular states, upon the general settlement of accounts, and finally to the payment of interest on the deferred part of the debt, when the period for such payment arrives. There is a reasonable prospect, that if not diverted, it will be found adequate to the two last important purposes.

Relinquishing then the idea of an immediate application of the present revenues to the object in view—it remains to examine what other modes are in the option of the Legislature.

Loans from time to time, equal to the sums annually redeemable and borrowed on the same revenues, which are now appropriated to pay the interest upon those sums, offer themselves as one expedient, which may be employed with a degree of advantage. As there is a probability of borrowing at a lower rate of interest, a material saving would result and even this resource, as well as expectations of the Union require something more effectual.

But it is obvious, that to rely upon this resource alone would be to do little towards the final extinction of the nation. To stop at this point would unspeakably be neither provident nor satisfactory. The interests as well as expectations of the Union require something more effectual.

The establishment of additional revenues is the remaining resource. This, if the business is to be undertaken in earnest, is unavoidable. And a full confidence may reasonably be entertained that the community will see with satisfaction the employment of those means, which alone can be effectual for accomplishing an end, in itself so important, and so much an object of general desire. It cannot fail to be universally felt, that if the end is to be attained, the necessary means must be employed.

It can only be expected that care be taken to choose such as are liable to fewest objections, and that in the modifications of the business in other respects, due regard be had to the present and progressive circumstances of the country.

Assuming it as the basis of a plan of redemption, that additional revenues are to be provided, the farther inquiry divides itself into the following branches:

I. Shall a revenue be immediately constituted, equal to the full sum which may at present be redeemed, according to the terms of the contract?

II. Shall a revenue be constituted from year to year, equal only to the interest of the sum to be redeemed in each year, coupling with this operation an annual loan, commensurate with such sum?—Or,

III. Shall a revenue be constituted each year, so much exceeding the interest of the sum to be redeemed, as to be sufficient, within a short definite term of time, to discharge the principal itself; coupling with this operation also, an annual loan, equal to the sum to be annually redeemed and appropriating the revenue created to its discharge, within the term which shall have been predetermined?

The first plan, besides being complicately assessed, would be eventually most oeconomical; but considering to what a magnitude the revenues of the United States may be grown in a short period, it is not easily to pronounce how far the faculty of paying might not be strained by any sudden considerable augmentation, whatsoever immediately placed; while the rapid progress of the country in population and resources seems to afford a moral certainty, that the necessary augmentation may be made with convenience, by successive steps, within a moderate term of time—and invites to temporary and partial suspensions, as capable of conciliating the reasonable accommodation of the community with the vigorous prosecution of the main design. For these, & for other reasons which will readily occur, the course of providing immediately the entire sum to be redeemed, is conceived not to be the most eligible.

The second plan, though much more oeconomical than that of annual loans, borrowed on the revenues now appropriated for the payment of interest on the debts

to be redeemed, does not appear to be sufficiently efficacious. The schedule A, will shew the effect of it to January 1802, when the deferred debt will become redeemable in the proportions stipulated. Suppofing the investment of the interest which is each year liberated, together with that which has been, and will be released by purchases, pursuant to provisions heretofore made, in the purchase of 6 per cent. stock, a sum of principal equal to 2,043, 837 dollars and 7 cents would be sunk, and a clear annuity, equal to 459,212 dollars and 82 cents would be created, towards further redemptions; but the fund then necessary for the future progreffive redemption of the debt, according to the right referred, would be 1,126,616 dollars and 44 cents, exceeding by 667,403 dollars and 62 cents, the amount of the redeeming fund. Something more effectual than this is certainly desirable, and appears to be practicable.

The last of the three plans beft accords with the moft accurate view, which the Secretary has been able to take of the public interest.

In its application, it is of material consequence to endeavour to accomplish these two points: 1st. The complete discharge of the sums annually redeemable within the period prefixed, and the reimbursement, within the same period, of all auxiliary loans, which may have been made for that purpose.—2dly. The constituting, by the expiration of that period, a clear annual fund competent to the future redemption of the debt, to the extent of the right referved.

The period, to which it is conceived the plan ought to refer, is the firft day of January 1802; because then the first payment, on account of the principal of the deferred debt, may rightfully be made.

In conformity to these ideas, the following plan is moft respectfully fubmitted; premising, that the sum redeemable for the first year of the 6 per cent. ftock, bearing a present interest, is computed at 550,000 dollars.

Let an annual fund be conftituted during the present fession, equal to 103, 199 dollars and 6 cents, to begin to accrue from the first of January 1793. Let the sum of 550,000 dollars be borrowed upon the credit of this annuity, reimburfeable within five years, that is, by the firft of January 1800. The sum borrowed to be applied, on the firft of January 1795, to the fecond payment on account of the principal of the debt.

The proposed annuity will reimburfe the sum borrowed with intereft, by the firft of January 1800, and will thenceforth be free for any further application.

The sum redeemable the second year, that is, on the 1st of January 1795, is computed at 583,000 dollars.

Let an annual fund be conftituted, during the fecond fession after the present, equal to 109,391 dollars and 60 cents, to begin to accure from the firft of January 1794. Let the sum of 583,000 dollars, be borrowed upon the credit of this annuity, reimburfeable within five years, that is, by the firft of January 1800. The sum borrowed to be applied, on the firft of January 1795, to the fecond payment on account of the principal of the debt.

The proposed annuity will reimburfe the sum borrowed with intereft, by the 1ft of January 1800, and will thenceforth be free for any further application.

The sum redeemable the third year, that is, on the firft of January 1796, is computed at 617,980 dollars.

Let an annual fund be conftituted, during the third fession, after the present, equal to 115,955 dollars and 17 cents, to begin to accrue from the firft of January 1795. Let the fum of 617,980 dollars be borrowed upon the credit of this annuity, reimburfeable within five years, that is, by the firft of January 1800. The sum borrowed to be applied, on the 1ft of January 1796, to the third payment on account of the principal of the debt.

The proposed annuity will reimburfe the fum borrowed with intereft, by the 1ft of January 1800, and will thenceforth be free for any further application.

The sum redeemable the fourth year, that is, on the 1ft of January 1797, is computed at 655,058 dollars and 80 cents.

Let an annual fund be conftituted during the 4th fession after the present, equal to 122,912 dollars and 48 cents, to begin to accrue from the firft of January 1796. Let the sum of 655,058 dollars & 80 cents, be borrowed upon the credit of this annuity, reimburfeable within five years, that is, by the firft of January 1800. The fum borrowed, to be applied on the firft of January 1797, to the fourth payment on account of the principal of the debt.

The proposed annuity will reimburfe the fum borrowed with intereft, by the 1ft of January 1800.

The sum redeemable the fifth year, that is, on the firft of January 1798, is computed at 694,362 dollars and 33 cents.

Let an annual fund be conftituted, during the fifth fession after the present, equal to 132,743 dollars and 12 cents, to begin to accrue from the firft of January 1797. Let the fum of 694, 362 dollars and 33 cents, be borrowed upon the credit of this annuity, reimburfeable within four years, that is, by the 1ft of January 1800. The fum borrowed to be applied on the 1ft of January 1798, to the 5th payment on account of the principal of the debt.

The proposed annuity will reimburfe the fum borrowed with intereft, by the firft of January 1800.

The fum redeemable the fixth year, that is, on the 1ft of January 1799, is computed at 736,024 dollars and 7 cents.

[To be continued.]

FOR THE HAMPSHIRE GAZETTE.

Mr. BUTLER,

WHAT has become of Mr. DION, and my Brother TAVERN-KEEPER? When they began to spat it, I was in hopes to have had a good deal of sport.—My brother, I find, is a smart fellow—is worthy of his vocation.—He has given that State of a DION enough to chew these fix months—and chew he may for he can't fwallow, his throat is fo filled up with cotton wool; fee he hawks and spits nothing elfe—and all for want of generous—foaming—vivific fipp!——Poor flingy goggle-eyed foul—how he fhivers and quivers; come in and take a cordial draught to thaw your icy ftomach in this inclement feason—and not think of waging war against the moft puiffant order of men in the whole community. What does it fignify to write and print and preach eternally about the duty of the Selectmen and the Seffions—and about the requisements of the law? We know all about it—and care nothing about it—We know the law fays, that no taverner fhall fuffer any *minor or fervant* to fit drinking in his houfe, *or to have any ftrong drink*, without the special allowance of his parent or maffer. And we know, if we do fuffer it, there is a fine of twenty fhillings for each offence. But what care we for that? Who dare inform againft us? Not a foul of you—No, not even the great Dion himfelf!—Is not this a fact? If it is not—produce your information—your have had opportunities enough. For you have not, and will not come into any of our houfes without feeing a goodly number of thofe precious young jewels *a drinking and a drinking!* O how I love to fee their eyes fparkle—to train them up in the way they fhould go, and when they are old they will not depart from my houfe! And thus you fee I have the advantage of the *former* and the *latter* harveft! Is not this good husbandry?

We know the law makes it the *duty of Tythingmen*, to infpect our houfes, and to *inform* againft us for letting thefe little pretty fmooth faced lads, fit drinking, & gaming, and fwearing, and———, and———, and———, I am not obliged to blab out the whole at once, I fuppofe—*but the old boy is in it*, if you can't guefs the reft.

And we know too that *'tis the duty of the Selectmen*, to POST up the names of Tiplers, Gamblers—and thofe who mifpend their time and eftate in our houfes —*(would make a royal lift)* and they are alfo requifited *to forbid* us to fell ftrong liquors to a certain defcription of perfons—and who, that has half an eye, does not fee perfons enough *of this clafs* at our houfes—but, (softly my dear Dion—for we dont mean to complain againft the Selectmen any more than they againft us)—but we intend to ftrip thefe generous fouls of their laft farthing, and then the Selectmen may *fupport* their families: and then too, we will laugh at thefe heroic prudential fathers of the town—and at thofe conficience bound infpectors of public houfes! And well we may laugh—and laugh loud too—For they dare not do their DUTY!—They are our creatures—We make them—and we would foon *unmake* them, fhould they begin to fhow any fuch airs——We Landlords—Yes, we Lords of the land fettle the choice of all town officers at our houfes, with our rofy cuftomers, before the town meeting comes—Sometimes, by way of a change, we fuffer perfons to be chofen Selectmen who really *hate* us modifh tavern-keepers and tavern-haunters—but then we take care that thefe plum haters, fhall be lovers of their *office* more than the lovers of the rising, or rifen generation! Here too we tread on fure ground—Indeed we are armed at all points—And you Mr. Dion, may talk as much as you pleafe about the original defign of inns—that they were to accomodate travellers, &c. Originally too, tavern-keepers were complained of and punifhed feverely, if they did not comply with the law. But now, in thefe days of modern refinement, *Taverns*, are defigned for pleafure—for gentlemen, (young and old) to refort to—to fpend their precious money, and more precious time in elegant amufement—And *here* our politicians and electioneering tribes agree to aflaffinate the reputation of a virtuous man, and to puff off upon the public, fome loquacious demagogue of their own, who would bawl eternally without uttering a fentiment of wifdom, or a period of truth!—*Here* too—But muft forbear—Peradventure I may *finifh* the fentence fome other time.

INNHOLDER.

For the HAMPSHIRE GAZETTE.

Mr. C. D.

I *WONDER how you come to guefs fo right refpecting the Amherft* REPRESENTATIVE. *A. B.*

FRANCE.

More Good News From France.

NATIONAL CONVENTION.

OCTOBER 10.

General DUMOURIER *to the Prefident of the Convention.*

"CITIZEN PRESIDENT,

"Two battalions of the Paris Federalifts have brought difgrace upon the French Nation, and fullied its honour. The Minifter at War will give you an account of the meafures which I have taken for punifhing the guilty. There would foon be an end of our liberty if fuch deeds were not to bring upon the perpetrators the infamy and punifhment which they fo richly deferve. I will fend you the culprits difarmed; it will be for you to name their judges, and bring them to trial.

"DUMOURIER."

The circumftance to which the General alluded in his letter was thus ftated by the Minifter at War, who had received his account from General Chazot, who commanded at Rhetel:

Four Pruffian deferters were brought into Rhetel, who expreffed a wifh to enter into the French fervice; but the two Paris battalions, one from the Section of Mauconfeil, the other from that which is called the Section of the republick, regardlefs of the laws of honour and of war, and of the dictates of duty and humanity, fell upon thefe unfortunate deferters, and like butchers cut them to pieces, while their General ftood by imploring them with tears in his eyes not to difgrace themfelves, their country, and the caufe of Liberty, by fuch an outrage and violation of every law human and divine. But the monfters, who were ftrangers to the feelings of humanity and honour, were deaf to the voice of difcipline, and equally unregarded their General as a man and a commander; for they threatened to hang him for his interference.

When this fhocking account reached General Dumourier, he gave orders that thefe ruffians fhould be furrounded by the whole army and compelled to lay down their arms and colours, and ftrip off their uniforms, as unworthy of the name and appearance of foldiers; that they fhould be forced, under pain of military execution, to point out and deliver up the individuals who had actually embrued their hands in the blood of the murdered Pruffians; that the battalions fhould be then broke, their arms and jackets laid up in the publick ftores, and their colours fent back to their Sections to be given to others more worthy of marching under them.

The Convention highly applauded the conduct of General Dumourier, in thus vindicating the military honour by a fignal punifhment becoming the rigid manners of a genuine Republican.

The Minifter at War ftated, that the criminals were under a guard of 100 men, on their way to Paris.

A letter from the commiffioners fent to Liffe brings the agreeable news, that the feige of that city was completely raifed.

OCTOBER 11.

Conftitutional Committee.

One of the Secretaries reported to the Convention, that, having fcrutinized the ballot for the election of members to form a committee for drawing up a plan of a Conftitution, he found that the choice had fallen on the following members, viz. Abbe Sieyes, Thomas Paine, Briffot, Petion, Vergniaud, Genfonne, Barere, Danton, and Condorcet.

It alfo appeared, that the majority of votes for fubftitutes to fill up any vacancy which might be occafioned by death or indifpofition in the above committee, was in favor of citizens Barbaroux, Herault, Lanjuinais, Jean Derby, Bifhop Fauchet, and Lavi Conterie.

OCTOBER 12.

Letter from the Minifter of Foreign Affairs.

"A letter from Berlin to the Pruffian Minifter Lebrunfchweider, has fallen into my hands. The Convention will, no doubt, be glad to hear what effects the projects of our enemies againft us have had upon their own dominions.

"The tranflation of this letter is as follows:

"The fending away of money to the army has fo fenfibly effected the publick mind; it is to be wifhed that the Pruffian government may in future be more circumfpect, and the WarOffice more fecret in its operations. The people fhed tears when they faw the treafures fet up by the Great Frederick fent off towards the Rhine. It is believed that 25 millions of livres in fpecie have taken that road. Prince Henry, on his return from Carlfbold, told M. Munchkowzer, that 13 millions had paffed by Merfbourg. The general opinion is that the Treafury is exhaufted.

"The Duke of Brunfwick's declaration is much blamed. Prince Henry, who moft cordially loves the Duke, has nevertheless an opinion of his underftanding, fo much fo, indeed, that had any one told him before the declaration appeared, that fuch an one was to come forth, he never could have believed it. Dr. Kaefter, a profeffor at Gottengen, has made a cutting epigram on the part which the King has taken in the war. The fubftance of it is this:

"God at one time would fpare a whole city, on account of one juft perfon who was found in it: But in our days, a German Prince would deftroy the whole on account of one weak man in it, becaufe he wore a crown."

"Hiftory will blufh in recording the fact, and the people call this Prince by the name aflumed by Attila, *the fcourge of God*. It is feared that this enterprize againft France will have a fatal iffue. It was known beforehand that Longwy and Verdun would open their gates; when the news reached Berlin, that the laft place was befieged, Count Schmettan faid, "They will throw fome few fhells into the place, that they may be able to fay it was taken."

"Such, Citizen Prefident, is the intelligence from Berlin to the Pruffian Miniffer, by a perfon who, no doubt, was inftructed to communicate to him the news of the capital. Such a fource is not to be fufpected. The different letters which I receive from Germany affure me, that our fucceffes in that country have rapidly given a turn to the publick opinion, highly favorable to us. This fhews that we are not lefs indebted to the bravery than the good conduct of our troops, for the efteem with which we are beginning to infpire nations, by which the concert of Princes will be a little difconcerted.

LE BRUN."

DUMOURIER'S ARRIVAL in PARIS, and SPEECH in CONVENTION.

The Prefident informed the Convention, that Citizen Dumourier had juft arrived from the army, and was waiting, and wifhed for leave to appear at the bar for the purpofe of paying the homage of his refpects to the Affembly. It was immediately refolved that he fhould be called in. He accordingly entered, and advanced to the bar, attended by feveral of his ftaff officers, and thus addreffed the Convention:

"Liberty is every where triumphant, and with Philofophy for its guide, will foon go round the World. It will be feated on every throne, after having trampled down and trampled upon Defpotifm, and conquered mankind.

"The Conftitution which you are going to form will be the laft bafis of the happinefs of the human race, and eftablifh between nations the empire of brotherly love. The prefent will be the laft war in which we fhall ever be engaged; tyrants and privileged robbers, difappointed in their criminal hopes and calculations, will be the only victims of this ftruggle between defpotifm and liberty. Power on the one hand, and Reafon on the other. The army which the public confidence has given to my command has well deferved of the country. Reduced, when I joined it on the 28th of Auguft, to 40,000 men, diforganized by traitors, without difcipline, without fubordination, or punifhment are every where purfuing, it was difheartened by the numbers, or difcipline, of the enemy, or barbarity, or the fuccefles of 80,000 Satellites of Defpotifm. The defiles of the forefts of Argonne and the Thermopyla, where this handful of foldiers of liberty, for fifteen days made a noble ftand againft this formidable army. More fortunate than the Spartans, we were fuccoured by two armies animated with the fame fpirit, which we joined in the impregnable camp of St. Menehould. The enemy in defpair, ventured to try the effect of an attack, which added a new victory to the military career of my colleague and friend, Kellerman.

"In this camp of St. Menehould the foldiers of liberty difplayed other military virtues, without which even courage itfelf may be prejudicial—Confidence in their commanders, obedience, patience and perfeverance—That part of the French Republic prefents to the Eye a barren wafte, without wood or water. The Germans will long remember it: Their impure blood will perhaps fertilize the barren land on which it has been fpilled. The feafon was very rainy and cold. Our foldiers were ill clothed, without ftraw to lie upon, without blankets, fometimes two days together without bread, becaufe the pofition of the enemy obliged our convoys to take a long compafs, by crofs roads, bad at the beft of times, but rendered almoft impaffable by continual rains; yet never did I hear a fingle murmur from them. The ftaging and merriment which prevailed among them might make this formidable camp paft for one of thofe camps of pleafure, in which the luxury of Kings formerly aflembled regimental automatons, for the amufement and entertainment of their miftreffes and children. The hope of victory fupported the foldiers of liberty; their fatigues, however, and their fuffering did not go unrewarded; the enemy funk under ficknefs and want; and their formidable army, reduced to half its number, betook itfelf to flight. The roads are ftrewed with the dead bodies of their men and horfes. Kellerman is purfuing them with upwards of 40,000 men, whilft I, with an equal number, am marching to the relief of the Department of the North, and of the unfortunate and brave people of Brabant and Liege, who fo juftly challenge our eftcem.

"In coming hither for four days, my fole object is, to fettle with the executive Council the detail of the winter campaign. But being here, I availed myfelf of the opportunity to prefent you the homage of my refpect. I will not take any new oaths to you; but fhew myfelf worthy to command the SONS of LIBERTY, and to maintain the laws which a Sovereign People are, thro' you, going to make for themfelves."

Loud and repeated applaufes fhewed how much this fpeech was liked.

You PRESIDENT'S ANSWER.

"CITIZEN GENERAL,

"THE reception which you met with from the National Convention expreffes more clearly than I can its fatisfaction, & the opinion which it entertains of you & your colleagues. Continue to direct the zeal and courage of the army, to lead on your foldiers & colleagues in the paths of honor and victory; continue to ferve well your country, and you will have new claims to the eftcem and gratitude of the Republic. The Convention invites you and your fellow foldiers at the bar, to the honors of the feafting."

The General was then introduced into the body of the Houfe, with his brother Officers, to the midft of the loudeft plaudits. He and Lieutenant General Moreton took off their croffes of St. Louis, and laid them on the table, as an offering to their country.

General Dumourier's Adjutant General then informed the Convention, that a ftandard which he then held in his hand had been taken from a body of Emigrants.

On the motion of M. Vergniaud, who faid a ftandard of rebellion was not entitled to the honor of being fet up with colours taken from a foreign army, the Convention decreed, that it fhould be burnt by the hands of the *common hangman.*

Reftoration of FERDUN to the FRENCH.

The following letter from the Minifter of Foreign Affairs was read:

Paris, Oct. 13.

"I TAKE the earlieft opportunity, Citizen Prefident, of laying before the National Convention, a copy of the difpatches which I have juft received from Gen. Dillon, with advice of the retaking Verdun. The Convention will, no doubt, be pleafed to find, that in the conference which took place between the Pruffian General Coubriere, and Gen. Dillon, the former fhewed an entire pacific difpofition."

Extract of a letter from the Commiffioners to the Central Army, dated Oct. 12.

"This night the enemy will evacuate Verdun, and we expect to make our entry tomorrow.—We will then return to Chalons, unlefs the King of Pruffia fhould take it into his head, which we believe will not be the cafe, to make a ftand at Longwy."

OCTOBER 14.

The CROWN of FRANCE BROKE to PIECES.

The Minifter at the head of the Law Department went to the Convention the Great Seal, ufed by the King, all of folid gold, together with the Maces carried by the Serjeants at Arms belonging to the Office of Chancellor. The Convention immediately decreed, that they, together with the Scepter and Crown of the fuppofed King, and other emblems of Royalty, made of gold or filver, fhould be broke in pieces, and fent to the Mint to be coined into money.

LONDON, October 15.

As if the meafure of the fucceffes which France has fo liberally enjoyed were not yet complete, Providence has kindly replenifhed the cup until it flows over. Among the diftinguifhed intelligence which has lately particularized our paper, we have to boaft of receiving Letters yeflerday from the Continent, which give information of another glorious conquefl in favor of the French Republic.

General Bournonville has intercepted and taken the whole of four millions of livres, which were forwarding under a convoy directly from Pruffia to the relief of the Combined Armies.

The French Army under Cuftine was within three leagues of Coblentz, when the laft difpatches came away—This may be depended on.

The Auftrians have raifed the feige of Lifle, and have loft between eight and ten thoufand men. So much for themaffacre of monarchs!—Let us hear no more of the cafual deftruction of a few hundred traitors during the progrefs of a Revolution.

OCTOBER 16.

The report of the day is, that the King of Spain has at laft acceded to the Confederacy againft France, which he means to attack both by fea and land.

Don Martin Alvarez Quante de la Colomera, and Viceroy of Navarre, is faid to have been already declared Generaliffimo of the Spanifh forces to be employed in this war.

The advocates for Univerfal Liberty may now rejoice—the caufe is every where triumphant. Slavery and bigotry are vanquifhed. Reafon has afcended its throne, and the God of Wifdom confirms its reign.

OCTOBER 17.

Verdun was furrendered to the French arms, and Dunkirk and Frankfort have evacuated their garifons to receive them. General Dillon has been in poffeffion of the former fince the 14th, and Gen. Coftine is by this time in poffeffion of the two latter.

Now the Duke of Brunfwick has thought proper to evacuate Verdun, we hope the Miniferial Prints will allow that his army have retreated; it may perhaps puzzle them to tell us when he means to advance.

The King of Pruffia expreffes great uneafinefs at the reception his retreat may occafion him to experience at Berlin.

All the accounts from the Netherlands agree, that the inhabitants of the ten provinces are anxious to join the French republic. At Bruffels, Antwerp, and Louvain, the people fhew the moft extravagant emotions of joy, upon the news of every victory obtained by the French Army. This caufes the greateft alarm in the Councils of Vienna, becaufe they know the eftablifhment of French Liberty, muft procure the emancipation of thofe countries.

M. Necker, the great financier formerly of France, is now head of the Council at Geneva.

Advices have reached Savoy, of Ville Franca, in the vicinity of Nice, having fallen into the hands of the French, who have made 2000 prifoners, and taken 200 pieces of ordnance.

OCTOBER 20.

Extract of a letter from Paris, dated Oct. 14, 1792. Firft year of the Republic.

"General Cuftine has marched with his army againft Coblentz, which by the time this letter reaches you, will moft likely have furrendered to our victorious arms.

"General Dumourier is to march thirty thoufand men into Brabant; where he will inftantly be joined by twenty thoufand more of the Brabanfons. That country has long panted for liberty, and the protection of the French Republic will enable them to poffefs it.

"Petion's Election to the Mayoralty, gives univerfal fatisfaction; the virtue and integrity of his character is now difplayed with all the dignity of its genuine luftre.

"Paris is now as quiet as if no Revolution had happened. The abolition of Monarchy has produced the moft perfect unanimity."

NEW-YORK, January 9.

Since the publication of our laft Journal, in which the feries of the GLORIOUS SUCCESSES of the French Republic were brought from Paris, to Oct. 20. the Britifh Packet, Carteret, has arrived at this port, in 42 days from Falmouth, with Paris accounts to the 14th, and London to the 20th November, from which we are able to give but few extracts this day.—In addition to thefe accounts, we find, that the fubject of the *trial* of LOUIS XVI. has been in debate for feveral days, in the National Convention, and had not terminated on the 13th of November. In thefe debates are found many ingenious, difpaffionate obfervations, and if we may judge from the complexion of them, Louis will not be tried, but kept in confinement—no precedent can be found, in laws of nations or ufage, *to try the Lord's anointed*, and *facto exposti* laws are violations of the principles of reafon and juftice.

It was faid at London, but not confirmed, that Bruffels was taken—The Court of Stockholm have recognized the new government of France. Great part of Ireland is in commotion. The laft accounts of the combined *would be defpotic* army is collected at or near Halle, between 30 and 40,000 ftrong—this is not far from Bruffells, and a conquefl muft here take place, it is prefumed before Bruffels can be taken—but what cannot an army of Freemen effect.

☞ Gentlemen who came paffengers in the Packet have brought London papers to the 24th November, but they were not received in feafon, to give extracts for this day—the accounts of the TAKING OF BRUSSELLS IS CONFIRMED—*Great Rejoicings*—That is almoft all the Auftrian Netherlands are conquered, but their tafk maflers chafed, and the People left at liberty to become Freemen, or continue flaves.

NORTHAMPTON, *January 16.*

The following are the votes, given in on Monday laft, in this town, for Representatives to Congrefs, viz.

For the Diftrict.

Samuel Lyman, Efq. had 92.—Dwight Foller, Efq. 29.—Thompfon J. Skinner, Efq. 7.—William Lyman, Efq. 1.—William Shepherd, Efq. 2.

For the County of Hampfhire.

William Lyman, Efq. had 84.—William Shepherd, Efq. 42.—Thomas Dwight, Efq. 3.—Samuel Lyman, Efq. 3.

In CHESTERFIELD—for the Diftrict.

Samuel Lyman, Efq. had 41.—William Shepherd, Efq. 29.—William Lyman, Efq. 2.

For the County of Hampfhire.

William Lyman, Efq. 67.—William Shepherd, Efq. 3.—Samuel Lyman, Efq. 1.

In NORTHFIELD—For the Diftrict.

Samuel Lyman, Efq. 39.—William Lyman, Efq. 7.—Dwight Foller, Efq. 4.

For the County of Hampfhire.

William Lyman, Efq. 32.—William Shepherd, Efq. 15.

In Hadley—for the Diftrict.

Dwight Foller, Efq. 19.—Samuel Lyman, Efq. 16.—Thomas Dwight, Efq. 3.—William Shepherd, Efq. 3.—William Lyman, Efq. 1.

For the County of Hampfhire.

William Shepherd, Efq. 27.—Thomas Dwight, Efq. 4.—William Lyman, Efq. 13.

SETH WRIGHT,

INFORMS the publick that he has juft received a new collection of BOOKS, which he has now open'd for fale, viz:

Large and fmall Bibles,
Teftaments,
Mafon's Self-Knowledge,
Pratt on the Scripture,
Watt's on the Paffions,
do. Lyric Poems,
do. Pfalms and Hymns,
do. on the Mind,
Young's Night Thoughts,
Paradife Loft,
do. Regain'd,
Doddridge's Rife and Progrefs,
do. Evidence of the Chriftian Religion,
Edwards on the Will,
do. Hiftory of Redemption,
do. on the Affections,
do. Differtations,
Chauncey on Salvation,
Edwards againft Chauncey,
Hemmenway's Difcourfe to Children,
Whitefield's Sermons,
Hiftory of the Martyrs,
Boftou's Four Fold State,
Willfon on the Sacrament,
Sherlock on Death,
Langdon on the Revelation,
Hervey's Dialogues,
do. Meditations,
Rowe's Letters,
do. Devout exercife of the Heart,
Chapone's Letters on the Mind,
Pilgrim's Progrefs,
Fordyce's Addrefs to Young Men,
Youngman's beft Companion,
Vinall's Arithmetick,
Bell's Surgery,
do. on Ulcers,
Brown's Elements of Medicine,
Cullen's Materia Medica,
New Difpenfatory,
Buchan's Domeftic Medicine,
Nicholfon's Philofophy,
Plato's do.
Salmon's Geography,
do. Gazetter,
Guthrie's Geography,
Morfe's do.
Perry's Dictionary,
Entick's do.
Goldfmith's Hiftory of England,
do. of Rome,
Ramfey's Hiftory of the American Revolution,
Concife Hiftory of America with the late Revolution,
Hiftory of the Revolution in Sweden,
Cook's Voyage,
Life of Col. Gardner,
do. of Gen. Putnam,
do. of Baron Trenck,
do. of Cromwell,
do. of Marfhal Saxe,
do. of Gulliver's Travels,
Vicar of Wakefield,
Robbin's Travels,
Bruice's do.
Carver's do.
Robinfon Crufoe, large and fmall vol.
Chefterfield's Letters,
Bennet's do.
New Complcat Letter Writer,
Spectator 8 vol.
Pamela 4 do.
Tom Jones 3 do.
Juliet Grenville 3 do.
Lady of quality's advice to her Children,
Lady's Preceptor,
do. Accidence,
do. Monitor,
do. Library,
Female Favourite,
Clio on Tafte,
The Rudiments of Tafte,
Locke on Education,
Scott's Art of Speaking,
Rights of Women,
Religious Courtfhip,
Efop's Fables,
Tooke's Pantheon, or Hiftory of Heathen Gods,
Thompfon's Seafons,
Shakefpeare's Characters,
Lavater's Aphorifm on Man,
Life of Jofeph,
Death of Abel,
do. of Cain,
Conftitution of Maffachufetts,
Do. of each of the United States, together with the Federal do. according to the laft amendments,
Paine's Rights of Man,
Narrative of the Indian Wars, in New-England,
Economy of Human Life,
Path to Riches,
Young's Latting Dictionary,
Clark's Introduction,
Ward's Latin Grammar,
Cordetii,
Latin Accidence,
Perry's Spelling Book,
Webber's 1ft and 2d part,
Account Books,
Primers and a variety of Children's Books.
Alfo the laft edition of the Worceller Collection of Muſick.

Likewife has received an addition to his aſſortment of

DRY GOODS.

Alſo a few barrels of LIVER OIL, and PAINTER'S COLOURS, DYE STUFFS, and a general aſſortment of GROCERIES.

Northampton, Jan. 16, 1793.

ALL perſons indebted to the

Subſcriber either by book or note, of more that two years ſtanding, are requeſted to call immediately and ſettle the ſame, either by renewing their obligations, or by payment.

JOSEPH CLAPP.

Eaſthampton, Jan. 16, 1793.

THE Partnerſhip of Smith and

Cook is by mutual Conſent, this day diſſolved.—All Perſons indebted to ſaid partnerſhip are hereby requeſted to call on the ſubſcriber for ſettlement, by the 1ſt of April next, as after that time all accounts unſettled will be lodged in the hands of an attorney to collect.

CHILEAB SMITH.

Hadley, Jan. 15, 1793.

The Subſcriber has the fol-

lowing ſtrays, viz: a HEIFER which came to his yard the beginning of April laſt, no artificial mark, her colour brindle, ſome white on her rump and belly, ſuppoſed to be a year old the ſummer paſt. Alſo two SHEEP, one a ram mark'd with a ſlit in the top of the right ear, and a half penny the under ſide of the ſame—the other a ewe mark'd with two holes in the right ear.

Weſthampton, Jan. 12, 1793. E. BRIDGMAN.

FOR THE HAMPSHIRE GAZETTE.

A FUNERAL ELOGY.

Fugit interea, fugit irreparabile tempus—
VIRG. GEORGICS. B. 3.

He's gone—Alas! behold he breathes his last,
The utmost *quantum* of his time is past.—
His name which ev'ry manuscript has brought
Or by the scholar, or the statesman wrote;
Which every pamphlet, every chart has borne,
Is now rank'd with infamy and scorn.
No more he's seen to grace the weekly page,
To bring instruction to the rising age;
Proclaims the praise of WASHINGTON no more,
Nor counts his deeds and matchless virtues o'er.
Some future period shall compleat his fame,
While through unnumber'd ages lives his name.
He shall no more predict poor Gallia's fate,
Torn with intestine broils, and factions hate;
Tell how her HEROES bled,
How France prevail'd and how the *tyrants* fled.
Some future year the glorious strife shall end,
And *Liberty's* triumphant sway extend;
Shew Gallia's sons victorious o'er their foes,
And meek ey'd Peace the dire contention close!
His fame no more gives credit to the *sale*,
Which trembling Merchant's dread from every gale;
No more subscribes the malancholy news,
Of disappointment to the placeman's views.
Nor prompts the sigh, nor calls the painful tear,
For Friends departed, or connections dear.
No more I see him grace the *billet doux*,
Or date the pining pensive lover's woe;
And though he oft has charm'd the smiling Fair,
They now reject him with a scornful air.
Th' impatient Minor panting to be free,
See's him expiring, and exults with glee;
EVE whining school-boys glory in his fall,
He's shun'd, neglected, and despis'd by all;
Winter brings forth his shroud of purest white,
And Nature spreads the gloomy pall of night,
The bodding owls his funeral dirges sing.
And distant woods with hollow murmurs ring.
While living minutes bear his corpse away,
And we salute another rising day.
Entomb'd by time his last remains we view
And bid a long farewell to NINETY-TWO.

RUSTICUS.

JANUARY 1, 1793.

THE NEW-YEAR.

"Redeem me time?
"Tom-say? I preach LORENZO! *'tis confest,*
"What if, for once, I preach this guilt awake."

DR. YOUNG.

ANOTHER year has begun its race;—hopes of better days still occupy our minds;—but in order to hasten them, let every individual, for himself, amend what is amiss.

Let us keep in remembrance every action of our lives, whether *good* or *bad*; if *good*, let us pursue again the steps, that led to it—If *bad*, let frequent recollection prevent a similar deviation. Let us value the experience we have *borrowed*, equally with that which we have *bought*: for our lives are too short to furnish us with *precedents* in every case which might occur. Let us profit by what we hear, and see, and read of others. Let us not despise instruction, though from the lips of an *enemy*: and for *experience*, let us have recourse to those writings, whose authors have long since moulder'd in the grave; this will increase our stock of wisdom, which when we are old, will not depart from us.

The *first day of a year* is an ERA whence the young may date an useful and rational plan of conduct, they may begin now to improve every faculty of their minds, to call forth those powers which youthful levity may have suppressed; to repair the damages which vice may have occasioned; and to live through the new year, upon the *experience of the old*. Wisdom will be increased by habits of observation and reading; by inspecting the conduct of man in every exigency; by comparing it with our own, & marking the consequences. This will improve both our morals and rational natures; we shall be better men, and few of the calamities of life will find us unprepared to receive them with resignation and fortitude.

Nothing is less practised than frequent reflections on human life; its beginning, its progress, and its termination:—yet surely nothing can tend more to inspire us with a love of duty, an emulation to excel in our sphere, be it extensive or narrow.

To represent such reflections as leading to melancholy, is false and dangerous; for the effects of seasonable reflection are regularity of conduct, cheerfulness and peace; and the time will probably arrive when reflection on our past behaviour will obtrude itself upon our view, and distress the mind with the most gloomy apprehensions.

To postpone reflection to old age is folly indeed; for life is precarious, and it would be extremely difficult to correct bad habits of so long standing, if at that period the mind should retain sufficient vigour for enterprize and exertion.

Common sense, and common prudence then require, that we should accustom ourselves in early life to frequent contemplation; and perhaps this necessary exercise cannot be recommended with more propriety at any period, than at the commencement of a NEW-YEAR. If there should be any, who, through indolence, or inconsideration, have postponed this manly, this rational, this felicitating employment, let me intreat them as they value their happiness, to begin in this New-Year;—for vain without it would be the most fervent wishes for a happy year;—and with it this, and every year of their lives, would peaceably glide away, and when time with them should be no more, they would safely land on the blissful shores of IMMORTALITY.

ASPASICUS.

COMMONWEALTH of MASSACHUSETTS.

In SENATE, *November* 16, 1792.

WHEREAS *by representation made heretofore by the Committee for methodizing public accounts, divers balances appear to be due to this Commonwealth, some of which may not be justly due, or satisfied in part, and it is necessary that measures be taken to adjust and settle the same.*

RESOLVED, *That the Attorney General, the Treasurer of this Commonwealth, and John Denning, be, and they hereby are fully authorized and empowered to inquire into the premises, and that they, or any two of them, are hereby authorized to make reasonable allowances to any persons from whom any such balances appear to be due for necessary expenditures and charges in transacting the public business committed to their care, and to liquidate and settle the accounts existing between such persons and the Commonwealth, and to make, execute and deliver to them sufficient discharges in behalf of the Commonwealth, on their paying to the Treasurer the balances by them respectively due, if any, and that they complete the same business as soon as may be, and lay a particular statement of their doings by virtue hereof, before the General Court.*

And be it further Resolved, *That the Attorney General be and hereby is directed to take all suitable measures by law processes or otherwise to compel payment of all such balances as on inquiry may appear to be due to the Commonwealth, to the end that the same business may be finished as soon as may be.*

Sent down for concurrence,
SAMUEL PHILLIPS, President
In the House of Representatives, Nov. 16, 1792.
Read and concurred,
DAVID COBB, Speaker.
Approved,
JOHN HANCOCK.
True copy—Attest,
JOHN AVERY, Jun. Secretary.

☞ Attendance upon the business abovementioned will be constantly given at the Treasurer's Office.

Levi Shephard,

HAS LATELY RECEIVED A LARGE SUPPLY OF
WEST-INDIA & NEW-ENGLAND RUM.

HE HAS ALSO FOR SALE
MADEIRA, } WINES. { TYAL.
SHERRY, } { MALAGA.
A QUANTITY OF EXCELLENT GIN.
FRENCH BRANDY.
SPICES of all kinds, LOAF and BROWN SUGAR.
RAISINS, TURKEY FIGS, best HYSON and BOHEA TEA, SPANISH INDIGO.

DRUGS & MEDICINES,

AS USUAL.

DYING WOODS and DRUGS for CLOTHIERS, of almost every kind. PAINTER'S COLOURS, by the quantity, FLAX SEED OIL, by the barrel or gallon, SPIRITS of TURPENTINE, VARNISH and PUTTY, PITCH, TAR and ROSIN, a general assortment of HARD WARE, a variety of beautiful LOOKING-GLASSES, Philadelphia and Swedish IRON, best of English and American blister & STEEL, German do. 9 by 7, 8 by 6, Window Glass, 20, 10, & 8d Nails. Likewise—a complete assortment of

English and India Goods.

A number of BED SACKS, with suitable cord to lace them to the Bedstead, which are made of the stout est duck.

WANTED a quantity of BEES WAX, and SHIPPING FURRS, for which CASH will be paid.

N. B. Many of the above GOODS may be had at 3 months credit, by on contracts for FLAX, (or other produce) as said Shephard, designs to pursue the Duck Manufacture with greater attention than usual, of consequence he will want a very large quantity of FLAX that is well dressed, the present year.

Northampton, November 14, 1792.

C A S H,

AND THE HIGHEST PRICE, GIVEN FOR
SALTS of LYE, by
WRIGHT & STODDARD.

Northampton, January 2, 1793.

BROKE into the inclosure of the subscriber in November last, a small red yearling HEIFER, marked in the near ear with a half crop, a half penny in the same—a swallows tail in the off ear. The owner is desired to prove his property, pay charges, and take her away. ENOS POMEROY.

Easthampton, Jan. 6, 1793.

The LITTLE READER'S ASSISTANT
FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

NEW GOODS.

Daniel Butler,

Has Just opened for sale, at the Store under the Printing Office, Northampton,
A general Assortment of Winter,

GOODS.

ALSO, a good assortment at his Store in *Williamsburgh*—All of which will be offered for sale at a small advance for pay in hand.

WANTED—1000 lb Head of Beef Cattle, saleable for barreling,—and Pork, for which part cash will be paid, & the highest price given—Peas, White Beans, Cheese, Woolen Shirting, &c.

December 26, 1792.

For sale, by
JOHN HOPKINS,

Opposite the Meeting-House, in Hadley,
A general supply of West-India

GOODS,

And a complete allortment of
CROCKERY and GLASS WARE.
He has also for sale, a small allortment of
ENGLISH & HARD WARE GOODS.

All which he will sell, on such terms, as will give ample satisfaction to a reasonable purchaser. And while he solicits the attention of the public, he pledges himself to deal upon strict principles of honor. CASH, and most kinds of country produce taken in pay. All those indebted to him, whose accounts are of more than three months standing, are desired to make immediate payment.

Hadley, Jan. 1, 1793.

NEW-GOODS.

JESSE SMITH,

HAS just received a fresh supply of English and West-India GOODS, from New-York, which he is now selling at his Store in Worthington, as cheap as can be bought in the County; for cash, or most kinds of produce, among which are the following articles, viz. Scarlet, London Brown, Blue, Bottle Green, London Smoak, Lead, and Drab colonized Broad Cloths, Coatings and Baizes, Flannels of different colours, Cashmere of various do. Velvets, Thickletts, Corderoys, Green Cord, Royal Rib, Ribd sleeve, Fustians, Jeans, Cassimere Vest Patterns, Plush of all colours, Sattinets and Lastings, Shalloons of all colours, Tapes and Durants of different colours, Mureens and Calimancoes, Silk Crape, Cambletts and Wildboars, Duffy Blankets, Worsted Hose, Chintzes and Calicoes, Certain Furniture, Irish Linnens, Lawn Aprons and Handkerchiefs, Furbellowings, Modes and Persians, Mens Gloves and Ladies do. Oil Cloths, Bibles, Testaments, Spelling Books, Writing Paper, Pipes, Pigtail and Leaf Tobacco, a general and complete assortment of

HARD WARE,

Rum, Brandy, Gin, Wine, Tea, Coffee, Allspice, Pepper, and Ginger, Hard-Soap, and many other articles necessary to make a complete allortment for a country Store.

Worthington, Jan. 7th 1793.

BROKE into the inclosure of the subscriber some time in November last, one SHEEP, eight marked with a half crop the under side the left ear, one with two half pennys in the right ear, one the upper side, and one the under side the left ear, a happeny the uper side—a flic the under side, and a crop in the same. The owner is desired to prove property, pay charges and take them away.

JOHN WHITE.

Whately, January 4. 1793.

ALL Persons indebted to the Subscriber are once more requested to make immediate payment, as it may be done with less trouble than with a Attorney.—This is the last time they will be called in this manner.

JOSIAH BOND.

Conway, January 5. 1793.

BROKE into the inclosure of the subscriber some time in November last, a red and white STEER, two years old past, no artificial mark.

Whately, Jan. 3. 1793. JOSIAH ALLIS.

WANTED,

A QUANTITY of any kind of Pine Boards, by the middle of April next, for which good pay will be made. MOSES PARSONS, jun.

Northampton, Jan. 1793.

CASH and the HIGHEST PRICE given for all kinds of SHIPPING FURRS, by
ASA WHITE

WILLIAMSBURGH, JANUARY 1, 1793.

☞ ALL Persons indebted to the subscriber, are requested to make IMMEDIATE PAYMENT. GEORGE CLAP, jun.

Northampton, Jan. 2, 1793.

TICKETS,
In New-Haven Bridge-Lottery,
for sale, by
BENJ. PRESCOTT.

NORTHAMPTON, JANUARY 2, 1793.

CASH given for CLEAN COTTON and LINEN RAGS, at this OFFICE.

Hampshire Gazette.

NORTHAMPTON, (*Massachusetts*) PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY WILLIAM BUTLER.

Vol. VII.] WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 23, 1793. [NUMB. 334.

LIST of LETTERS *remaining in the* POST-OFFICE, NORTHAMPTON, *January* 10, 1793.

ELEAZER Porter, Esq. *Hadley*; Charles Phelps, Esq. *Hadley*; Noadiah Warner, *Hadley*; Capt. John May, *Hadley*; Asa Graves, *Hatfield*; Louis H. Gigait, *Worthington*; John Hill, *Pelham*;—Thadeus Bartlett, *Northampton*; David Sexton, Esq. *Deerfield*; Joseph Jones, Esq. *Western*; Messrs. Lyman and Mullers, *Northampton*; John Williams, Esq. *Deerfield*; Ebenezer Mattoon, Esq. *Amherst*; Timothy Thayer, *Northampton*; Joseph Gillet, *Williamsburgh*; Titus Goodman, *South-Hadley*; James Beard, *Blandford*; Rev. John Taylor, *Deerfield*; John Williams, *Williamsburgh*. 2.

REPORT

Of the SECRETARY *of the* TREASURY *respecting the* REDEMPTION *of the* PUBLIC DEBT; *and the* REIMBURSEMENT *of the* LOAN *made of the* BANK *of the* UNITED STATES.—[*Published by order of the House of Representatives.*]

[CONTINUED FROM OUR LAST.]

LET an annual fund be constituted during the sixth session after the present, equal to 197,680 dollars and 10 cents, to begin to accrue from the 1st of January 1798. Let the sum of 736,024 dollars and 7 cents, be borrowed upon the credit of this annuity, redeemable within three years, that is, by the first of January 1802. The sum borrowed to be applied, on the 1st of January 1799, to the sixth payment on account of the principal of the debt.

The proposed annuity will reimburse the sum borrowed with interest, by the 1st of January 1802.

The sum redeemable the seventh year, that is on the 1st of January 1800, is computed at 780,185, dollars and 52 cents.

Let an annual fund be constituted during the seventh session after the present, equal to 272,848 dollars and 38 cents, to begin to accrue from the 1st of January 1799. Let the sum of 780,185 dollars and 52 cents, be borrowed upon the credit of this annuity, reimbursable within two years, that is, by the 1st of January 1802. The sum borrowed to be applied, on the 1st of January 1800, to the seventh payment on account of the principal of the debt.

The proposed annuity will reimburse the sum borrowed with interest, by the 1st of January 1802.

The sum redeemable the eighth year, that is on the 1st of January 1801, is computed at 826, 996 dollars and 65 cents.

Let an annual fund be constituted, during the eighth session after the present, equal to 423,563 dollars & 64 cents, to begin to accrue from the 1st of January 1800. Let the sum of 826,996 dollars and 65 cents, be borrowed upon the credit of this annuity, reimbursable within one year, that is, on the 1st of January, 1802. The sum borrowed, to be applied, on the 1st of January, 1801, to the eighth payment on account of the principal of the debt.

The proposed annuity will reimburse the sum borrowed with interest, on the 1st of January, 1802.

The sum redeemable the ninth year, that is, on the 1st of January, 1802, is computed at 1,126, 661 dollars and 44 cents.

The then existing means for the discharge of this sum arising from the operation of the plan, will be—

1st. The amount of the annuity constituted the 3d year, which will have been liberated by reimbursement of the third loan. 2d. The arrears of interest not previously appropriated, and which are computed at 200, 600 dollars.

There will consequently be a deficiency this year of 826,661 dollars and 27 cents, which will require to be supplied by a temporary loan, to be reimbursed out of the surplus of the fund, which, on the 1st of January, 1802, will exist for future redemptions, and which surplus will be sufficient to reimburse this temporary loan in about thirteen years and a half.

It may be proper to remark, that this deficiency upon one year is suffered to exist, to avoid an unnecessary augmentation of revenue, materially beyond the sum permanently requisite. No inconvenience enfues, because this temporary deficiency is made up by the surplus of the permanent fund, within the period mentioned. And that fund, from the 1st of January, 1802, is adequate to all future redemptions, in the full proportion permitted by the contract.

The table in the schedule B herewith submitted, will shew in one view the principles and operation of this plan.

The Schedule C will exhibit the means of constituting the several annuities proposed to be established. From it, will be seen, that the proposed annuities are to be composed, partly of taxes to be successively laid, at the respective periods of creating them, partly of the surplus dividend to be expected on the stock belonging to the government, in the bank of the United States, beyond the interest to be paid on account of it, and partly of the funds hereinafore pledged for the payment of interest, which will have been liberated upon so much of the debt, as will have been extinguished.

The respective amount of the taxes to be severally laid, will be—

In the first year	43,199 dollars and 6 cents.	
In the second year	109,391 dollars and 60 cents.	
In the third year	115,955 dollars and 17 cents.	
In the fourth year	102,918 dollars and 48 cents.	
In the fifth year	102,743 dollars and 12 cents.	
In the sixth year	107,680 dollars and 20 cents.	
In the seventh year	109,649 dollars and 32 cents.	
Making together	691,530 dollars and 95 cents.	

The sum, which will have been redeemed *prior* to the 1st day of January, 1802, will be 5,443,607 dollars and 37 cents. The sum redeemable on the 1st of January, 1802, will be 1,126,816 dollars and 44 cents, and the fund, which will thenceforth exist for the purpose of future redemption (as is particularly shewn by the schedule D) will be 1,210,744 dollars and 34 cents, exceeding the sum strictly necessary by 84,127 dollars & 90 cents a fund; which including the interest from year to year liberated, will, as already intimated, be completely adequate to the final redemption of the whole amount of the 6 per cent. stock (as well the deferred as that bearing a present interest) according to the right, which has been reserved for that purpose.

In the mean time, a further impression will be made upon the debt by the investment of the residue of the funds, heretofore established, in the purchase of it: and it is hoped that the restoration of peace with the Indians will enable the application of the surplus of the existing revenues together with the proceeds of the ceded lands in our Western Territory, to the same object. These, whenever they can be brought into action, will be important aids, materially accelerating the ultimate redemption of the entire debt—The employment of these resources, when it can be done, by encreasing the interest-fund will proportionably lessen the necessity of using the resource of taxation for creating the proposed annuities;—if the government shall judge it adviseable to avail itself of the substitute, which may accrue from that circumstance.

Having now given a general view of the plan, which has appeared upon the whole the most eligible, it is necessary in the next place to present to the consideration of the House the requisite funds for commencing the execution of it. These will embrace a provision for the first annuity only;—that alone requiring by the plan immediate provision. With regard to a provision for the subsequent annuities, which is proposed to be successive, the Secretary will content himself with this general observation, that the discerns no intrinsick difficulty in making provision for them as fast as shall be necessary, with due convenience to the people, and consistently with the idea of abstaining from taxing lands and buildings (with the stock and implements of farms) reserving them as a resource for those great emergencies, which call for a full exertion of all the contributive faculties of a country.

The following means for constituting the first annuity, are respectfully submitted, viz.

Annual surplus of the dividend on the stock of government in the Bank of the United States, beyond the interest to be paid out of the said dividend estimated at 60,000 dollars.

Tax on horses, kept or used for the purpose of riding, or of drawing any coach, chariot, phaeton, chaise, chair, solkey or other carriage for *conveyance of persons*; excepting and exempting all horses, which are *usually*, and *chiefly* employed for the purposes of husbandry, or in drawing waggons, wains, drays, carts or other carriages, for transportation of produce, goods, merchandize and commodities, or in carrying burthens in the course of trade or occupation of the persons to whom they respectfully belong, and the horses of persons in the military service of the United States, viz.

For every horse, not above ex cepted and exempted, at the rate of one dollar per annum—where only one is used or kept by the same person, with an addition of fifty cents per annum per horse, where more than one and not more than two horses are kept or used by the same person—with an addition of one dollar per annum per horse, where more than two, and not more than four are kept or used by the same person, and with an addition of one dollar and a half per horse, per annum, where more than four are kept or used by the same person: Provided that this addition shall not be made in respect to horses usually employed in public stages for the conveyance of passengers.

This progressive increase of rates on the higher numbers has reference to the presumption of greater wealth, which arises from the possession of such higher numbers.

The product of this tax will probably be about equal to the residue of the proposed annuity, which is 43,199 dollars and 6 cents. How near the truth this estimate may prove, experiment alone can in so untried a case, decide—An aid to this fund may be derived from the surplus dividend on the bank stock, for the half year ending the last of December next, which it is presumed will be no less than 20,000 dollars. Should a deficiency appear upon trial, it can be supplied by a future provision.

Proper regulations for the collection of this tax will, it is believed, be found not difficult, if the tax itself shall be deemed eligible. Its simplicity has been a considerable recommendation of it. Qualified as it is, it is not likely to fall on any but such who can afford to pay it. The exemption from the tax, in regard to horses, which are appropriated to the purpose of *husbandry*, or of any trade or occupation, or to the transportation of commodities, seems to obviate all reasonable objection.

If, however, there should appear to the legislature, reasons for preferring a tax on carriages for pleasure, which, it may be observed, will operate on nearly the same description of persons, the sum required may, it is believed, be produced from the following arrangement of rates, viz. Upon every coach, the annual sum of four dollars.—Upon every chariot, the annual sum of three dollars.—Upon every other carriage *for the conveyance of persons*, having four wheels, the annual sum of two dollars;—and upon every chair, sulkey, or other carriage *for the conveyance of persons* having less than four wheels, the annual sum of one dollar.

The collection of this tax will be as simple and easy, and perhaps more certain, than that which has been primarily submitted.

With regard to the second object referred to the Secretary, namely, the plan of a provision for the reimbursement of the loan made of the bank of the United States, pursuant to the XIth section of the act by which it is incorporated;—the following is respectfully submitted, (to wit) That power be given by law to borrow the sum due, to be applied to that reimbursement; and that so much of the dividend on the stock of the government in the bank as may be necessary, be appropriated for paying the interest of the sum to be borrowed.

From this operation, it is obvious, that a saving to the government will result, equal to the difference between the interest which will be payable on the new loan, and that which is payable on the sum now due to the bank. If the proposed loan can be effected, at the rate of those last made in Holland, the nett saving to the government may be computed at the annual sum of 35,000 dollars; which saving, whatever it may be, is contemplated as part of the means for constituting the proposed annuities.

The benefit of this arrangement will be accelerated, if provision be made for the application of the proceeds of any loans, heretofore obtained, to the payment suggested on the condition of re-placing the sums which may be so applied out of the proceeds of the loan or loans, which shall be made pursuant to the power above proposed to be given.

It will also conduce to the general end in view, if the legislature shall think proper to authorise the investment of the funds, destined for purchasers of the debt, in purchases of 6 per cent. stock at the market price though above par. The comparative prices of the several kinds of stock, have been and frequently may be, such as to render it more profitable to make investments in the 6 per cents, than many other species of stock.

All which is humbly submitted.

ALEXANDER HAMILTON.
Secretary of the Treasury.

Treasury Department Nov. 30.

[*The SCHEDULES in our next.*]

Proceedings of Congress.

THURSDAY, December 13.

A Message was received from the Senate, by Mr. Secretary Otis, informing the house, That they have passed a bill, which originated in the House, entitled, An Act to provide for the registering and recording of ships or vessels—with amendments, in which they request the concurrence of the House.

The report of the Secretary of the Treasury, containing a plan for the reduction of the publick debt, on motion of Mr. Sedgwick, was referred to a committee of the whole, this day fortnight.

The House took into consideration the amendments by the committee of the whole to the coasting bill. They agreed to some of the amendments reported, with amendments, others were rejected.

Some verbal corrections were made in several sections, and then, by general consent, the bill was laid on the table, for further consideration.

The amendments of the Senate to the bill providing for registering and recording of ships or vessels, were read and laid on the table.

Mr. Steele moved the following resolution:

That the Secretary of War be directed to lay before this House, a return of all the commissioned officers, noncommissioned officers and privates belonging to the regular establishment of the United States, specifying the regiments or corps to which they belong, and the time of their entering the service.

This motion was agreed to.

In committee of the whole, on the estimate of appropriations, Mr. Sedgwick in the chair—The chairman observed, that the subject was before the committee without any specifick proposition.

Mr. Kitchell moved, that the committee should rise and report the resolutions submitted some time since.

It being remarked that these resolutions were yet to be determined on, having never been reported to the House, they were again read; and then a motion for the committee to rise and report, was made, and agreed to. The committee accordingly rose and reported the resolutions, which were taken into consideration by the House. The items of the estimate were again recited—the sum in the estimate for the support of expenses of the loan offices, occasioned considerable conversation—the accounts of the several loan offices were again called for; that from the officer of New-York being read, it was remarked that the amount of this account exceeded that of Pennsylvania, and indeed of all the other accounts. This disparity, it was said, was very extraordinary, and did not appear to be accompanied with any sufficient reasons, for so great a difference; and though the accounts had been settled by the proper officers of the Treasury, yet that they were liable to be revised by the House.

Some remarks in opposition were made.

The question on agreeing to the sum reported in the estimate for the loan offices was carried in the affirmative.

The House having proceeded through the items included in the several resolutions—

A motion was made and agreed to, that a committee be appointed to prepare and report a bill in conformity thereto. And Messrs. Lawrance, Baldwin, Smith, N.H. Steele and Giles were appointed.

A motion that the estimate of contingencies received from the War Department, with the other papers relative to the estimates of appropriations, be referred to the select committee was, after some debate, superseded by a motion to adjourn.

[In consequence of a proposition from the King of PRUSSIA to Gen. DUMOURIER, as preliminary to a cessation of hostilities between the *Prussians* and *French*, the basis of which was, that LOUIS XVI. should be released from his confinement, and admitted to *some* share in the new Government. Gen. DUMOURIER, sent the following beautiful and spirited Manifesto, to the Monarch to whom it is addressed.]

SPIRIT *of* ELOQUENCE.

TO THE FRENCH ARMY,
COMRADES IN ARMS,

THE following are the reasonable propositions which I made to the Prussians, after receiving two messages requesting an accomodation.—The Duke of Brunswick sent me for answer an insolent Manifesto, which will irritate the whole nation, and increase the number of its soldiers. Let us observe no longer truce my friends—let us attack these tyrants, and make them repent of having polluted the land of liberty.

DUMOURIER.

MEMORIAL *to the* KING *of* PRUSSIA.

THE French nation has unboundedly decided its fate, and foreign powers cannot refuse to acknowledge the truth of this assertion. They no longer see the National Assembly, whose powers were confined; whose will required to be confirmed or abrogated, to have the force of laws; who possessed only a contested authority, which might have been confidered as ufurped; and who had the wifdom to appeal to the whole nation, and to requeft of themfelves the eighty-three Departments to put an end to their exiftence, and to fupply their place by a repreſentation inveſted with all the powers and complete fovereignty of the French people, authorifed by the Conftitution itſelf, under the name of the National Convention.

This Aſſembly the firſt day of its ſitting actuated by a ſpontaneous movement, which is the ſame throughout the whole empire, decreed the abolition of royalty.—This decree was every where received with great joy; it was every where expected with the utmoſt impatience; it every where augments the energy of the people, and at preſent it would be impoſſible to make the nation re-eſtabliſh a throne over-turned by the crimes which ſurrounded it. France then muſt neceſſarily be conſidered as a Republick, ſince the whole nation has declared the abolition of monarchy. This Republick muſt either be acknowledged or combated.

The powers armed againſt France had no right to intermeddle in the debates of the National Aſſembly on the form of its government. No power has a right to impoſe laws on ſo great a nation; they therefore reſolved to employ the right of the ſtrongeſt.—But what has been the reſult?—The nation has been more incenſed; they have oppoſed force to force, and the advantages certainly which the numerous troops of the King of Pruſſia and his allies have gained are of very little conſequence. The reſiſtance which he meets with, and which encreaſes as he advances, is too great not to prove that the conqueſt of France repreſented to him as very eaſy, is abſolutely impoſſible. Whatever difference of principles may exiſt between the reſpectable monarch who has been miſled, and the French people, neither he nor his Generals can any longer conſider that people, or the armies which oppoſe him, as a collection of rebels.

The rebels are thoſe infatuated nobility, who after having ſo long oppreſſed the people in the name of monarchs, whoſe throne they themſelves ſhook, have completed the diſgrace of Louis XVI. by taking up arms againſt their own country, by filling Europe with their falſehoods and their calumnies, and by becoming by a conduct as fooliſh as it is criminal, the moſt dangerous enemies of Louis XVI. and of their country. I have often myſelf heard Louis XVI. lament their crimes and their chimeras.

I ſhall leave the King of Pruſſia and his noble army to judge of the conduct of theſe dangerous rebels—are they eſteemed or deſpiſed? I do not require an anſwer to that queſtion, I already know it—yet theſe men are ſuffered to remain in the Pruſſian army, and to form the advance guard of it, with a ſmall number of Auſtrians, as barbarous as themſelves.

Let us now come to the Auſtrians ſince the fatal treaty of 1756. France, after ſacrificing the natural allies, became a prey to the ambition of the Court of Vienna. All our treaſures ſerved to ſatiate the avarice of the Auſtrians. In the beginning therefore of our Revolution—at the opening of the National Aſſembly, under the name of the States General, the intrigues of the Court of Vienna were multiplied to deceive the nation reſpecting its real intereſts; to miſlead an unfortunate King, ſurrounded by bad adviſers, and laſtly to render him perjured.

It is the Court of Vienna, that has occaſioned the down fall of Louis XVI. What has been done by that court, the crooked politicks of which are too ſubtle to diſplay a bold and open conduct? It repreſented the French as moniters, while it, and the criminal Emigrants, paid emiſſaries and conſpirators, and kept up by every poſſible means the moſt frightful diſcord.

This power, more formidable to its allies than its enemies, has engaged us in a war againſt a great King, whom we eſteem; againſt a nation which we love and which loves us. This perverſion of all political and moral principles cannot long continue.

The King of Pruſſia will know one day the crimes of Auſtria of which we have proofs, and will abandon it to our vengeance. I can declare to the whole world that the armies united againſt the forces which now invade us cannot be induced to look upon the Pruſſians as their enemies, nor the King of Pruſſia as the inſtrument of the perfidy and vengeance of the Auſtrians and the Emigrants. They entertain a nobler idea of that courageous nation, and of a King whom they wiſh to conſider a juſt and honeſt man.

The King, ſay they, cannot abandon his allies—Are they worthy of him? Has a man who has aſſociated with robbers, a right to ſay he cannot quit their ſociety? He cannot, it is ſaid, break his alliance—upon what is it founded? On perfidy and projects of invaſion.

Such are the principles upon which the King of Pruſſia and the French nation ought to reaſon in order to underſtand each other.

The Pruſſians love Royalty, becauſe, ſince the Great Elector, they have had good Kings, and becauſe he who now conducts them is doubtleſs worthy of their affection.

The French have abolished Royalty, becauſe, ſince the immortal HENRI IV. they have always had weak, proud, or timid Kings, governed by miſtreſſes, confeſſors, inſolent or ignorant miniſters, baſe and abject courtiers, who have aſſiſted, with every kind of calamity, the moſt beautiful empire in the univerſe.

The King of Pruſſia has too pure a ſoul not to be ſtruck with theſe truths. I preſent them to him for the intereſt of his own glory, and above all for the intereſt of two magnanimous nations, the happineſs or miſery of which he can ſecure by one word; for as it is certain that his arms will be reſiſted, and that no power can ſubdue France, I ſhudder when I think on the dreadful miſfortune of ſeeing our plains ſtrewed with the dead bodies of two reſpectable nations, from a vain idea of a point of honour, for which the King himſelf will one day bluſh, when he ſees his army and his treaſure ſacrificed to a ſyſtem of perfidy and ambition, in which he has no ſhare, and to which he is rendered the dupe.

In the ſame degree that the French nation become a Republick, is violent and capable of making every effort againſt its enemies, in the ſame degree it is generous and affectionate towards its friends. Incapable of bending its head before armed men, it will give every ſuccour, and even expend its blood for a generous ally; and if ever there was an epoch when the affection of a nation could be depended on, it is that when the general will forms the invariable principles of a government. It is that which treaties are no longer ſubjected to the inſidious politicks of Miniſters and Courtiers. If the King of Pruſſia will conſent to treat with the French nation, it will become a generous, powerful, and unchangeable ally; but if the illuſion of a point of honour prevails over his virtues, his humanity, and his real intereſts, he will then find enemies worthy of him, who will combat him with regret but to the utmoſt, and who will be continually ſucceeded by avengers, whoſe number daily increaſes, and whom no human efforts will prevent from living or dying free.

Is it poſſible, that the King of Pruſſia, contrary to the rules of true policy, immutable juſtice and humanity, ſhould concert to be the inſtrument of the will of the perfidious Court of Vienna; ſhould ſacrifice his brave army and his treaſures to the ambition of that Court, which in a war it has been directed to undertake, has the baſeneſs to expoſe its allies, and to furniſh only a ſmall contingency, while it alone, were it brave and generous, ought to ſupport the whole burthen?—The King of Pruſſia at preſent can act the nobleſt part that any King ever acted. His operations alone have been attended with ſucceſs; he took two towns; but this ſucceſs was owing to treachery and cowardice.—Since that he has found free and brave men, from whom he cannot withhold his eſteem. He will ſtill find a greater number, for the army which ſtops his march encreaſes every day; it is in excellent diſcipline, and animated by the ſame ſpirit. It has been freed from traitors and cowards, who might have excited an idea that France could be eaſily conquered, and inſtead of defending, it will ſoon attack, unleſs a reaſonable negotiation make a diſtinction between the King and his army, whom we eſteem, and the Auſtrians and the Emigrants, whom we deſpiſe. It is time that an open and ſincere explanation ſhould terminate our diſcuſſions, or confirm them, and enable us to know our real enemies. We will combat them with courage; we are upon our own ſoil; we have to avenge the exceſſes committed in our fields; & it may be readily believed that a war againſt Republicans, proud of their liberty, muſt be a bloody war, which can never end but with the entire deſtruction of the oppreſſors or the oppreſſed.

This dreadful reflection ought to agitate the breaſt of a juſt and humane King. He ought to conſider that inſtead of protecting by his arms, Louis XVI. and his family, the more he continues our enemy, the more he will aggravate their calamities.

I hope, for my part, that the King, whoſe virtues I reſpect, and who has ſhewn me marks of eſteem which do me honour, will be pleaſed to read, with attention this note, dictated by the love of humanity and my country. He will pardon the hurry and incorrectneſs of the ſtyle of theſe truths from an old ſoldier, occupied ſtill more eſſentially with military operations which muſt decide the fate of the war.

(Signed) DUMOURIER.

ROME, September 29.

IN this place the friends of the French are more numerous than you can imagine, and the people want nothing but a leader to croſh the Papal authority, and reſcue themſelves from ſuperſtition and oppreſſion.

Four thouſand men were laſt week raiſed, and ordered to the banks of the Tyber. They deſired to know for what purpoſe they were embodied, but their requiſition was denied. However, having come to the knowledge that they were to embark for the purpoſe of aſſiſting the Auſtrians to fight againſt the liberties of France, thoſe Citizen Soldiers to a man laid down their arms, and ſold their regimentals to the Jews.

The ſtatue of St. Peter, in St. Peter's church, has been ſtript of its gorgeous and coſtly apparal, in which the Saint is annually dreſſed, in commemoration to the birth day of his Holineſs the Pope. He now appears in deep mourning, lamenting the miſfortunes of Louis I—The Pope and his Cardinals have put on ſackcloth and aſhes, and the ſtatue of Paſquin is covered daily with ſatirical poems againſt his Holineſs and his friends, which in days of yore would have been by the ignorant pronounced—Blaſphemous!

LATEST NEWS FROM EUROPE.

[By the arrival of a Packet from England, at New-York, London Newſpapers have been received to the 20th November; by which it appears that the French continue to be every where triumphant, and that they have made themſelves maſters of a very conſiderable part of the Auſtrian Netherlands. The following paragraphs are all that we have time to extract for this week's paper.

FARNCE.
NATIONAL CONVENTION.
NOVEMBER 14.

A letter from Lieutenant-General La Bourdonnaye, to the National Convention.

"Ghent, November 12.

"I haſten to inform you, citizens, that I, this day, made my entry into the capital of Flanders, without the ſmalleſt difficulty or oppoſition.—My advanced guard, under Major General Lamorliere, found there only ſome ſoldiers, who had concealed themſelves, and ſome deſerters. Lieutenant General Latour, the Auſtrian Commander, had arrived there four or five days before Courtray and Menin, with 5000 men. He ſent ſome troops to Antwerp, and this evening ſet out himſelf for Aloſt and Bruſſels. If my army had not marched forty two miles from Tourray to this city, without once pitching their tents, I would have ſome hope of being able to overtake his rear; but the troops muſt take ſome reſt. I ſtill expect, however, that after my advanced guard ſhall have repoſe, ſome of his baggage, which he embarked on the Scheld, may fall into my hands. General Dumourier has deſired us to march upon a line with him; he ſhall not find us lagging in the rear, though we are not as well provided with ſtores as he is.

LA BOURDONNAYE."

BRUSSELS, November 4.

Yeſterday morning at eleven o'clock, the French made an attack upon the advanced poſts of the imperial army on the ſide of Boſſu, with an intention either to reconnoitre or to forage.

Baron de Keime, colonel of the regiment of Bender, inſtantly placed himſelf at the head of a diviſion of huſſars, in order to ſuſtain the out poſts; and he fell upon the French with ſuch impetuoſity, that he killed 300 men, and made 50 priſoners, among whom is one of their chiefs, whoſe name we are unacquainted with.

The French in the courſe of yeſterday all attacked the advanced poſts on the ſide of Tourray, and have been repulſed with ſome loſs.

Theſe reiterated ſucceſſes ought not to aſtoniſh thoſe acquainted with the unexampled ardour of the imperial troops; for General Felzeugmeiſter Comte de Chairfayt, having arrived at Namur, after ſeveral forced marches, offered to permit his harraſſed troops to take repoſe; but they all waved their hats in the air, demanded to continue their route, and after their arrival at Mons, requeſted to be led againſt the enemy.

NOVEMBER 9.

You muſt have obſerved in my laſt, that the affairs in this country were taking a very different turn from what had been expected. The event of Tueſday laſt is too great a proof of this. The French attacked, on that day, the Auſtrian army near Mons, with ſo much impetuoſity, that in the action, which laſted from 8 in the morning until 4 o'clock in the afternoon, the whole Auſtrian army was completely routed, and retreated to Caſtiau, a league beyond Mons. At ſix in the evening, Dumourier ſent a trumpeter to offer the place to capitulate.

The capitulation was accepted, and the French took poſſeſſion of Mons on Wedneſday at 12 o'clock at noon. As ſoon as the ſuperiority of the French army was known, orders were ſent to the troops in Flanders to fall back upon Mons, and ſuccours were ſent for to Prince Hohenloe's army. All theſe ſuccours, united, form ſtill an army of 50,000 men, which is at preſent poſted at Braine le Comte and Nivelles, while the head of the French army is already at Soignies. It is aſſerted that the capitulation was ſigned on the ſeventh by General Dumourier's Adjutant and General Beaulieu, who had remained in the city with two battalions.

The capitulation ſtates, "That the Auſtrian troops ſhall have evacuated the Belgick Provinces before the 15th of this month, except the provinces of Luxembourgh, Limberg, and Guelderland." Dumouriez has planted the tree of liberty in Mons, and gibbers for thoſe who ſhall manifeſt a ſpirit of party, or ſhall diſturb the publick tranquility. This firſt police ſhould tranquilize the inhabitants of other cities; that however, is not the caſe here, for ſince the day before yeſterday, it is in the greateſt agitation and alarm.

Every body is getting away, and though the Duke of Saxe and the Archduke Charles are ſtill in the army, the Archduchefs ſet off yeſterday, ſome ſay to Bonne, others ſay for the Hague. The pleniptoentiary Miniſter, as well as all the members of the government, are alſo gone to Rotemonde in Guelderland. In ſhort, it is a general breaking up. The army of Bourbon, which has fled from the environs of Namur, arrived laſt night at the gates of this city, but entrance was refuſed them.

The number of fugitives to Holland had already filled the city of Antwerp, where a number of emigrants who could not procure lodgings, attempted, ſword in hand, to force the inhabitants to lodge them, on which the inhabitants fell upon them and their baggage, which they plundered.

LONDON, November 20.

Extract of a letter from Lille, November 12.

"The gallant conduct of the French in the taking of Mons, decided the fate of all the adjacent country, and determined the Auſtrian army at Tourray to evacuate that place.

"On Thurſday morning before day break, without waiting for La Bourdonnaye's army, which was advancing to befiege it, the magiſtrates immediately came forward to meet the French, with advice of the event, and to offer the homage of their citizens to the General.

"A deſperate combat is expected before the parties get to Bruſſels, the enemy having all directed their retreat that way; but in the preſent ſtate of ardour on the part of the French, and animated as they are by the event of the battle at Mons, it is not imagined that the Auſtrians, inferiour beſides in number, will be able to hold out long.

"M. La Bourdonnaye raiſed his camp yeſterday morning at three o'clock, and marched on towards Ath, where Dumourier's army will probably join him, and the expedition on Bruſſels be attempted.

"Oſtend, Courtray, Ipres, and all the reſt of the provinces of Flanders being ungarriſoned, are no doubt fallen into the hands of the detachment for Dunkirk, who were commiſſioned with that expedition."

The news of the taking of Bruſſels arrived yeſterday by three channels: the firſt from a Banker of Paris, who writes to his correſpondent, that as he was going to ſeal up his letter, a private letter had been received mentioning that Dumourier had taken poſſeſſion of Bruſſels; the ſecond by a gentleman who declared upon Change, that he had advice from his relations at Dunkirk, ſaying, that three days before, the 16th inſt. the French had entered Broſſels: the third, another gentleman arrived this morning from Bruſſels, aſſerts that on Friday laſt he had the pleaſure to breakfaſt with General Dumourier, at Bruſſels: and yet the Monitor, of the 16th does not mention a word of the capture of that place.

If the French ſhould offer to attack Holland, after overrunning the Auſtrian Netherlands, it is probable that a conſiderable number of Britiſh troops will be ſent to the aſſiſtance of the United Provinces, to oppoſe the progreſs of the French arms, which may eventually engage this country in a war with that power.

Orders have been ſent to Woolwich to complete the two battalions of artillery now in England, with the utmoſt poſſible expedition; and recruiting parties are to be immediately diſpatched to every part of Great-Britain for that purpoſe.

On the 13th of September, a fire broke out at Conſtantinople, which completely conſumed 6000 houſes, 6000 ſhops, 5 moſques, numberleſs ware houſes, and 100 noble buildings, the reſidence of the principal miniſters, great officers, and Generals of the Porte.

NOVEMBER 22.

Extraordinary Sitting of the French National Convention.
Thurſday Night.

LETTER from GENERAL DUMOURIER.

Breſſels, November 14.

CITIZEN PRESIDENT,

I YESTERDAY preſented myſelf before Bruſſels with my advanced guard. The Auſtrians diſputed with me the heights of Anderſecht. I was unwilling to expoſe my brave comrades to ſhed blood in vain; night came on; I kept my troops under arms; and, in the morning, I was received at Bruſſels as the deliverer of the Nation! The citizen Miniſter at War will ſay before you the conciſe details which I have ſent to him. The army of the Republick is more animated than ever: It may receive for motto, *Vicès acquirit recès.*

(Signed) DUMOURIER, General in Chief of the Army in the Auſtrian Netherlands.

BATTLE and CAPTURE of MONS.

On the 9th of November, a letter was read in the National Convention, from Gen. *Dumourier*, dated *Mons, Nov. 7*, in which he informs—That after fighting with the Imperialiſts for *four* ſucceſſive days, the army of the Republick had conquered, and *Mons* had been the fruit of their victory. Forty thouſand French, had attacked twenty eight thouſand Auſtrians entrenched on all ſides, defended by 40 redoubts, 20 pieces heavy Artillery, and a great number of cannon of a leſſer weight, and howitzers. As to the number of the killed and wounded on the part of the French on the occaſion, he cannot give an exact account, but ſuppoſes there may have been 300 killed and 600 wounded.—Fifteen hundred of the enemy were either taken priſoners or deſerted, and they had about 4000 killed and wounded. The French took nine pieces of cannon, and a number of chefts with ammunition. He has diſpatched General *Beuveron* with 8000 men on the one ſide, and Gen. *Dembarrere*, with as many on the other ſide, to ſeize on the city of *Ath*, which contains ſeveral large Magazines.—He found ſeveral in *Mons*. The Auſtrian army has retired in the greateſt diſorder towards *Bruſſels* and *Brune le Comte*. It was to have been joined the day after, he attacked it, by the corps commanded by Gen. *Clairfait*; he was then going in purſuit of them. This letter met with frequent burſts of applauſe.

Lorne, aid de camp to General *Dumourier*, mentions to the Convention on this occaſion the bravery of *Baptiſte*, a valet de chambre of *Dumourier*, who rallied five ſquadrons and three battallions, and was the firſt to mount ſword in hand upon an entrenchment which he forced: when the General aſked him what reward he would have, he replied the honor of wearing a national uniform. *Baptiſte* afterwards appeared at the bar, was received with great applauſe, and embraced by the Preſident. The Convention afterwards decreed that he ſhould be furniſhed with a complete uniform, at the expence of the Republic, and that Gen. *Dumourier* ſhould employ him in his army.

The Convention decreed that a National Feſte ſhould be given to celebrate the ſucceſs of the French army, and to conſecrate the epocha of the firſt victory obtained in a pitched battle by the armies of the Republic.

"*Dumourier* entered *Bruſſels*, with his numerous army amidſt the moſt enthuſiaſtic acclamations of the inhabitants, who perſons and property were held ſacred on the occaſion; the *overmain of royalty*, who had long neſtled in this city, retreated at the approach of the *Republicans*; the arch-dutcheſs, princes, peers, paraſites and minions, and in the rear of the train *Lord Elgin*, the moſt noble & puiſſant *Ambaſſador of England*.

"On the 19th of Octo. the French army under Gen. *Caſtine* ſummoned *Mentz* to ſurrender; which being refuſed, the city was battered till the morning of the 21ſt, when it was delivered up on capitulation; the Elector had previouſly retired under *a guard of Prieſts*, but was ſoon after retaken by his own Huſſars 12 miles on his way. Gen. *Caſtine* has alſo taken *Frankfort*.

"On the 11th, Nov. the French were in poſſeſſion of *Hoſſe Caſſel*.

"On the 12th Nov. *Ghent*, the capital of of the *Auſtrian Flanders, ſurrendered* to the *French* army, under Gen. *La Bourdonnaye*, without oppoſition.—Gen. *Kellerman*, (Valence) at the head of many thouſand of his victorious troops, had entered the province of *Namur*; the country every where ſubmitting to the *republican arms of France!*

"The King of *Sardinia* has ſolicited the aſſiſtance of the *Swiſs Cantons* againſt *France*; the anſwer was, that it was the determination of the *Helvetic Body*, to preſerve the ſtricteſt neutrality; and refuſing any acceſſion to the league againſt the *French* nation.

"The *King of Pruſſia* has ordered his troops to occupy *Luxembourg*, till the *Emperor of Germany* has indemnified him for the expences of the war.

The National Convention have decreed, that the French ſhall not lay down their arms, until the *Auſtrians* re-croſs the *Rhine*."

In ſhort, by the arrival, there appears to be an entire breaking up of the combined forces; the whole Auſtrian army was reduced to 50,000 men, continually waſting away, and in a moſt feeble and diſpirited condition.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 12.

Extract of a letter from New-York.

"The Packet brings an account of a probable revolution in Ireland; 80,000 men are already raiſed for the purpoſe."

Mr. Blanchard, agreeably to his adverſiſement, at five minutes paſt ten o'clock laſt Wedneſday morning, roſe with his Balloon from the priſon Court in this city, in preſence of an immenſe concourſe of Spectators, aſſembled on the occaſion. The proceſs of inflating the balloon commenced about nine o'clock. Several cannon were fired from the dawn of day until the moment of elevation; a band of muſic played during the time of inflating, and when it began, the ſlow movement of the band added ſolemnity to the ſcene. Indeed the attention of the multitude was ſo abſorbed, that it was a conſiderable time ere ſilence was broke by the acclamations which ſucceeded.

As ſoon as the clock had ſtruck ten, every thing being ready, Mr. Blanchard took a reſpectful leave of all the ſpectators, and received from the hands of the Preſident a paper, at the ſame time the Preſident ſpoke a few words to this bold adventurer, who immediately leaped into his boat, which was painted blue and ſpangled; the balloon was of a yellowiſh coloured ſilk, highly varniſhed, over which there was a ſtrong net work. Mr. Blanchard was dreſſed in a plain blue ſuit, a cock'd hat and white feathers. As ſoon as he was in the boat, he threw out ſome ballaſt, and the balloon began majeſtically ſlowly and perpendicularly, while Mr. Blanchard waved the colours of the United States, and alſo thoſe of the French Republic, and ſhouldered his hat to the thouſands of citizens from every part of the country, who ſtood gratified and aſtoniſhed at his intrepidity. After a few minutes, the wind blowing from the northward and weſtward, the balloon roſe to an immenſe height, and then ſhaped its courſe toward the ſouthward and eaſtward. Several gentlemen galloped down the point road, but ſoon loſt ſight of it, for it moved at the rate of 20 miles an hour.

About half after 6 o'clock on the evening, Mr. Blanchard returned to the city, and paid his reſpects to the Preſident of the United States.—His aerial voyage laſted 46 minutes, in which time he ran over a ſpace of more than 15 miles, and then deſcended a little to the eaſtward of Woodbury, in the ſtate of New-Jerſey, where he took a carriage and returned to Cooper's Ferry. Previous to Mr. Blanchard ſetting off a few poetic lines were addreſſed him to Fr[illegible]ing, that he *would announce to the* PLA[illegible] *the French had conquered*——*that he* w[illegible] *through*

OLYMPUS, *and tell the* GODS, *that Freedom's wars exiſtorious*——*and implore the aid of* MARS, *that the arms of France may croſs the ambitious deſigns of* TYRANTS FOREVER.

NORTHAMPTON, January 23.

M. Necker has publiſhed a long pleading in favour of Louis XVI. A battalion has ſet out from Dunkirk, to take poſſeſſion of Oſtend, agreeable to an invitation of the magiſtrates of that city.

DIED—Lately in Virginia, ARTHUR LEE, Eſq.

At Charleſton, (S. C.) HENRY LAURENS, Eſq. aged about 70 years. His corpſe was burnt the third day after his deceaſe.—This was done by the Son, by the requeſt of the Father, who made a reſerve in his will that unleſs his Son complied with this requeſt, he ſhould be cut ſhort of any of his eſtate, which was worth about 60,000 ſterling. The aſhes remaining from the body were taken up and put into a ſilver urn, made for that purpoſe. The reaſon he gave for this ſingular deſire, was, that his body was too good to be eaten by worms.

*** THOSE perſons who received the Maſſachuſetts Magazine, the laſt year at this office, and who wiſh to continue to receive it the year enſuing, are requeſted to leave their names with the Printer hereof by the 1ſt of February next, when a ſettlement for the laſt year is expected. Jan. 23, 1793.

SETH WRIGHT,

INFORMS the publick that he has juſt received a new collection of B O O K S, which he has now open'd for ſale, viz:

- Large and ſmall Bibles,
- Teſtaments,
- Maſon's Self-Knowledge,
- Pratt on the Scripture,
- Watt's on the Paſſions,
- do. Lyric Poems,
- do. Pſalms and Hymns,
- do. on the Mind,
- Young's Night Thoughts,
- Paradiſe Loſt,
- do. Regain'd,
- Doddridge's Riſe and Progreſs,
- do. Evidence of the Chriſtian Religion,
- Edwards on the Will,
- do. Hiſtory of Redemption,
- do. on the Affections,
- do. Diſſertations,
- Chauncey on Salvation,
- Edwards againſt Chauncey,
- Hemmenway's Diſcourſe to Children,
- Whitefield's Sermons,
- Hiſtory of the Martyrs,
- Boſton's Four Fold State,
- Willſon on the Sacrament,
- Sherlock on Death,
- Langdon on the Revelation,
- Hervey's Dialogues,
- do. Meditations,
- Rowe's Letters,
- do. Devout exerciſe of the Heart,
- Chapone's letters on the Mind,
- Pilgrim's Progreſs,
- Fordyce's Addreſs to Young Men,
- Youngman's beſt Companion,
- Vinall's Arithmerick,
- Bell's Surgery,
- do. on Ulcers,
- Brown's Elements of Medicine,
- Cullen's Materia Medica,
- New Diſpenſatory,
- Buchan's Domeſtic Medicine,
- Nicholſon's Philoſophy,
- Plato's do.
- Salmon's Geography,
- do. Gazetter,
- Guthrie's Geography,
- Morſe's do.
- Perry's Dictionary,
- Entick's do.
- Goldſmith's Hiſtory of England,
- do. of Rome,
- Ramſey's Hiſtory of the American Revolution,
- Conciſe Hiſtory of America with the late Revolution,
- Hiſtory of the Revolution in Sweden,
- Cook's Voyage,
- Life of Col. Gardner,
- do. of Gen. Putnam,
- do. of Baron Trenck,
- do. of Cromwell,
- do. of Marſhal Saxe,
- do. of Guſtavus Vaſa,
- Vicar of Wakefield,
- Robbin's Travels,
- Bruce's do.
- Carver's do.
- Robinſon Cruſoe, large and ſmall vol.
- Cheſterfield's Letters,
- Bennet's do.
- New Compleat Letter Writer,
- Spectator 8 vol.
- Pamela 4 do.
- Tom Jones 3 do.
- Juliet Grenville 3 do.
- Lady of quality's advice to her Children,
- Lady's Preceptor,
- do. Accidence,
- do. Monitor,
- do. Library,
- Female Favourite,
- Clio on Taſte,
- The Rudiments of Taſte,
- Locke on Education,
- Scott's Art of Speaking,
- Right of Women,
- Religious Courtſhip,
- Eſop's Fables,
- Tooke's Pantheon, or Hiſtory of Heathen Gods,
- Thompſon's Seaſons,
- Shakeſpeare's Character,
- Lavater's Aphoriſm's on Man,
- Life of Joſeph,
- Death of Abel,
- do. of Cain,
- Conſtitution of Maſſachuſetts,
- do. of each of the United States, together with the Federal do. according to the laſt amendments,
- Paine's Rights of Man,
- Narrative of the Indian Wars, in New-England,
- Economy of Human Life,
- Path to Riches,
- Young's Latin Dictionary,
- Clark's Introduction,
- Corderii,
- Latin Accidence,
- Perry's Spelling Book,
- Webſter's 1ſt and 3d part,
- Account Books,
- Primers and a variety of Children's Books.

Alſo the laſt edition of the Worceſter Collection of Muſick.

Likewiſe has received an addition to his aſſortment of

DRY GOODS.

Alſo a few barrels of LIVER OIL, and PAINTER'S COLOURS, DYE STUFFS, and a general aſſortment of GROCERIES.

Northampton, Jan. 16, 1793.

THE Free and Accepted Maſons of the Hampſhire Lodge, are informed that in conſequence of the late fire which happened in this town, the records of ſaid Lodge were conſumed, they are therefore requeſted to return their names (ſpecifying the time of their initiation, alſo the time of their taking the ſubſequent degrees) to the ſubſcriber who is directed to receive the ſame. *By order of the Maſter and Wardens,*

L. LYMAN, Secty.

Northampton, Jan. 23, 1793.

COMMONWEALTH of MASSACHUSETTS.

In SENATE, *November* 16, 1792.

WHEREAS *by representation made heretofore by the Committee for methodizing public accounts, divers balances appear to be due to this Commonwealth, some of which may not be justly due, or satisfied in part, and it is necessary that measures be taken to adjust and settle the same.*

RESOLVED, *That the Attorney General, the Treasurer of this Commonwealth, and John Deming, be, and they hereby are fully authorized and empowered to inquire into the premises, and that they, or any two of them, are hereby authorized to make reasonable allowances to any persons from whom any such balances appear to be due for necessary expenditures and charges in transacting the public business committed to their care, and to liquidate and settle the accounts existing between such persons and the Commonwealth, and to make, execute and deliver to them sufficient discharges in behalf of the Commonwealth, on their paying to the Treasurer the balances by them respectively due, if any, and that they complete the same business as soon as may be, and lay a particular statement of their doings by virtue hereof, before the General-Court.*

And be it further Resolved, *That the Attorney General be and hereby is directed to take all suitable measures by law processes or otherwise to compel payment of all such balances as on inquiry may appear to be due to the Commonwealth, to the end that the same business may be finished as soon as may be.*

Sent down for concurrence,
SAMUEL PHILLIPS, President
In the House of Representatives, Nov. 16, 1792.
Read and concurred,
DAVID COBB, Speaker.
Approved,
JOHN HANCOCK.
True copy—Attest,
JOHN AVERY, Jun. Secretary.

☞ Attendance upon the business abovementioned will be constantly given at the Treasurer's Office.

Levi Shephard,

HAS LATELY RECEIVED A LARGE SUPPLY OF
WEST-INDIA & NEW-ENGLAND RUM:
HE HAS ALSO FOR SALE
MADEIRA, SHERRY, } WINES. { TENERIFFE, MALAGA,
A QUANTITY OF EXCELLENT GIN.
FRENCH BRANDY.
SPICES of all kinds, LOAF and BROWN SUGAR, RAISINS, TURKEY FIGS, best HYSON and BOHEA TEA, SPANISH INDIGO.

DRUGS & MEDICINES,

AS USUAL.

DYING WOODS and DRUGS for CLOTHIERS, of almost every kind. PAINTER's COLOURS, by the quantity, FLAX SEED OIL, by the barrel or gallon, SPIRITS of TURPENTINE, VARNISH and PUTTY, PITCH, TAR and ROSIN, a general assortment of HARDWARE, a variety of beautiful LOOKING GLASSES, Philadelphia and Swedish IRON, best of English and American blister'd STEEL, German do. 6 by 7; 8 by 6, Window Glass. 20, 10, & 8d Nails. Likewise—a complete assortment of

English and India Goods.

A number of BED SACKS, with suitable cord to lace them to the Bedstead, which are made of the finest duck.

WANTED a quantity of BEES-WAX, and SHIPPING FURRS, for which CASH will be paid.

N. B. Many of the above GOODS may be had at 3 months credit, or on contracts for FLAX, (or other produce) as said Shephard, designs to pursue the Duck Manufacture with greater attention than usual, of consequence he will want a very large quantity of FLAX that is well dressed, the present year.

Northampton, November 14, 1792.

CASH,

AND THE HIGHEST PRICE, GIVEN FOR
SALTS of LYE, by
WRIGHT & STODDARD.

Northampton, January 2, 1793.

BROKE into the inclosure of the subscriber in November last, a small red yearling HEIFER, marked in the near ear with a half crop, a half penny in the same—a swallows tail in the off ear. The owner is desired to prove his property, pay charges, and take her away. ENOS POMEROY.

Eastampton, Jan. 6, 1793.

The LITTLE READER'S ASSISTANT
FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

Sherman & Peck,

RESPECTFULLY inform their friends and the public, that they have lately received a supply of

West-India and European
GOODS

from New-York, among which they have a large assortment of Coat and Vest BUTTONS, which they will sell at wholesale or retail, as low as can be bought in New-York; They wish to purchase a quantity of RYE, OATS, INDIAN CORN, and FLAX, for which they will give the highest Price, and pay part CASH.

Northampton, Jan. 6, 1793.

NEW-GOODS.

JESSE SMITH,

HAS just received a fresh supply of English and West-India GOODS, from New-York, which he is now selling at his Store in Worthington, as cheap as can be bought in the County, for cash, or most kinds of produce, among which are the following articles, viz: Scarlet, London Brown, Blue, Bottle Green, London Smoak, Lead, and Drab coloured Broad Cloths, Coatings and Baizes, Flannels of different colours, Cassimere of various do. Velvets, Thickfetts, Corduroys, Green Cord, Royal Rib, Ribdelece, Fustians, Janes, Cassimere Vest Patterns, Plush of all colours, Tamies and Norwich Crapes, Shalloons of all colours, Tamies and Durants of different colours, Moreens and Calimancoes, Silk Crape, Camblets and Wildboars, Dutch Blankets, Worsted Hose, Chintzes and Calicoes, Curtain Furniture, Irish Linens, Lawn Apron and Handkerchiefs, Linnetings, Modes and Peelings, Men's Gloves and Ladies do. Oil Cloths, Bibles, Testaments, Spelling Books, Writing Paper, Pipes, Pigtail and Leaf Tobacco, a general and complete assortment of

HARD WARE.

Rum, Brandy, Gin, Wine, Tea, Coffee, Allspice, Pepper, and Ginger, Hard-Soap, and many other articles necessary to make a complete assortment for a country Store.

Worthington, Jan. 7th 1793.

THE Proprietors of the LOCKS and CANALS, on Connecticut River, wish to purchase by contract, 10,000 feet in length of round TIMBER, of yellow, white or pitch pine, spruce, hemlock, chesnut or oak of any kind: in pieces of any length not less than 25 feet: to be sound straight and of any size not less than one foot diameter at the small end—The whole of the above timber to be delivered at Broadway, (so called) on Connecticut river, in South-Hadley, in the first week of June next; during which time a person will be there to receive it. It must be delivered either well fastened together, in rafts, or in single pieces—if in rafts it will be received in the river, (but not before the time aforesaid) if in single pieces it may be left at any time before, on the shore of the river between the Broadway, and Gaylord's Mills—above common high water mark, out of the road, and in compact order. The whole to be paid, for in money, at the time it is received.

Any person or persons inclining to contract for the whole or part thereof; are desired to deliver their proposals in writing, sealed to either of the Subscribers before the 9th day of February next.

At which time proposals will be received from any person or persons inclining to contract to build a dam across Connecticut river, at the head of the falls by Gaylord's Mills, aforesaid: to raise the water of said river 7 feet; the width of the river being 1108 feet, the dam to run in a right line till within 100 or 150 feet of the western shore—thence to run obliquely up stream to the shore, 150 or 200 feet, the whole being about 1,250 feet—if varying from that length, the price to be in proportion. The person or persons contracting, to give security in real estate, of the value of double the sum of the contract—or approved personal security, for the like sum; to maintain and support the said dam in good repair and entire, for the term of five years from the time of compleating the same; and so to construct said dam by graduating the height of the oblique part thereof, that there shall be no unreasonable obstruction to fish passing the same. The materials and supplies of every kind to be furnished by the Contractors; the dam to be finished before the first day of December next. The pay to be in money at such times as the parties shall agree on.

Proposals will then be received from any persons inclined to contract to build a dam of the above description of timbers, placed transversly over each other, (commonly called cobwork) not exceeding 4 feet from center to center thereof each way, except the oblique part; the lower side of which to be solid and without interstices. The bottom pieces aptly fitted to the rocks; to be covered with timbers, which are round (except where they come in contact together) not less than one foot diameter—subject to the inspection and direction of a person agreed on by the proprietors aforesaid, and the contractors for that purpose. The contractors to furnish all the materials and supplies, or the proprietors to furnish the timber, and the contractors every thing else. The pay to be made in manner as is last mentioned.

Proposals will also be received at the same time, from any persons inclining to build by contract and furnish materials for the same—two Houses and two Barns, of the following description, to wit: The houses to be each, thirty-four feet long, and twenty feet wide, one story high, with a common roof, one stack of chimneys in the center, with two fire places and one oven [illegible] with a wall of stone about it under half of [illegible] stairs leading into the cellar and chamber [illegible] de doors and six windows, each with 24 squares of 7 by 9 glass, finished on the inside by common ceiling or plastering, on the outside of boarding and clapboarding. The Barns to be each 30 feet long, and 24 feet wide, with 14 feet posts, with girts, and 2 floors over the whole, one of plank, and the other of boards, a stable across one end, a common roof, and sills suitably raised from the ground, and well supported by stone.

One house & barn to be near Gaylord's Mills, aforesaid, and the other near Lamb's Mills in South Hadley. The Houses and Barns to be all finished by the 20th day of April next; the pay to be made in money in manner to be agreed on.

Proposals will then be received to procure by contract a quantity of sound white oak timber, suitable to make the pieces hereafter described:

Number of Pieces	Length.	Size Squared.
	Feet	Inches.
175	25	9 by 9
282	28	9 9
532	14	7 7
442	44	8 9
63	8	7 7
14	7	12 12
14	14	12 12
84	44	9 9
28	9	12 16
28	17	12 16
14	16	12 6
14	16	12 7
14	16	12 8
14	17	12 6
14	17	12 7
14	17	12 8
14	17	12 9
14	17	12 10
28	17	12 12
224	15	12 12
50	25	12 12

Also a quantity of very sound white oak timber, sufficient to make 45,500 feet of 2 inch plank, of the following lengths, viz: one third of 16, one third of 18 and one third of 20 feet, 6-7th parts of which to be delivered at Lamb's mill, and the residue at Gaylord's mill, aforesaid, any time between the date of the contract and the first of May next. The money will be paid when the timber is received.

Answers will be given to any of the foregoing proposals, at Springfield, on the 14th day of February next.

JOHN WILLIAMS, J. DWIGHT, B. PRESCOTT, } Committee of the proprietors aforesaid.

December 27, 1792.

The Subscriber has the following strays, viz: a HEIFER which came to his yard the begining of April last, no artificial mark, but colour brindle, some white on her rump and belly, supposed to be a year old the summer past. Also two SHEEP, one a ram mark'd with a slit in the top of the right ear, and a half penny the upper side of the same—the other a ewe mark'd with two holes in the right ear. Westhampton, Jan. 12, 1793. E. BRIDGMAN.

BROKE into the inclosure of the subscriber some time in November last, nine SHEEP, eight marked with a half crop the under side the left ear, one with two half pennys in the right ear, one the upper side, and one the under side the left ear, a happeny the oper side—a slit the under side, and a crop in the same. The owner is desired to prove property, pay charges and take them away.

JOHN WHITE.

Whately, January 4, 1793.

ALL Persons indebted to the Subscriber are once more requested to make immediate payment, as it may be done with less trouble than to an Attorney.—This is the last time they will be called on in this manner.

JOSIAH BOND.

Conway, January 5, 1793.

BROKE into the inclosure of the subscriber some time in November last, a red and white STEER, two years old past, no artificial mark.

Whately, Jan. 3, 1793. JOSIAH ALLIS.

WANTED,

A QUANTITY of any kind of Pine Boards, by the middle of April next, for which good pay will be made. MOSES PARSONS, jun.

Northampton, Jan. 1793.

ALL persons indebted to the Subscriber either by book or note, of more than two years standing, are requested to call immediately and settle the same, either by renewing their obligations, or by payment. JOSEPH CLAPP.

Eastampton, Jan. 16, 1793.

THE Partnership of Smiths and Cook is by mutual Consent, this day dissolved.—All Persons indebted to said partnership are hereby requested to call on the subscriber for settlement, by the 1st of April next, as after that time all accounts unsettled will be lodged in the hands of an attorney to collect. CHILEAB SMITH.

Hadley, Jan. 15, 1793.

RAGS,

CASH GIVEN FOR CLEAN COTTON AND LINEN RAGS, AT THIS OFFICE.

Hampshire Gazette.

NORTHAMPTON, (*Massachusetts*) PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY WILLIAM BUTLER.

Vol. VII.] WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 30, 1793. [NUMB. 335.

SETH WRIGHT,

INFORMS the publick that he has just received a new collection of BOOKS, which he has now open'd for sale, viz:

Large and small Bibles,
Testaments,
Mason's Self-Knowledge,
Prast on the Scripture,
Watt's on the Passions,
do. Lyric Poems,
do. Psalms and Hymns,
do. on the Mind,
Young's Night Thoughts,
Paradise Lost,
do. Regain'd,
Doddridge's Rise and Progress,
do. Evidence of the Christian Religion,
Edwards on the Will,
do. History of Redemption,
do. on the Affections,
do. Dissertations,
Chauncey on Salvation,
Edwards against Chauncey,
Hemmenway's Discourse to Children,
Whitefield's Sermons,
History of the Martyrs,
Bolton's Four Fold State,
Willson on the Sacrament,
Sherlock on Death,
Langdon on the Revelation,
Harvey's Dialogues,
do. Meditations,
Rowe's Letters,
do. Devout exercise of the Heart,
Chapone's letters on the Mind,
Pilgrim's Progress,
Fenelon's Address to Young Men,
Youngman's best Companion,
Vinall's Arithmetick,
Bell's Surgery,
do. on Ulcers,
Brown's Elements of Medicine,
Cullen's Materia Medica,
New Dispensatory,
Buchan's Domestic Medicine,
Nicholson's Philosophy,
Plato's do.
Salmon's Geography,
do. Gazetter,
Guthrie's Geography,
Morse's do.
Perry's Dictionary,
Entick's do.
Goldsmith's History of England.
do. of Rome,
Ramsey's History of the American Revolution,
Concise History of America with the late Revolution,
History of the Revolution in Sweden,
Cook's Voyage,
Life of Col. Gardner,
do. of Gen. Putnam,
do. of Baron Trenck,
do. of Cromwell,
do. of Marshal Saxe,
do. of Gustavus Vasa,
Vicar of Wakefield,
Robbin's Travels,
Bruce's do.
Carver's do.
Robinson Crusoe, large and small vol.
Chesterfield's Letters,
Bennet's do.
New Compleat Letter Writer,
Spectator 8 vol.
Pamela 4 do.
Tom Jones 5 do.
Juliet Grenville 3 do.
Lady of quality's advice to her Children,
Lady's Preceptor,
do. Accidence,
do. Monitor,
do. Library,
Female Favourite,
Chit on Taste,
The Rudiments of Taste,
Locke on Education,
Scott's Art of Speaking,
Right of Women,
Religious Courtship,
Esop's Fables,
Tooke's Pantheon, or History of Heathen Gods,
Thompson's Seasons,
Shakespeare's Character,
Lavater's Aphorisms on Man,
Life of Joseph,
Death of Abel,
do. of Cain,
Constitution of Massachusetts,
do. of each of the United States, together with the Federal do. according to the latest amendments,
Paine's Rights of Man,
Narative of the Indian Wars, in New-England,
Economy of Human Life,
Path to Riches,
Young's Latin Dictionary,
Clark's Introduction,
Ward's Latin Grammar,
Corderii,
Latin Accidence,
Perry's Spelling Book,
Webster's 1st and 3d part,
Account Books,
Primers and a variety of Children's Books,
Also the last edition of the Worcester Collection of Musick.

Likewise has received an addition to his assortment of

DRY GOODS.

Also a few barrels of LIVER OIL, and PAINTER's COLOURS, DYE STUFFS, and a general assortment of GRO CERIES.

Northampton, Jan. 16, 1793.

THE free and accepted Masons of the Hampshire Lodge, are informed that in consequence of the late fire which happened in this town, the records of said Lodge were consumed, they are therefore requested to return their names (specifying the time of their initiation, also the time of their taking the subsequent degrees) to the subscriber who is directed to receive the same. *By order of the Master and Wardens,*

L. LYMAN, Sec'ry.

Northampton, Jan. 23, 1793.

ALL persons indebted to the Subscriber either by book or note, of more than two years standing, are requested to call immediately and settle the same, either by renewing their obligations, or by payment. JOSEPH CLAPP.

Eastampton, Jan. 16, 1793.

LETTER of
THOMAS PAINE,
to the People of FRANCE.

"First year of the Republic.

"FELLOW-CITIZENS!

I RECEIVE, with affectionate gratitude, the honor which the National Assembly has conferred upon me, by adopting me a citizen of *France*; and the additional honor of being elected by my fellow citizens a Member of the National Convention. Happily impressed, as I am, by those testimonies of respect shewn towards me as an individual, I feel my felicity increased by seeing the barrier broken down that divided patriotism by spots of earth, and limited citizenship to the soil like vegetation.

"Had those honors been conferred in an hour of national tranquillity, they would have afforded no other means of shewing my affection, than to have them accepted and enjoyed; but they come accompanied with circumstances that give me the honorable opportunity of commencing my citizenship in the stormy hours of difficulties. I come not to enjoy repose.—Convinced that the cause of *France* is the cause of all mankind, and that as liberty cannot be purchased by a wish, I gladly share with you the dangers and honors necessary to success.

"I am well aware that the moment of any great change, such as that accomplished on the 10th of August, is unavoidably the moment of terror and confusion. The mind highly agitated by hope, suspicion and apprehension, continues without rest until the change be accomplished. But let us look calmly and confidentially forward, and success is certain. It is no longer the paltry cause of Kings, or of this, or that individual, that calls *France* and her armies into action. It is the great cause of all. It is the establishment of a new *era*, that shall blot despotism from the earth, and fix, on the basis of principles of peace and citizenship, the great Republic of Man.

It has been my fate to have borne a share in the commencement and complete establishment of one Revolution (I mean the Revolution of *America*.) The success and events of that Revolution are encouraging to us. The prosperity and Happiness that have since flowed to that country, have amply rewarded her for all the hardships she endured, and for all the dangers she encountered.

"The principles on which that Revolution began, have extended themselves to *Europe*: and an overruling Providence is regenerating the Old World by the principles of the New. The distance of *America* from all other parts of the globe, did not admit of her carrying those principles beyond her own situation. It is to the peculiar honor of *France* that she now raises the standard of liberty for all nations; and in fighting her own battles, contends for the rights of all mankind.

"The same spirit of fortitude that insured success to *America*, will insure it to *France*; for it is impossible to conquer a nation determined to be free! The military circumstances that now unite themselves to *France*, are such as the despots of the earth know nothing of, and can form no calculation upon. They know not what it is to fight against a nation. They have only been accustomed to make war upon each other, and they know from system and practice, how to calculate the probable success of despot against despot; and here there knowledge and their experience end.

"But in a contest like the present, a new and boundless variety of circumstances arises, that deranges all such customary calculations. When a whole nation acts as an army, the despot knows not the extent of the power against which he contends. New armies rise against him with the necessity of the moment. It is then that the difficulties of an invading enemy multiply, as in the former case they diminished; and he finds them at their height when he expected them to end.

"The only war that has any similarity of circumstances with the present is the late revolution in America. On that part, it now is in France, it was a war of the whole nation.—There it was that the enemy, by beginning to conquer, put himself in a condition of being conquered. His first victories prepared him for defeat. He advanced until he could not retreat, and found himself in the midst of a nation of armies.

"Were it now to be proposed to the Austrians and Prussians to escort them into the midst of France, and there leave them to make the most of such a situation, they would see too much into the danger of it to accept the offer; and the same dangers would attend them could they arrive there by any other means. Where then is the military policy of their attempting to obtain by force, that which they would refuse by choice. But to reason with despots is throwing reason away. The best of arguments is a vigorous preparation.

"Man is ever a stranger to the ways by which Providence regulates the order of things. The interference of foreign Despots may serve to [illegible] their own enslaved countries the principles [illegible] to oppose. Liberty and equality [illegible] too great to be the inheritance of France alone. It is honor to her to be their first champion; and she may now say to her enemies, with a mighty voice, "O! ye Austrians, ye Prussians! ye who now turn your bayonets against us; it is for you; it is for all Europe; it is for all mankind, and not for France alone, that she raises the standard of Liberty and Equality!"

"The public cause has hitherto suffered from the contradictions contained in the Constitution of the former Constituent Assembly. These contradictions have served to divide the opinions of individuals at home, and to obscure the great principles of the revolution in other countries. But when those contradictions shall be removed, and the Constitution be made conformable to the declaration of rights; when the bagatelles of monarchy, royalty, regency, and hereditary succession, shall be exploded, with all their shameful adjuncts, a new ray of light will be thrown over the world, and the revolution will derive new strength by being universally understood.

"The scene that now opens itself to France, extends far beyond the boundaries of her own dominions. Every nation is becoming her colleagues, and every court is become her enemy. It is now the cause of all nations against the cause of all courts. The terrors that despotism has diabolerically begot a confederation of despots; and their attack upon France is produced by their fears at home.

"In entering on this great scene, greater than any nation has yet been called to act in, let us lay on the ingenuous mind, perfect calm. Let us punish by instructing, rather than by revenge.—Let us begin the new æra by a greatness of friendship, and hail the approach of union and success.

Your fellow citizen,

"THOMAS PAINE."

LONDON, Nov. 20.

Declaration of the Provisional Administration freely chosen by the people of Mons, in consequence of the declaration of General Dumouriez, dated at Head Quarters, in the said town, the 8th of November, in the first year of the Republic.

"In the name of the sovereign people, we declare in the face of heaven and earth, that all the ties which attached us to the House of Austria are broken; sweating at the same time that we never will renew them, or acknowledge in any manner whatsoever any right of its sovereignty over the Belgians, for we are determined to resist our primitive imprescriptible and unalienable rights.

"All power essentially emanates from the people, and we hereby declare that the body of the states, all superiors and inferiour judicatures, have ceased and are at an end, not having been chosen and appointed by the people and we expressly prohibit them, in the name of the people, from exercising their former functions, under pain of being professed as usurpers of the sovereign power.

"Done in the General Assembly, held in the free town of Mons, the 8th of November, 1792, in the first year of the Belgic Republic.

(Signed) A. G. GRENIER, Vice President.
C. T. J. LARIVIERE, Secretary."

It was yesterday reported, that a gentleman, who arrived in town on Thursday from Ostend, brought an account that the Magistrates of that place, after calling a council to deliberate upon the measure, sent a deputation of their own body to the French General Dumourier, to offer him the keys of the town, and to request he would send them 2000 men to protect it; and that the arms of the Emperor over the city house had been pulled down, and every sign of the Imperial authority had been destroyed.

PHILADELPHIA, January 16.

Seven of the Wabash Indians, lately arrived in this city, have died of the small pox; two of whom took it the natural way—the other five had been inoculated.

Extract of a letter from Augusta Dec. 5.

"Several parties of Cherokees have made their appearance in Franklin county, and have killed and scalped eight persons within these ten days past. This seems to be brought on us more by the restless and imprudent spirit of some of our own people, than by any hostile disposition in the Indians; and could the guilty persons be selected by the Savages, we should have little cause and I hope little disposition, to seek retaliation; but, as is generally the case, the innocent have fallen a sacrifice to Savage vengeance—a poor defenceless widow has been of the number already butchered, and children unable to fly have fallen with her."

NEW-YORK, January 16.

On Saturday the fifth inst. a most shocking murder was committed on the body of Mr. Jacob Horton, miller, of Fishkill, by Esra Mead, a cooper.—The murderer is safely lodged in the Poughkeepsie gaol, and we hope will meet the reward he merits.

BLANKS
of most kinds, for sale at this Office.

SCHEDULES.

—A—

TABLE shewing the effect of a sum annually created equal to the interest of the sum to be redeemed within each year, for a period of nine years, commencing from the first of January 1793—on the supposition that the interest on the sum annually redeemed to be invested, as it is liberated, in the purchase of six per cent. stock, at the price of twenty-two shillings on the pound.

Periods of redemption.	*Sums annually redeemable.*		*Interest annually liberated.*		*Sums annually purchased.*	
	Dollars.	Cts.	Dollars.	Cts.	Dollars.	Cts.
January 1st, 1794	550,000		33,000		291,172	04
ditto 1795	583,000		34,980		262,523	65
ditto 1796	617,980		37,078	80	231,916	56
ditto 1797	655,058	80	39,303	52	199,233	86
ditto 1798	694,362	33	41,661	73	164,349	20
ditto 1799	736,024	07	44,161	44	127,129	15
ditto 1800	780,185	52	46,811	13	87,432	33
ditto 1801	826,996	65	49,619	79	45,108	90
ditto 1802	1,126,616	44	67,556	41	61,451	28
Interest on debt paid and purchased.			65,000		573,520	70
			459,212	82	2,043,837	70

ALEXANDER HAMILTON, Secretary of the Treasury.

Treasury Department, November 30, 1792.

—B—

TABLE exhibiting a View of the proposed Plan of Redemption.

Periods of redemption or payment.	*Sums Redeemable.*		*Temporary Loans.* *Times of Reimbursement.*	*Years duration.*	*Amount of sums borrowed, with compound interest to the respective periods of reimbursement.*		*Years when annuities begin to accrue.*	*Years Annuities.*	*Annuities.*	
	Dols.	Cts.		5	Dol.	Cts.			Dols.	Cts.
Jan. 1, 1794	550,000		Jan. 1, 1799	5	701,954		1793	6	103,199	06
ditto 1795	583,000		ditto 1800	5	744,071	24	1794	6	109,391	60
ditto 1796	617,980		ditto 1801	5	788,745	51	1795	6	115,955	17
ditto 1797	655,058	80	ditto 1802	4	836,038	44	1796	6	122,912	48
ditto 1798	694,362	33	ditto 1802	3	843,697	41	1797	5	152,743	12
ditto 1799	736,024	07	ditto 1802	2	852,021	46	1798	4	197,680	20
ditto 1800	780,185	52	ditto 1802	1	860,154	53	1799	3	272,848	38
ditto 1801	826,996	65	ditto 1802		868,346	48	1800	2	423,583	64
ditto 1802	1,126,616	45								
Total sum redeemed by the 1st of Jan. 1802.	6,570,223	81								

N. B. All the calculations in this table, proceed upon a rate of five per cent. interest.

Treasury Department Nov. 30, 1792. ALEXANDER HAMILTON, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

—C—

MODE OF CONSTITUTING THE PROPOSED ANNUITIES.

	Dollars.	Cts.
1793. Surplus dividend of bank stock, beyond the interest which will be payable, estimated at	60,000	
Tax	43,199	06
	103,199	06
1794. Tax	109,391	60
1795. Tax	115,955	17
1796. Part of annual interest converted into annuity	20,000	
Tax	102,912	48
	122,912	48
1797. Part of annual interest converted into annuity	50,000	
Tax	102,743	12
	152,743	12
1799. Part of annual interest converted into annuity	90,000	
Tax	107,680	20
	197,680	20
1799. Part of annual interest converted into annuity	69,000	
Annuity of the first year now liberated by reimbursement of first loan,	103,199	06
Tax	109,649	32
	272,848	38
1800. Part of annual interest converted into annuity	220,000	
Annuity of all year now liberated by reimbursement of 2d loan,	109,391	60
Part of arrears of interest to be applied for balance of annuity of this year.	94,192	04
	423,583	64

But a supplementary provision will be to be made for the second year, equal to the sum of 94,102 dollars and 4 cents, as the fund in that particular is not annual. This may also rise from the arrears of interest.

The payment to be made on the first of January 1802, may proceed from the following funds.

Amount of annuity of 3d year liberated by reimbursement of 3d loan,		
Unappropriated arrears of interest	115,955	17
Temporary loan	200,000	
	810,661	27
	1,126,616	44

Treasury Department, November 30, 1792. ALEXANDER HAMILTON.

—D—

View of REDEEMING FUND to and upon the 1st January, 1802.

Interest which will have been liberated by purchases and payments into the Treasury, exclusive of redemptions according to the proposed plan.						Dols.	Cts.
						65,000	
January 1st, 1794. by redemption of 550,000 dols.	rate 6 per cent.					33,000	
ditto	1795, by ditto	of 583,000		at ditto		34,980	
ditto	1796, by ditto	of 617,980		ditto		37,078	80
ditto	1797, by ditto	of 655,058	80	ditto		39,303	52
ditto	1798, by ditto	of 694,362	33	ditto		41,661	73
ditto	1799, by ditto	of 736,024	07	ditto		44,161	44
ditto	1800, by ditto	of 780,185	52	ditto		46,811	13
ditto	1101, by ditto	of 826,996	65	ditto		49,619	79
ditto	1802, by ditto of	1,126,616	44	ditto		67,596	98
						459,213	39

TAXES which will have been laid.

1793	dollars	43,199	6	
1794	ditto	109,193	60	
1795	ditto	115,955	17	
1796	ditto	122,952	48	
1797	ditto	102,743	12	
1798	ditto	107,680	20	
1799	ditto	109,649	32	
			691,530	95
Surplus dividend of bank stock beyond the interest which will be payable out of it			60,000	
		Dollars,	1,210,744	34

Amount of INTEREST converted into ANNUITIES.

1796	dollars	20,000
1797	ditto	50,000
1798	ditto	90,000
1800	ditto	220,000
Annual sum at the end of 1800,		380,000

ALEXANDER HAMILTON,

Treasury Department, November 30, 1792.

For the HAMPSHIRE GAZETTE.

Mr. Dior,

WHEN I read your first publication, I supposed, possibly, you might have been an honest man, but, under the influence of blind zeal, had, without due consideration made an unjustifiable attack upon the Tavern-keepers; but after the weighty arguments of the Tavern Keeper, shewing the necessity, convenience and *profit* of their conduct, a man must have been strangely bigotted to his own opinion, not forever after to have remained silent. I know not who you are—of what profession or occupation; but am fully convinced, you are a dull heavy moulded, phlegmatic old fellow, who never partook in the joys of the passing mug, and are unwilling any other person should dip in those pleasures, for which you affect to have no relish.—Do you suppose Sir, we do not see your drift, and that you are intending to beat up the quarters of the Tavern-haunters, rather than destroy the Tavern-Keepers?—true you discover great malevolence towards that useful and important class of people, and would destroy root and stroke rather than not effect your purpose. It is best in these cases to appear in your true character, and not fight at your object in the first instance.—We know your shafts are levelled at us, and dispise your covert attack. Is it not strange and unaccountable that there are a class of people in ever town, who would reduce all pleasure and enjoyment to their own standard?—know not in what way you enjoy life; but should imagine from your malevolent mode of writing, you are ignorant of all pleasure, but the low and base art of finding fault with your neighbour. You are at liberty to enjoy in your own way, provided you do not disturb me, and my brotherhood, in their mode of passing a social hour. Every man does not look alike, neither do we think alike in politics, morals, or even in the common affairs of life—for mercy sake then, permit every man to take pleasure in his own way—don't beat the bush and affright the game, because you have no spot in the chase—you may tell over your acres, count your coffers, and pay your morning and evening obligations to your dead bags of gold and silver, and in the dull round drag out a tedious life—We have no objections—We love the nimble pence; that in quick succession pass and repass, and never fail returning with all exhilirating juice—certain balm, for all the sorrows of life.

But have you considered what a *numerous* class of people you are disturbing in the free and generous exercise of their natural rights? Not perhaps a majority of my particular description; but a decided one which will be affected by your sentiments. Tavern haunters exist in every town, and are a very useful class of citizens. Perhaps a description of the club to which I belong, may in some measure be descriptive of those in other towns. We consist of about 30 members, who rarely fail to spend our evenings in the Room.—We are composed of almost all castes and ages of people—Our oldest and most constant attenders are members of the church—We have a President, Vice-President and Speaker—you may think this singular; but we find it very necessary and convenient; for if our President grows sleepy (as he sometimes does) and our Vice-President gets his tongue a little muffled, the Speaker is always ready to speak, and oppose every thing but, the calling for more Toddy. Some of our club have proposed to remove all the officers, (for we have some regard to decency) but their age, and being all members of the church, have overruled it in their favour. The rest of us are partly married people in younger life, who have wives and children, and young lads from 12 to 21, apprentices, &c. &c. So that we are rearing up the youth to make the club perpetual—this club will be forever opposed to you, and your writings. What business is it of your's, how we spend our time and money? perhaps if you should spend one evening with us, and the expence should not suit you sober, you would feel very differently towards us, than what you do at present.—We have been so long in this way that we think nothing of expence. Suppose it cost us 6d per evening (and this is very low) for 6 nights in a week, this would amount to no more than £. 7 16 6 in a year. What a small sum is this for a mechanic, or day labourer, or gentlemen, or what you please?—The whole sum would not purchase more than 20 bushels of Rye, as much Corn, and about a dozen load of Wood, and what small family would miss these few articles? If they do feel some inconveniences, what family is there that does not? besides, are we not amply compensated by the good feelings excited by the fire and toddy, and that pure and unalloyed mirth, flowing from every member of the club? Supposing our wives are obliged to keep more at home, and be a little more industrious, no matter it will not hurt them. If our children should want one or two meals in a day they will be the more healty. Suppose they want wood in this cold season, it will make them more hardy, and teach them to look out, and pick up some at their neighbors; but this will rarely be the case—we live by good neighbors; they will not see them suffer; there are few people but what can borrow, if not, they can beg. Such people should be in all societies; you may call them the evil and unthankful if you please, they are nevertheless necessary—they will make you good folks angry, but that is no wrong, as that, with which we are charged. Your pride must stoop, and obey the great command of universal benevolence. Was it not for such clubs, you would hardly have opportunity for the exercise of that important virtue. We are a band of brothers, cemented by the most lively union, and mean not to be trampled on by every gloomy sour tempered fellow—you seem determined to spoil all the sport in the world—Travellers, forsooth, may be allowed to drink; but unless we are mounted on horseback, with boots and spurs, an Inn Keeper would not be allow'd to comfort our hearts with a little—Off as you PLEASE, as the word is. The following are some of the rules of our club:

1. One of the club always to attend in the Bar Room, excepting between the hours of twelve and five in the morning.

2. To drink as much as we can pay for, or be trusted with.

3. Never to leave a member in the club room, because of disability, but always see him home before twelve o'clock, before if a married man and has a family.

4. No one to leave the club on any occasion whatever, not even to procure bread, or shrimp for his family, neither for sickness, and not, if his wife sends for him unless she is on travel, and even then must, pay a mug extraordinary.

5. The want of money no disqualification of a member, so long as he is able to drink.

I hope, Sir, the above description of our club, and the rules and orders will convince you, that we are a well regulated society, and that it is not such a terrible thing to go to the taverns, as you, and other folks imagine.

I hinted above, that if you was not checked in your career, I expected another class of people would soon fall under the lash of your pen—I mean the retailers, that bleak'd order of men, so peculiarly useful in promoting that more secret, sober and gracious mode of drinking, both in their shops and private families—be careful Sir, you will bring not only, an old house, (as the vulgar phrase is) but the whole house about your ears. I cannot refrain telling what one of my *sober* neighbours said about them. He told me he returned from his labour, later in the evening than usual, and was not able, as his custom had been, to take the advantage of the darkness to fill his bottle for the morning sacrifice; but that he arose early for that purpose, that he, and eight or ten more were delayed half an hour, before the Retailers got up—this deranged all his business—for after he returned it took some time to collect the family, to prepare, mix and drink the necessary CORDIAL—then there was family duties to attend, and he said he was obliged to hurry them over in such a manner he believed in his soul he had almost as well not have prayed at all—then breakfast, & by this time half the forenoon was spent—if this is true, it is an evil, I confess myself, ought most certainly to be provided against. I think the legislature should interpose, and make *constant* and EARLY attendance as indispensibly necessary, as sober life and conversation, & being well provided.

A TAVERN HAUNTER.

PARIS, November 24.

Extract from General Dumouriez's letter to the National Convention, giving a particular account of the battle with the Austrians, on the 6th of November.

"In the morning I ordered out 12 pieces of cannon 16 pounders, 12 twelve pounders, and 12 howitzers, to be planted along the front of my line. General d'Harville, posted on the heights of Ciphy, flanked the enemy's left, while I attacked the right, taking from them again the village of Carignon, by the Belgick corps, supported by nine battalions under the command of Major Generals Ferrand, Roziere, and Blefiere. The centre of the attack, composed of 18 battalions, was under the command of Lieutenant General Egalite (the eldest son of the Duke of Orleans) and Major Generals Stainhoufe, Deaffores, and Drouets. The right, consisting of the advanced guard, was commanded by Lieut. General Bournonville, and Major General Dampierre. Gen. d'Harville could affift us in the attack only with his cannon, his decision being at too great a distance from the enemy's entrenchments, to be able to engage.

"The Auftrian army, on the loweft computation, conffted of 20,000 men, viz. 16,500 foot and 3,500 horfe—Others eftimated their numbers at 28,000.

"We had not more than 30,000 fighting men. The poftion of the enemy was truly formidable. Their right was to the village of Gennepe, and their left to the roads leading to Valenciennes. Their whole was poffed on a chain of heights, overfpread with clumps of trees; three tiers of redoubts rofe astin an amphitheatre, one above another, maintaining in all at leaft 20 pieces of heavy cannon, and as many howitzers, whilft each battalion had three field pieces; fo that the enemy had near one hundred guns, which they could bring to bear upon us. We had as many to play upon them. But the elevation of their batteries would have given them a great advantage over ours, if we had been refolved to rifk the fate of the day upon our artillery.

"My troops, full of confidence in their own bravery, had expreffed to me their moft earneft wifh to clofe action with the Auftrians. I had entire confidence in their refolution, for in all the movements which I had made them make under the enemy's fire, I faw that they marched and went through the evolutions as on a field day; but particularly on the three preceding days, when I could not but admire the coolnefs and precifion with which they executed all the manœuvres which I had planned.

"A hot cannonade began on both fides, at feven o'clock in the morning, and laffed until ten; at which time, I was not able to perceive that our fuccefs was fuch as to make it eligible to confine myfelf to that fpecies of attack.—Whilft I vifited the different parts of my line, the troops expreffed their impatience to puth bayoners with the enemy. General Bournonville, and General Egalite had repeatedly propofed the fame meafure. I reftrained their ardour, only that I might make its exertion the more vigorous: For it was my plan ultimately to ftorm the redoubts. In the mean time, however, I contented myfelf with ordering the artillery to be puthed nearer to the Auftrians, that it might have the greater effect; and I ordered an attack upon the village of Carignon, becaufe I could not fall upon Gennepe on that fide, without being firft maffer of the village.

"I fent Colonel Thouvenot, my Adjutant General, an officer of the higheft merit, with orders to direct the attack, and carry all the right flank of the enemy. I defired General d'Harville to advance his batteries nearer to them, that the greater execution might be made upon their left. I ordered General Bournonville to do the like, and be ready for the attack, precifely at noon. I difpatched fimilar orders to the left, becaufe I calculated we fhould by that time be maffers of Carignon, which it was neceffary we fhould have in our poffeffion, as the left of my line attacked might be turned, if that village was to continue in the power of the enemy.

"Precifely at twelve o'clock at noon, the whole of the infantry formed in columns in the twinkling of an eye, and advanced with the greateft rapidity and alacrity towards the enemy's works; not a fingle head of a column remained behind.

"The firft tier of redoubts was immediately carried with the greateft vivacity; but from the difficulties and obftacles increafing, the caufe was in fome danger; and I faw fome of the enemy's corps ready to enter the plain, to charge the columns in flank. I inftantly difpatched thither Lieutenant General Egalite, who, by his cool bravery, quickly rallied the columns, and led them to the fecond tier of redoubts. I ordered the third regiment of Chaffeurs, and the fixth of Huffars to fupport this attack, who arrived very *apropos* to make head againft, and charge the enemy's cavalry. I reprived at the fame time to the right, where I found that General Bournonville, having turned and carried the redoubts, met with complete fuccefs; his horfe had been thrown into fome diforder, whilft he was bufily employed at the head of his infantry.—I quickly rallied them, and they inftantly charged with the greateft vigour the enemy's horfe, who had already reached our right flank. Whilft our cavalry was rallying, a body of the enemy's horfe attempted to break the firft battalion of Paris volunteers, who received them with ffeadinefs, and with a fingle difcharge killed fixty men.

"In the interval of this action on the right, our left had carried the village of Gennepe, and our centre had ftormed and taken the fecond tier of redoubts; we ftill had another battle to fight before we could become maffers of the laft tier; but it was neither as long or as hot as the former; the Auftrians being filled with conflernation at the exploits performed by the obftinate and ftill increafing bravery of our troops.

"At two o'clock they retreated in the greateft diforder, leaving us in poffeffion of the ground which they occupied, and which was covered with the killed of both parties. Their lofs was fo conffderable, and their conflernation fo great, that they paffed through the city of Mons, without once halting; neither did they halt at Berthomen, or Mount Palifele, or even on the heights of Niency.

"I led the whole victorious army to the heights of the village of Cufeus, where I placed fome infantry, and found one thirteen pounder. I collected there fome wounded and deferters. The fame day I fent a detachment under General d'Harville, to take poffeffion of Mount Palifele, and another under Gen. Stetenbolle, to take poffeffion of Bartellement.

"I fent a fummons to the city of Mons to furrender, and a parley took place, of which I enclofe the particulars. The troops, though they had fcarcely clofed an eye for three days, & had not been able to prepare any dinner on the day of this terrible battle, preffed me to vertheleft to let them march to Mons, and take the town by efcalade. I told them they fhould have that fatisfaction the next day; and I accordingly took proper meafures for the circumvallation of the city, and attacking it in feveral places at once. But the enemy availed themfelves of the night, and evacuated it: The laft four hundred men of the garrifon left it at nine o'clock the next morning.

"I was making preparations for planting my batteries, when the inhabitants, after having broke open the gates, which had been clofed by the Auftrians, came forth and invited me to enter their city, which I immediately did. I found the magiftrates at the gates to receive me; they offered me the keys of Mons: Laying my hand upon them, I told them we were come as friends and brethren, to perfuade them to keep their gates always ftut againft their old oppreffion, and to defend the liberty which we had juft procured them.

"This ever memorable event covers France with immortal glory. There is none in the whole army a battalion, fquadron, or even a fingle individual, who has not been in clofe engagement with the enemy. You are already acquainted with the abilities and bravery of General Bournonville. All the other Generals, particular General Egalite, fhewed the greateft judgment in leading on the army. The field officers and aid de camps carried my orders with the greateft activity and precifion, through the midft of the moft dreadful fire and flaughter. General Drouet has had a leg broke by a mufket fhot. Col. Clarmont, Adjutant General, was fhot through the arm and his horfe killed under him. General Ferrand received a contufion in the leg, and had his horfe killed. Adjutant General Monfoy was fhot in the mouth, and has feven of his teeth knocked out. Colonel Dubourret is badly wounded, as is Lieutenant Colonel Clerke, of the National Gendarmerie, who received forty one wounds (all given with broad fwords) after he had with his own hand killed feven of the enemy. Citizen Laffolles, Lieutenant Colonel of the two battalions of the two Sevres, had his arm broke by a mufket fhot. Several other officers and foldiers have been killed and wounded.

"I am not exactly acquainted with the amount of our lofs, but I eftimate it at about three hundred killed, and fix hundred wounded. I will fend you a more exact account, as foon as I receive the regular returns from the different corps. The enemy have loft eight guns, taken by General Bournonville's advanced guard, and three in our attack of their left. Our gunners maintained their reputation for bravery and fkill, fo much dreaded by our enemies.

"The Auftrians have loft in killed, and wounded, and deferters, at leaft four thoufand men, exclufive of almoft as many more miffing, and difbanded, fome of whom we are every hour picking up.

"Such is the detail of this battle, which may be conffdered as decifive of the conquefl of the Netherlands; for the Auftrians will not again venture to meafure their ftrength with me in a pitched battle; in this laft, we have fhewn them that the united refources of fituation and art are not able to raife a barrier too ftrong for French bravery to pull down.

"The bearer of thefe difpatches, is Lieutenant Colonel Lacroe, my aid-de-camp, a man of the greateft intrepidity.

"DUMOURIER, Commander in Chief."

RICHMOND, (Vir.) January 2.

A correfpondent has favoured us with the following article:

"The title of Earl of Caflis, with an eftate of 15,000l. per annum, has lately, by the death of the old Earl in Scotland, devolved to Archibald Kennedy, Efq of Spring-Gardens, King and Queen county, in this ftate. The late Alexander Kennedy, father to the late Archibald, died about two years ago, and though heir apparent to this title and eftate, was fuffered, by his great uncle, the late Earl, to ftruggle with every difficulty, which narrow circumftances, and a pretty numerous family, may be fuppofed to create."

BOSTON, January 23.

Extract of a letter from a Citizen dated L'Orient, 19th October, 1792, to the Editor.

"The Spaniards are making every preparation for war, the French anxioufly wifhing a declaration of it. If the wind will permit we fhall fail this day for Bordeaux, from which place, fhould any thing of a public nature tranfpire, we will inform you by the earlieft opportunity."

NORTHAMPTON, Jan. 30.

No lefs than three or four French ladies are at the head of troops in different departments of the war in the vicinity of France. Among thefe Madame Anfelme is the moft confpicuous. She is fitter to the patriotic General of that name, and commands a body of 1500 men.

A young woman by the name of Molly Coleigh, alias Cooley, who now refides at Saratoga fpring, was ftolen by the Indians 11 years fince, in fome part of the United States, where fhe does not know. The printers on the weftern frontiers will oblige the unfortunate female, by giving this a place in their papers, that her relations may know where to find her. [Ver. Gaz.]

The *Citoick ftyle* is all the *ton* in the metropolis: The laft Boftun Gazette affords the following fpecimen—MARRIED, by *Citizen* Thatcher, *Citizen* Frederick William Geyer, to *Citefs* Rebecca daughter of *Citizen* Nathan Frazier.

A perfon afking what the hiftorian will fay hereafter, concerning the Duke of Brunfwick's campaign againft the French? Was anfwered—

"*Great Brunfwick's Duke, with 4 ftore thoufand men, March'd into France—and then march'd out again!*"

It is mentioned in the Pittfburgh Gazette, that the moment Congrefs eafes the country weft of the Ohio to the Indians, the Britifh ftand ready to purchafe it, with a view to induce the citizens of thefe ftates to fettle under their government; and in time fet us at variance with each other to anfwer their own purpofes.

The following is related as a fact: George the third being at table a few months ago, with a felect party, of whom the Prince of Wales made one, the converfation turning upon royalty, the king hattily obferved to the prince—"*George, take my word it depends upon you, whether in tenyears there will be a fingle crowned head in Europe!*"

The army of the emigrants is entirely diffolved. The officers and men were difmiffed by Marfhal Broglio. Some of them are returning into France.

In confirmation of the fuggeftion, that the flame of Liberty is enkindling in Great-Britain and Ireland, we prefent this day an account of the celebration of the fucceffes of the French Patriots at Sheffield, and of the fpirited meafures taken by the citizens of Belfaft and Dublin: To which we add the following:

At the election of Mayor for the city of Liverpool, in England, a great number of citizens, who ftile themfelves, "*The Friends of Freedom*," met, and entered into a variety of Refolutions, which if carried into prompt execution, muft give a *tone* to the fpirit of reform, that miniferial influence cannot withftand.

London Paper.

TAKEN up by the fubfcriber fome time laft September, one black HEIFER, one year old paft, with a half crop the underfide of the left ear, and a half crop the upper fide of the right ear.—The owner is defired to pay charges and take her away.

SOLOMON EDWARDS.

Weftampton, Jan. 24, 1793.

THE owner of a pale red yearling STEER, with white on his back and tail and under his belly, marked with a crop on the left ear and a halfpenny the upper fide and one the under fide. The owner is defired to prove property, pay charges and take him away.

ELISHA HUBBARD.

Williamfburgh, Jan. 17, 1793.

THE fubfcribers have juft received at their Store in *Suffield*, a large Quantity of

INDIGO,

which they will fell for CASH or fhort CREDIT, as cheap as can be purchafed at any Indigo ftore in Suffield.

DAVID & EBENEZER KING, jun.

Suffield, January 23, 1793.

RANAWAY from the fubfcriber, on the 25th inft. SAMUEL FORD, an apprentice Boy, about 16 years of age.—Whoever will take up faid runaway and return him to his maffer, fhall have for *Copper* reward.

MOSES ROW.

Amherft Jan. 30, 1793.

For the HAMPSHIRE GAZETTE.

The PARSON and WIDOW.

In imitation of PETER PINDAR.

A WORTHY pious Clergyman of late,
Who rank'd it with his gospel labors
To guard his flock, and visit oft his neighbors;
A practice now grown something out of date.
But he, good man, with unremitting zeal,
From house to house would daily go;
Eager his *Master's* business to fulfil,
And curious his parishioner's to know.
Full oft the cot of wretchedness he sought,
Where death, or pale disease had brought distress,
With many a balmy consolation fraught,
To cheer the Widow and the fatherless.
Abroad, o'er mug of cyder, or his pipe,
Would he inculcate lessons moral;
From misery's cheek the tear of anguish wipe,
Decide a cause, or terminate a quarrel.
One day on his important charge intent,
His mind t'unburthen, and his *nose* to feast;
To a poor Widow's house the Parson went,
Whose spouse had recently deceas'd.
Jack to a small estate was heir.
But liv'd an idle dissipated life;
Would fight, get drunk, and rave and swear,
Abuse his family, and maul his wife.
Indulg'd his vices 'till his all was spent,
Got drunk, and died a vile impenitent.
Down sat his reverence, and began his theme,—
"Afflictions, Woman! spring not from the dust,
"Our life's a vapour, 'tis an airy dream,
"Death is the lot of all,—but *God* is just.
"Your husband's gone—Alas! we know not where,
"The yawning grave doth every man await;
"Pray can you tell me, did he not despair?
"Was he concern'd about his *future state?*"
"*Future estate!*" exclaim'd poor *Jean*,
With squeaking tone, then wip'd her eyes and sigh'd;
"*Future estate! I only ducky man, he'd none!*
"*He spent it long enough before he died!*"

RUSTICUS.

PORTSMOUTH, *(N. H.)* Jan. 5.

Last week, Mr. F. S. a gentleman of one of the Southern States, left this town for *Boston*, and committed his baggage &c. to the care of a faithful black servant to bring on after him; the servant sent on the baggage with care and fidelity, and on *New Year's day* last, sent his master a letter—of which the following is a copy:

Portsmouth, January 1, 1793.

RESPECTED SIR,

THIS morning being NEW-YEAR'S DAY, begins a New Era of time and from this date, (pardon me respected Sir,) I take my Freedom—which has been, by inhuman custom, and severity of laws, so long denied me: Hail auspicious Morn! methinks the Orient God of day shines on me with redoubled lustre! I count his resplendent beams with the highest flush of joy: Because Liberty, which, though late has cast an eye upon me, already I feel her divine impulse, it inspires with me a noble confidence and gives my mind an emulation:—I Feel that I am a man, a regenerated man; for while the iron rod of slavery, holds dominion over the mind and actions, the subject of its powers is but a machine, and is not that dignified creature called man. Was born an American ground, shall it produce slaves? when its soil has been cimsoned with Human Gore, to nurture Freemen! Forbid it Heaven! Is not this Heavenly Spark dilating its benign influence in Remote regions? Do we not daily hear of its astonishing power—Slaves breed thousands counting their fate, in defence of this divine essence, this very soul of man, rather than live bear to the disgraceful appellation Slave! Forgive then, (dear Master) for such I must call you, for your goodness has often made my burthen light, these many emotions of Freedom, in which our common country glories, and which millions are now panting to enjoy—for without them life is dreary, and its existence and aim, is but insupportable vanity; I think, dear Master, you will not begrudge me this boon; your Patriotism and love of liberty, are ardent, and shall not I be permitted in some degree to feel with you, and imitate your virtue; Your generosity will readily grant it, and in this you will do yourself a kindness, from which will flow perpetual consolation; that you have acquiesced in the liberty of your fellow men. I do not imagine, you will by any means view this, as mere fancy or whim; I now stand on Freedom's Ground, where the first article of her Constitution is,

"*All men are born free and independent.*"

Is not James Roberts a Man?
Has he not been a faithful Man?
Has he not thought as a Man?
Has he not acted as a Man?
Has he not the capacities of a Man?

And has he not the soul of a man?—Yes, therefore James Roberts is free and independent. Again the same Constitution tells me, in her second article,

"*All men have certain natural, essential and inherent rights, among which are, the enjoying and defending life and liberty.*"

Now if the divine Being has stamped the image of man on James Roberts, which cannot be denied, is he not warranted in defending life and securing his liberty? These are undeniable consequences, and speak conviction to every disinterested mind: Besides all this there is another source of consolation, which is derived from the locality of place; I am now in a state where Freedom is most sensibly felt, and justly estimated, and what gives me a still more exalted and refined pleasure, is that in their new code of laws, lately revised, and (I may say with propriety) corrected, there is not the word slave, or even the idea of slavery, recognized. Therefore, impressed with the highest sense of liberty, and at the same time, wishing you the enjoyment of it, and many happy years, I subscribe myself, with all possible respect, a son of Liberty.

JAMES ROBERTS.

HARTFORD, January 7.

Extract of a letter from a Captain of a vessel, at Capefrancois, to his owners, in this City dated Dec. 5, 1792.

"The mulattoes have taken all the outforts and are determined to hold them; and there is now no communication with the country—three thousand of the troops are sick and unfit for duty."

BOSTON, Jan. 2.

Last week the Committee appointed at the last town meeting, waited on his Excellency, and presented the Address of the citizens, and received the following Reply:

Fellow Citizens, and Gentlemen
of the Committee of the town of BOSTON,

THE honor and happiness of the town of Boston have ever been dear to me, and I feel myself, as a private individual, highly interested in the welfare of my fellow Citizens of this town. In my official capacity as Chief Magistrate of this Commonwealth, I am sensible that my duty will urge me to support the Constitution and the Laws of our Republic; and whenever the Senate and the House of Representatives shall be pleased to lay before me a bill respecting Theatrical Entertainments, I will give it a candid examination, and approve or disapprove of it according to what I shall then conceive to be my duty to my constituents.

JOHN HANCOCK.

BOSTON, Dec. 26, 1792.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman, at New-York, dated Dec. 25, 1792.

"The chagrin of the *anti*, at the failure of Citizen CLINTON, in his endeavor to *turn out* Citizen ADAMS, is hardly to be conceived—So *sure and certain* were the friends of the former of his success, that a motion was made in the General Assembly of the State, now in session, for a committee to bring in a bill, providing for a choice of Governor in *case* of a *vacancy*: But, thank Heaven, they balloted before they were out of the wood—The committee is discharged; and the mortification complete. You no doubt, will have heard of the votes in *Virginia & North Carolina*, and must recollect, that the antipathy of the *Virginians*, against Citizen ADAMS, independent of other considerations, arose from the circumstance of the Vice President's exercising his opinion in voting against a certain Representation bill: Of *North-Carolina*, I cannot say much—but I can say, that in this State, the Electors were *purposely* chosen to vote for CLINTON. You may judge then how honorable is the majority in favor of your fellow Commonwealthsman."

[FRO BONO PUBLICO]

Newfield-Bridge-Lottery.

GRANTED by the Legislature of the State of Connecticut, at their session in October last, for the purpose of erecting a Bridge over *Newfield* harbor, in the town of *Stratford*. The Managers having given bond for the faithful discharge of their trust, present the public with the following

SCHEME.

1 Prize of	4000	*Dollars, is*	4000
3	1000		3000
5	500		2500
10	200		2000
28	100		2800
50	60		3000
100	50		5000
220	30		6600
260	20		5200
340	10		3400
3069	5		15300
1 Last blank drawn			536
4078 Prizes.			
9256 Blanks.			
13334 Tickets, at 4 dollars each, is			53336

Subject to a deduction of 12½ per cent.

A necessity of the Bridge proposed, is too well known by all acquainted, to need a single comment, and those acquainted may be told, that the grand object the Legislature and other advocates have in view, is to shorten & accommodate the great Stage Road, through which the extreme corners of these States are united. The Bridge will be 80 rods long and 24 feet wide, and will save about 2 miles in the distance from *Fairfield* to *Stratford*—and instead of a hilly uncomfortable road, travellers will be conducted by fine cultivated fields, in a level road, almost in a direct line, leading through the settlement of *Newfield*.

The Managers flatter themselves, their Scheme will give as general satisfaction, as is possible—so variable is the opinion and calculation of adventures. The Lottery will commence drawing on the first Tuesday in February next, a list of fortunate numbers will be published in the *Farmer's Journal*, and the Prizes paid on demand by the managers. Those prizes that shall not be called for within six months after the drawing, will be deemed as generously given for the use of the Bridge, and appropriated accordingly.

JOHN BENJAMIN, | DANIEL SALMONS,
AMOS HUBBELL, | DAVID BURR,
JOSIAH LACEY, | JOHN THOMPSON,
Managers.

Newfield, State of Connecticut, Dec. 20 1792.

☞ *TICKETS in the above Lottery, may be had of the Printer hereof.*

CASH,

AND THE HIGHEST PRICE, GIVEN FOR

SALTS of LYE, by

WRIGHT & STODDARD.

Northampton, January 2, 1793.

The LITTLE READER'S ASSISTANT

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

To the Industrious Fair!

"She layeth her hands to the Spindle, and her hands hold the Distaff."

THE subscriber having lately removed from Bridgewater to the south part of Amherst, on the farm lately owned by James Hindrick, where he carries on largely the making and repairing LINEN WHEELS, who from as large experience as any person of his age perhaps on the continent, presumes to offer his work to the public equal in goodness to any now in use; any person willing to gratify him with their Custom, will be attended to with punctuality,—Said Wheels will be warranted—should any on trial, prove not good, they may be exchanged till satisfaction is obtained, at the expence of the subscriber. Any kind of produce or any in Manufacture will be received in payment, and reasonable credit given.

by the Public's humble Servant,

JOHN THOMSON.

Amherst, January 19, 1793.

STOCKING WEAVING.

THE Subscriber informs the publick that he has lately removed from the city of Norwich, in Connecticut, to this town, to the shop adjoining the house of Madam DWIGHT's, about 50 rods North of the Meeting House, where he means to carry on the business of STOCKING WEAVING. Any person who will furnish him with their yarn for the purpose of being wove in to Stockings, may depend upon it, that the greatest possible attention shall be paid to them, and that their work shall be performed with the utmost fidelity and dispatch: and they are requested to be very careful in their yarn, whether woollen, worsted, cotton, or linnen, be spun and twisted very slack, otherwise it will be impossible to weave it in such manner as to answer their expectations.

He also weaves waistcoat and breeches Patterns in the neatest manner.

Cash and any kind of Produce will be received in payment.

Constant attendance given, and every favour gratefully acknowledged by the publick's humble servant,

LOUIS BARAL.

Northampton, Jan. 23. 1793.

☞ THE subscriber hereby informs his Customers, that No. 333. of this paper, concluded the last quarter.—He therefore calls on all indebted to make IMMEDIATE PAYMENT.

ANDREW WOOD.

JANUARY 23. 1793.

LIST of LETTERS *remaining in the* POST-OFFICE, NORTHAMPTON, *January* 10, 1793.

ELEAZER Porter, Esq. *Hadley*; Charles Phelps, Esq. *Hadley*; Nuadiah Warner, *Hadley*; Capt. John May, *Hadley*; Asa Graves, *Hatfield*; Louis B. Gigait, *Worthington*; John Hill, *Pelham*; Thadeus Bartlett, *Northampton*; David Sexton, Esq. *Deerfield*; Joseph Jones, Esq. *Western*; Messrs. Lyman and Masters, *Northampton*; John Williams, Esq. *Deerfield*; Ebenezer Mattoon, Esq. *Amherst*; Timothy Thayer, *Northampton*; Joseph Gillet, *Williamsburgh*; Titus Goodman, *South-Hadley*; James Beard, *Richford*; Rev. John Taylor, *Deerfield*; John Williams, *Williamsburgh*, 2.

The Subscriber has the following strays, viz: a HEIFER which came to his yard the begining of April last, no artificial mark, her colour brindle, some white on her rump and belly, supposed to be a year old the summer past. Also two SHEEP, one a ram mark'd with a slit in the top of the right ear, and a half penny the upper side of the face—the other a ewe mark'd with two holes in the right ear.

Westhampton, Jan. 12, 1793. E. BRIDGMAN.

THE Partnership of Smiths and Cook is by mutual Consent, this day dissolved.—All Persons indebted to said partnership are hereby requested to call on the subscriber for settlement, by the 1st of April next, as after that time all accounts unsettled will be lodged in the hands of an attorney to collect.

CHILEAB SMITH.

Hadley, Jan. 15, 1793.

NEW-GOODS.

JESSE SMITH,

HAS just received a fresh supply of English and West-India GOODS, from New-York, which he is now selling at his Store in Worthington, as cheap as can be bought in the County, for cash, or most kinds of produce, among which are the following articles, viz. Scarlet, London Brown, Blue, Bottle Green, London Smoak, Lead, and Drab coloured Broad Cloths, Coatings and Baizes, Flannels of different colours, Cashmere of various do. Velvets, Thicksetts, Cantoons, Green Cord, Royal Rib, Ribdelace, Fustians, Jeans, Cassimere Vest Patterns, Plush of all colours, Satinets and Lastings, Shaloons of all colours, Tamies and Durants of different colours, Moreens and Calimancoes. Silk Crape, Cambletts and Wildboars, Duch Blankets, Worsted Hose, Chintzes and Calicoes, Curtain Furniture, Irish Linnens, Lawn Aprons and Handkerchiefs, Lutestrings, Modes and Persilings, Men's Gloves and Ladies do. Oil Cloths, Bibles, Testaments, Spelling Books, Writing Paper, Pipes, Pigtail and Leaf Tobacco, a general and complete assortment of

HARDWARE.

Rum, Brandy, Gin, Wine, Tea, Coffee, Allspice, Pepper, and Ginger, Hard-Soap, and many other articles necessary to make a complete assortment for a country Store.

Worthington, Jan. 7th 1793.

CASH given for CLEAN COTTON AND LINEN RAGS, at this OFFICE.

Hampshire Gazette.

NORTHAMPTON, *(Massachusetts)* PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY WILLIAM BUTLER.

Vol. VII.] WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 6, 1793. [NUMB. 336.

Substance of the debate in the House of Representatives of the United States, on Friday December 28. relative to the Reduction of the Military establishment.

MR. STEELE, agreeable to notice, called up his motion, which is the following words:—Resolved, that a committee be appointed to prepare and bring in a bill, to reduce the military establishment of the United States to regiments or corps consisting each of noncommissioned officers, privates, and musicians, with such proportion of commissioned officers, as the President may think proper to continue in service; and to repeal so much of an act passed the 5th of March 1792. intitled "an act for making further and more effectual provision for the protection of the frontiers of the United States," as may contravene this intention.

Mr. Steele declared he did not rise to say much on this motion. The opinions of members must be made up from observations on facts that have come within their own knowledge, therefore, what he could advance, he did not suppose, would change their opinions. The house is in possession of the motion, and every member stands responsible to his constituents, and to his own conscience for the part he shall act upon it.

He prefaced some observations on the nature of governments in the progress of their administration. Time brings abuses into most, and he never was so sanguine, he said, as to expect that the Federal government would be exempt from them. But when abuses did creep into the administration of a government, glance he considered as criminal, and a quiet acquiescence worse:—a free people, however, were incapable of seeing them without remonstrating, and the people of America possessed enough of the true spirit of freemen, not to suffer the progress of a ruinous war system, or to bear the burden imposed upon them to support expensive projects of ambition without remonstrating. The people of the United States are peaceful, they are attached from education and habit to regularity and peace; he was sorry, he said, that part of our administration did not appear to be guided by the same spirit. Chimerical projects had been set on foot without regard to the public opinion;—armies had been raised and maintained without affording protection to the frontiers, and the expence of this system had justly roused the indignation of our citizens. The motto of a Republic should be, 'Economy and peace.' With these sentiments, any nation may be happy without them no government can be tolerable. He should proceed, he said, to enquire how far they had dictated the measures of our government. For this purpose he turned to the appropriations, for the purpose of defraying the expences of the Indian war. He read some notes, taken from the existing laws of appropriations and the estimate presented for the ensuing year, from which it appeared, That

For 1789. 137,000 dollars were appropriated for the war depart. as 20,000 for treaties.

90.	181,792	20,000 for treaties.
91.	702,885 74	20,000
92.	1,205,949 76	25,000
93.	1,171,719	50,000

Making a total of 3,534,347 : 20 cents, for the support of the system since the establishment of this young government. He invited the house to take notice of this enormous sum—the public, he said, had done so already:—and this money had been or was to be appropriated without scarcely enquiring how former appropriations had been applied. He hoped the house would do something to check this growing evil: if they did not, he should invite he said, the secretary at war himself, to take a retrospective for twenty years into the history of the frontier, and enquire into the expence of defending it when the defence was entrusted to each individual state, & to compare that expence with what has already been incurred under the present system: It would be difficult, he said, to point out and justify the causes of their material difference. There was no good reason why so expensive a system as that now pursued should be necessary; and if the expences of the war department could not be reduced, the country, he conceived would not be able to bear them.

His motion was intended, and his motives in making it, were, to afford effectual protection to the frontier, to diminish the expence at present incurred for that object, and apply the savings to the reduction of the public debt. He was firmly of opinion that if an economical system was pursued, the defence of the frontiers could be effected and a sinking fund establishment that would begin to operate four or five years sooner than was at present contemplated by the secretary of the treasury, and that without any additional tax. He could not approve of any sinking fund that must be entirely supported by new taxes—much less of one which was to depend solely on loans.

He next turned to the mode of warfare adopted since the establishment of the federal government against the Indians. The history of the frontier from Braddock's defeat to the present day amply proved, that regular armies are improper for that kind of war. If this history had been attended to and the fate of that commander had been considered and placed to its true cause, thousands of dollars and many valuable lives might have been saved to the United States. A regular army is an expensive machine, and its operations are tardy and cumbersome, composed of men without the necessary intelligence, exhilaration and activity to combat a savage foe, accustomed to fatigue and fighting for their all.

He quoted a passage from a communication from the secretary at war himself to the house, to shew the opinion he entertained of the enemy. Their subtilty and activity, and war ignorance of the country and mode of warfare. The house he said, had not sufficiently attended to the inadequateness of regular armies in opposition to such an enemy, as demonstrated by experience, and that pernicious facility of borrowing had induced to pass with too little difficulty appropriation on appropriation, to purse it. If taxes had been demanded to make these provisions, perhaps the legislature, he suggested, would have been more cautious how they proceeded.

He again adverted to the mode of warfare which regular armies necessitated;—one expedition can only be effected in one year, and indeed, it had been found, that even one could not be accomplished this year, but one expedition could afford no effectual protection to the frontier. Besides the motions of a regular army are easily watched and known—Indians well knowing when to expect their enemy, will collect in full force, and beat us as they have done, and will do again, if the same system is pursued.

He was of opinion that if such a measure would be admissible on principles of benevolence and policy, that the Indian war might be fanned to the flate of Kentucky, and completely terminated, for one half of the sum now to be appropriated to support the present fatile system. He appealed for the justice of the position to those gentlemen acquainted with the feelings and habits of the people of that state.

Upon the success of his motion he conceived the success of the war depended. Regular troops could never fight in the woods. If the system is not changed the war will be a seven or a ten year war. Active and enterprising frontier militia alone were equal to opposing Indians.

In his motion, as offered, there was, he said, a blank for the number of regiments to remain on foot. He should propose, at a proper time, he intimated, to fill this blank up with two, which would give 2120 privates, regulars, quite enough, even if the President should think it necessary to garrison all the posts which have been established for the protection of the frontiers.

He enumerated these posts as follows: Fayette, Hamilton, Steuben, Knox, Tammany, Telfair, Harmar, Franklin, Jefferson, St. Clair, Marietta, Massachusetts, Matthews and Knoxville.

Abandoning the system of active expeditions by regular troops and giving to each of these an equal portion of the 2120 men, composing the two regiments, each post would be protected by 152 privates. This number would be quite sufficient and greater than that now defending some of those posts: But he wished it left discretionary with the President to distribute them.

He stated, that the only objection of the secretary at war even to employing the militia in this war, was the expence. He wished to refute that objection and went into a reasoning of some length on the subject. Regular troops, when inlisted, must be paid, cloathed, &c. during the whole time of their enlistment, whether in actual service or not: the militia, though more expensive while on foot, yet being on the spot, executing an expedition in forty or fifty days, then returning to their homes, and immediately on their return being being out of pay, would be found in the end much less expensive as well as much more effectual. Five expeditions, he computed, could be made in each year, by a militia on or near the frontier, and 50,000 dollars be set down as sufficient to pay the expence of each of these expeditions.

To give an idea of the expence of regular troops and to shew the alarming progress of expence on this score since the establishment of the new government, he gave the following items from appropriation laws past and reports of estimates of what will be necessary for the ensuing year.

Contingencies for the war department.

For 1790 including expresses, &c.		3,000
	91	5,000
	92	20,000
Estimate for	93	50,000

Quarter Master's department.

Appropriations for 1790	15,000
91	25,000
92	50,000
Estimate for 93	100,000

Hospital Department.

Appropriations for 1790	1,000
91	1,633 20
92	6,000
Estimate for 93	25,000

Ordnance Department.

Appropriations for 1790	7,646 66
91	4,303 65
92	7,204 64
Estimate for 93	23,835 62

The provision for the last mentioned department, he conceived, bore a very ludicrous appearance,—that he conceived it absurd to attempt fighting Indians with artillery. Not all the artillery of Europe would avail against such a foe. He could not see that either reason or policy would warrant an appropriation of upwards of 23,000 dollars in the present session for the purchase of artillery for such a war. And added that it seemed strange, that the ordnance procured by the United States to carry on the British war had not been sufficient to defend the frontier garrisons, without calling upon the government to appropriate in four years the sum of 44,988 dollars for this purpose.

He next turned to the pay, subsistence and cloathing of the troops. He premised on this head, that it was well worth considering, whether those articles kept up an exact proportion with the encrease of the troops, in the items, he should give: they certainly should, he conceived. If the proportion of the sums lately appropriated according to estimates for these articles proved greater, there must he contended, abuse somewhere, and it certainly is the duty of the House of Representatives to examine where the blame lies.

Pay of the troops. Subsistence.

Approp. 1790	59,028	42,552
91	74,916	59,787
92	102,686	119,688
Estim. for 93	304,308	312,567 75

Cloathing. Total.

24,440	126,020
23,772 80	158,475 80
48,000	270,374
112,000	728,875

He was at some loss to account for the want of proportion in items above stated, compared with the number of troops employed,—perhaps more officers were under pay than the public service required, these things deserve thorough investigation.

He proceeded to show what would be saved to the United States by a change of system. He shewed by a quotation from a report of the secretary of the treasury, that it was the opinion of that officer, that the current service of the ensuing year would probably require the whole of the revenue; but that he contemplates a valuable surplus for the redemption of the debt, should a termination be put to the Indian war. He made some observations on the importance of redeeming the public debt, as speedily as possible, and complimented the secretary of the treasury, in respect to the disposition he had shewn on this subject.

He was of opinion, that with peace and economy the resources of the country would be sufficient to accomplish its total redemption in ten years, by purchases and regular enstalment payments. Under the present system of warfare, a begining cannot be made without levying a new tax, and a new tax cannot be granted, until the abuses of the war department are considered and corrected.

He proceeded to shew the economical effect of the reduction he proposed on our finances, by comparing the appropriation of '92 with the estimate for 1793, for the war department.

Contingent Expenses,

As settled at the		
treasury,	1792	10,229
Per estimate	1793	50,000
Difference		39,771

Quarter Master's Department,

1792	50,000
1793	100,000
Difference	50,000

Hospital Department.

1792	6,000
1793	25,000
Difference	19,000

Forage for Cavalry, &c.

1792	4,152
1793	44,856
Difference	40,704

Ordnance Department.

The whole provision for this department he conceived might go out, however, to purse his plan he took the difference.

1792	7,204 64
1793	23,835 64
Difference	16,631

Pay, Subsistence and Cloathing.

1792	270,374
1793	728,875
Difference	458,501

Total saved 625,607 dollars.

This was the annual saving he proposed. In his calculation, he remarked, he neglected the bounty held out to the 1600 men yet to be enlisted. As he was counting by tens and hundreds of thousands, this sum he did not think worth attending to.

He concluded, that the decision of this question would speak the sense of the house in regard to the ex-

sting system, and whether there was in the government a serious desire to obtain permanent peace, to defend the frontier effectually, and to provide without resorting to *new taxes or loans*, for the regular and speedy reduction of the public debt.—An object which seems to be highly desired by the secretary of the treasury, and all other disinterested citizens throughout the Union.

Mr. Hartley declared himself against the object of the motion. He was of opinion that at this time, when a treaty of peace was depending it would be highly dangerous to adopt any step for reducing the military establishment. The President, he said, appeared to him to have acted with the greatest economy in organizing the forces he was empowered to raise.

He stated the difficulty of raising troops in this country, and again insisted on the impolicy of disbanding those insisted at this critical period. A respectable force kept up might produce peace by spring, and in that case no one would regret the expence of the equipment.

The part of the country from which the gentleman who made the motion came, it was true, was not exposed to the incursions of the Indians, but this was by no means the case in other parts of the United States.

He then adverted to Mr. Steele's arguments to prove that regular troops were unequal to a contest with Indians. There was no instance in which, he answered, a body of regular troops had been beaten by an equal number of Indians. The army in the campaign of 1791 was undisciplined; the only regiment properly disciplined at the time of General St. Clair's defeat was not in the engagement; this instance therefore of the Indians success, should not be conceived, be brought into view as a proof of the inefficacy of regular troops in such a war. It was evident that the troops on the frontiers this season, had afforded very effectual protection to the frontiers of Pennsylvania and Virginia.

He dwelt on the impropriety of employing the militia in this service; the distress that the loss of a considerable body of heads of families in a district would occasion, was too serious an evil to think lightly of. Men enlisting as regulars, on the other hand, were chiefly adventurers and single men, the loss of whom would be much less felt.

(To be Concluded in our next.)

For the HAMPSHIRE GAZETTE.

Mr. BUTLER,

I WAS quite disappointed when I perused your paper of the 23d of January. I had really forgot that the 14th was past, and had got my cap set for six or eight pieces of information, which I conceived highly necessary before we elected our Federal Representatives; I had already anticipated the flowing zeal of the *Farmer*, the solid reasoning of the *Real Farmer*, the smooth and easy address of *Bond of Union*, the equity and justice of *Fair Play*, the meekness of the *People* the sobriety of *County of Hampshire*, the honesty of, *Peoples' Man*, and the candor and ingenuity of several others, who from an unbounded love of their country, to prevent imposition, to secure the rights of free election, and promote the felicity and happiness of mankind, had usually employed their pens; I have always been peculiarly gratified in reading those pieces, as I am fully convinced they were the offspring of genuine benevolence, and were wrote by the more enlightened part of mankind, for the information of the illiterate and ignorant class of citizens, called Farmers. I am a farmer, and one of those persons that need such information, and would take the earliest opportunity, to make my acknowledgment to those good gentlemen for their information, and pray them to continue their communications, should occasion call for them in any future elections; if we should be so unfortunate, as not to complete the election of Representatives by our last exertions, it is possible by the act of government, that the *Supreme Executive* of the Commonwealth may tell us who to vote for the next time, it being clearly, strictly, and incontrovertably constitutional, for the government in certain cases, to say that we *shall* vote for the candidates who have the highest number of votes; but I strongly doubt whether it is confident with the constitution of the United States, for Congress to say the Supreme Executive *shall* make out certificates &c. In another case, were those writers sensible of the special advantages the Farmers in general receive from their labours of love, I presume they would need no stimulus to continue them in future on like occasions—and they may rest assured that they will afford the greatest pleasure, satisfaction and information to their humble servant.

FARMER, jun.

SHEFFIELD, (Eng.) Octo. 23.

As soon as the news was confirmed of the retreat of the combined armies from the frontiers of *France*, and the success gained over the allied despots, it inspired the friends of liberty with the most pleasing sensations; cannons & guns were fired daily, at intervals, throughout the town, which kept in unison with the glad tidings that daily arrived.

Monday, October 25, was appointed a general jubilee, a scene entirely new in this, or perhaps in any other town, to rejoice at the success of a people whom we have been taught to hate, but so it was. A subscription was entered into to have the bells of Trinity Church rung, but a few aristocrates (principally of the *clergy*) forbade *Peter* unlocking the doors of the holy mansion thinking, no doubt, that the sacred metal should not be polluted, in sounding the voice of freedom, peace and good will towards men.

Notwithstanding, on the morning, ere the sun had expelled the shades of night, the sons of liberty, like giants, rose, and shewed those, that whenever a nation or people are struggling to throw off oppression, or defend their liberties, they would rejoice when they rejoiced, and hail them as brothers.

The morning was ushered in by firing of cannon, &c. when every part of the town seemed emulous to outvie the other, in expressing their joy that the mighty thundering *Brunswick*, was reduced to the abject state of first suing for an accommodation, and then fleeing (without a blow being struck) before a brave people, whom he so lately threatened and dispised. Bonfires were continually lighting up during the forenoon, and the firing of guns still increased: Upwards of a dozen sheep were roasted whole in the open air; a pole was erected near one of them, bearing the cap of liberty, under which was the following inscription:

"As the citizens of the world, we rejoice that twenty five millions of brethern have nobly dared to break the hoods of slavery, under which they have for centuries groaned! we also rejoice that they are so intrepidly driving the armed despots out of their Republic; we sincerely wish that their hostile brethren, the Austrians and Prussians, may learn from the French the blessings of liberty in their turn, drive the tyrants from their land; and the universal freedom may take place of that slavery under which *Europe* has so long groaned."

At another place was hoisted the American colour, with this motto underneath, "May Liberty flourish;" at another the Duke of Brunswick, in effigy, was placed near one of the fires, who, after being exposed to a severe cannonade, (for there they prevented his retreat) was buried into the fire amidst the shouts of the surrounding populace. Various entertainments were provided in different parts of the town and neighborhood: A select part of the Sheffield Constitutional Society repaired to the Lion and Lamb, where an entertainment was provided, and a flag waving from the window, inscribed in golden letters, "The Republic of France." After dinner an address was read from the chair, expressive of the sentiments of the meeting, viz.—To shew their joy on the retreat of the combined Armies, and the approach of Freedom in France, which will pave the way for freedom to Europe.

Several Patriotick songs were sung, and toasts drank.

Joy seemed to dance on every countenance and the evening closed with the utmost cordiality & friendship. Not the least disturbance was seen through the day or evening. The firing of cannon, &c. ceased not until a late hour.

LONDON, Nov. 9.

TRANSLATION

of a letter written by the Duke De Liancourt, to the Administrators of the Department of Oise, in France.

October 30 1792.

Bury St. Edmunds, Suffolk, England.

"Gentlemen,

"I flatter myself that the moment you are so unfortunate as to become the instruments of the most attrocious act of injustice, to which my fortune is a victim, you will not suppose me capable of condescending to solicit any personal favor whatever from your hands. But I appeal with confidence to your equity, in behalf of a considerable number of domesticks, whose conduct has been such as to merit reward. They were to have lived, and died with me; and they are by the last infamous decree, that disposes of the property of all absentees without any distinction, now deprived of all the assistance from me. If I am deemed culpable for flying from the sword of the assassin, and for seeking to avoid the fate of my unfortunate and respectable cousin M. de la Rochefoucauld, and of many others, who like him and myself, had exerted every serve, and all that zeal and confidence, could suggest, to serve the public cause and remain faithful to our oaths; if I have expressed too much horror at crimes, whose impunity throws dishonor in the eyes of all *Europe*, in every proceeding since; it does not involve my domestics in any share of the blame. Their right to conceive recompence remains entire. Amongst them are some English servants. If I had sent them home I should have thought, independently of the reward due to their services, it would have been strictly just to pay their travelling expences to England. I implore for all of them your justice; and since I determine to request that you will allow them some small share of that property which an unjust force robs me of, I leave you to judge how persuaded I must be of the duty incumbent on me to provide for them.

"With regard to my own cause, I shall say but a very few words. Known personally to several of you, the rest may have made enquiry into my character. What citizen of the department has more faithfully and more readily than myself paid his patriotick gifts and every tax? Who has more constantly employed every means to promote the cause of liberty? Who has been more submissive to the laws, and faithful to the Constitution and to his oaths? Who has been more invariably kept at a distance from all intrigues and every self-interested view? What individual has sought more than I did to promote and contribute to the public and private utility of his neighbors? Who has loved his country better than myself? I do not shrink from the judgement of any of those to whom I am known, even were they my enemies.—Such is the citizen you are now forced to strip of his property! Every complaint would be worthy of the resolution which the opinion of my duty, my conscience, and even the considerations of my safety, command me to take. In a situation so cruel, I still dare to pity you. Gentlemen; for you will say to yourselves more than once when dispersing my property, that you wrong an honest man, who cannot be reproached with a single fault unless it be that of being able to renounce a large fortune, and brave poverty, but not to submit to tyranny or crimes, nor any confideration stifle the interiour voice of his heart, and the reproaches of the confcience.

"LA ROCHEFOUCAULD LIANCOURT."

[The Duke De la Liancourt, was a member of the constituent National Assembly; but attached to Louis XVI. on account of whose treatment he emigrated to *England*.]

As the decree of the National Convention, which condemns the Emigrants to perpetual exile, is interesting to so many persons who have taken refuge in the country, we subjoin a correct copy of it.

On Friday, October 19, the Committee of Legislation proposed—

"Death and confiscation of property to all Emigrants who inhabit, or have inhabited, countries at war with the Republic.

"Confiscation of property to all who inhabit countries not at war with the Republic.

"Death to all who have aided, excited, or favoured emigration."

DECREE FOR THE BANISHMENT OF EMIGRANTS.

It is a melancholy sensation to the generous admirers of the French people, that the rapturous emotion at their success, is, at every interval dashed with some dejecting feelings, arising from their violence, the precipitancy, their intolerance or their cruelty. The decree against the emigrants, condemning them to inflict criminal banishment for life, under pain of death if they return, is of this nature.

What! without discriminating between guilt and innocence; between necessity and choice; between reason and fear; between the old emigrators and the new; between the 10th of August and the 3d of September; between men who emigrated from criminal opposition to the voice of the people, and the timorous, the infirm, the aged, and the infant, whose strength or whose courage was unequal to the incessant alarm with which a great revolution must be pregnant!

It is as impolitic too as it is cruel; for no nation can reap from confiscation. Men are the most valuable property of a nation. How many citizens must the French Republic lose by an indiscriminate decree of banishment, who would, and who must yield to the new order of things; and who in a short time, exerting their own powers for subsistance, would learn the clear truth, that the bread of industry is sweeter than the wages of dependence.

It argues a distrust in their own cause to treat the emigrants in this way. How much more magnanimous, as well as political would have been the opposite course? To have instituted a strict enquiry into the causes of emigration; to have contented themselves with a proclamation, calling home all those within a limited time against whom there were no positive charges of treason; and to have proceeded even with cannon to the punishment of the guilty.

Extract of a letter from Dublin, Oct. 30.

"You cannot form an idea of the joy that pervaded all ranks of people on receiving the news of the expulsion of the army of disciplined slaves from the territories of the Republic of France. It would be impossible to describe the satisfaction evident in every countenance, from the peer to the peasant in this kingdom; placemen, pensioners and police men excepted. A hand bill appeared yesterday, and a notice in the papers, recommending to the inhabitants of this city a peaceable demonstration of their joy by an illumination. Our Lord Mayor, late a police commissioner, issued his proclamation, commencing with a falsehood or misrepresentation of the hand bill, asserting it to be for the purpose of compelling the inhabitants to illuminate."

SHORT ACCOUNT OF THE PLACES TAKEN BY THE FRENCH.

MONS is the capital of the province of *Hainault* in *Austrian Netherlands*. It stands on a hill, near the confluence of the rivers *Haine and Throuville*—and the country about it may be so overflowed as to render the approaches of an enemy very difficult; and the fortifications are very fine.

GHENT is the capital of the province of *Flanders* in *Austrian Netherlands*. It is situated on four navigable rivers—the *Scheldt*, the *Lys*, the *Lieve*, and the *Moerwater*. The city is divided into 26 islands, by means of these rivers, and canals: over which are 300 bridges. The fortifications are extensive, and require a large army to defend it.

NAMUR, the capital of the province of *Namur* is one of the strongest towns in the *Austrian Netherlands*. It is situated at the confluence of the rivers *Sambre* and *Meuse*, 35 miles S. E. of *Bruffels*.

BRUSSELS is the capital of the province of *Brabant*, of all the Austrian Netherlands, situated on the *Senne*. It was bombarded by Marshal Villeroy, in 1695, & 4000 houses blown up and demolished in 48 hours. It has been since elegantly rebuilt.

MENTZ, the capital of the Electorate of *Mentz in Germany*, is situated a confluence of the rivers *Rhine & Maine*. It is a large, populous city, and fortified, but not with great strength.

CASSEL, the capital of the Landgrave of *Hesse-Cassel*. The Landgrave of *Hesse Cassel* has 12,000 of his subjects to *Great Britain*, to assist in the subjugation of *America*; which are computed to have produced him a million sterling.

VIENNA, October 20.

His Imperial and Apostolic Majesty had made an official requisition to all the Italian Powers, in order to induce them to assist the King of *Sardinia* in driving the French troops, "more formidable by their doctrines than swords," from Savoy and Nice, and then to prevent that nation from keeping possession of a conquest which will serve "as the key" to Italy.

It is doubtful whether the Republic of Venice will pay any attention to this application.

The Pope has promised 2000 scudi; but he will find it difficult to procure even that sum, as his subjects are already Frenchmen in their hearts.

Genoa has declared itself neutral.

The King of Naples will regulate his conduct according to that of Spain.

As for Duke of Parma and Modena, they cannot raise above 1000 men between them!

The Emperor, in the mean time, has ordered six battallions of infantry, and as many squadrons of cavalry, to march to the assistance of Sardinia.

FRANCE.

NATIONAL CONVENTION.

NOVEMBER 3.

Letter from the Marine Minister.

Paris, November 3.

CITIZEN PRESIDENT,

I take the earliest opportunity to inform the Convention, that I have received private letters from Nice, which state, that on the arrival of the squadron under Rear Admiral Truguet, before Oneille, he sent a boat on shore to summon the city to surrender, and to hear the proposals of the commandant. Some peasants who lay in ambush, waiting for the approach of the boat, fired upon it, and killed Aubermesnil, the General's Aid-de-camp, Isnard, a Middshipman, and five other persons—Duchalla, Captain of the Tonnant, and some other were wounded. It is added that the French squadron, composed of six ships, avenged the nation for this attack, by a terrible fire, which destroyed part of the city.

MONGE.

Aubermesnil's father, a member of the Convention, fainted when he heard this letter read, but having recovered, he exclaimed, "My son was at his post, and I shall remain at mine." He immediately returned to the Hall notwithstanding the entreaties of his friends, who pressed him to retire to his home.

PARIS, October 20.

The patriots treat with extreme levity the accession of Spain to the confederacy. The Spanish Monarch certainly came to the determination only on the confidence of the Duke of Brunswick reaching Paris. They laugh now at the dilemma in which he must find himself, observing that they have got another fine *Royal fish*, caught in the *Revolution net!*

A statement of M. de Coustine's capture at Mentz, makes the cannon and mortars there two hundred and thirty-six; the musquets three thousand, the bullets two hundred and fifty thousand.

General Custine has opened a patriotick society at Mentz, in which professors Boehmer and Wintiking, are to read lectures on liberty. These Gentlemen had been deprived of their professorships, and exposed to prosecution on account of their avowed attachment to the principles of the French Revolution. As a consolation for past suffering and present labours the General allows them 500 livres a month.

This society is very numerously attended, and as the place contains 200 pieces of cannon, with great store of ammunition, and is strong both by nature and art, the lectures are not likely to be very soon interrupted.

KNOXVILLE, (South of the Ohio) Dec. 29.

On Thursday last the Hanging Maw, and twelve other Cherokees, arrived here under an escort from the frontier, with peace talks from John Watts, which has afforded great pleasure to all descriptions of people; for must be particularly pleasing to the unhappy frontier inhabitants.

On Saturday the 22 inst. a party of Indians went to the house of Mr. Richardson, in Jefferson county, on Little Pigeon, 25 miles from this place, and killed Mr. Richardson, Mrs. Foster, Miss Sebull and two children, with Tomahawkes and a war club: The latter of which they left in the house; robbed the house, and went off. It appears that they had lain in wait upon a hill which overlooked Richardson's door, many hours and took the opportunity of his absence; of only half an hour, to massacre his family.

PHILADELPHIA, January 26.

Extract from Lindsay's Norfolk Hotel Diary, Jan. 9.

On Sunday last arrived here the brig William Pennock, Capt. Williams, who left Gaudaloupe the 15th December. Four days before Captain Williams sailed, the frigate Felicite arrived, in 35 days from France, at Dominica, and brought news of the defeat of the combined forces. This intelligence was very alarming to many of the inhabitants, who apprehensive of a visit from a French fleet, were leaving the island. Capt. Williams took 20 passengers for St. Eustatius, where he found other American vessels full of passengers. St. Eustatius was full of French people, & scarcely a house to be got on any terms. At St. Martins, found several vessels with French passengers on board, from Gaudaloupe; also a vessel from Martinico, with passengers, who informed, that the inhabitants of that Island were constantly under arms—that 1700 of the inhabitants had visited the Island—all kinds of business at a stand, and nothing doing except fortying the Island, repairing the Forts, and getting in order to arm their negroes, (in case the expected fleet should arrive) with a determination to protect the white flag.

The frigate La Felicite got information of a French frigate, who wore the white flag, which the La Felicite gave chace to—the sun into Back-Staff, Gaudaloupe, under cover of the guns. The Captain of the La Felicite wrote to the Governor of Gaudaloupe, if he caught any Aristocratic flags in the West-Indies he was determined to sink them. He bent his course to Dominica, as he could not obtain any supplies in the French Islands.

PROVIDENCE, Jan. 12.

"At a court of Common Pleas holden for the county of Middlesex, in the State of *Connecticut* in November last, an action was commenced on the statute of that state for *preventing the slave trade*.—Elisha Mather, of Saybrook, in said county, physician, *qui tam*, complainant against Newell White and Pratt, of that county *Negro stealers*, for taking thirty negroes from Africa, and selling them as slaves in *Hispaniola*.—The penalties of the law are £300 for the vessel, and £ to per head for the negroes, amounting in the whole to £ 2000—one half to the State, and the other to the complainant—who proposed, it is said to apply the proceeds towards liberating the *identical persons*, if to himself, or others, as far as the money will go.—The action is continued to the next term of said Court, and, from the fulness of the evidence, as well as the spirit of the people at large, and *the integrity of the Court*, a conviction will undoubtedly take place."

SALEM, January 29.

We are desired to mention, "That last week, *Citizen* Robert Fitch, and *Citizen* Anthony Hart, devoted disciples of the fashionable doctrine of UNIVERSAL EQUALITY, were committed to the jail, in Middlesex, for breaking open a store at Medford."

WORCESTER, January 31.

The following are some of the particulars of a tragical event which lately happened at Northborough, in this county.—A widow woman, who lived in a house with another family, had been some time suspected of being in a state of pregnancy, but had constantly denied it. On the evening of the 20th inst. some circumstances excited apprehensions in the minds of the family that she had secretly delivered herself, and murdered the infant in order to conceal her disgrace. When their suspicions were first mentioned to her, she denied the charge; but was finally prevailed upon to acknowledge that she had been delivered of a lifeless child, and to inform them where it might be found; search was accordingly made, and the child found between two beds in her apartment. A Jury of Inquest was summoned, who returned for a verdict, *that the child died by the neglect of its mother*. The woman is to be committed to goal as soon as she is in a situation to be removed.

BOSTON, January 26.

CIVICK FESTIVAL.

The Committee of the citizens of this metropolis having appointed Thursday last, as a day of *Festivity* in commemoration of the SUSSESSES of their French brethren, in their glorious enterprize for the establishment of EQUAL LIBERTY, the same was chearfully observed by all the citizens in various companies, with demonstrations of conviviality and festive gratitude.

The dawn was welcomed by a salute of cannon from the Castle, from citizen Bradlee's artillery, and by a number of citizens assembled at *Liberty Square*.

At 11 o'clock, an OX, devoted as an offering on the occasion, having been roasted entire the previous night, was prepared for exhibition to the citizens, and a procession was formed, which moved in the following order:

Two CITIZENS, on horseback, with *civick* flags.

Citizen WATERS, Marshal.

The Committee, nine in number, with a number of citizens, Peace Officers, on the flanks.

Musick,

A full band with drums and fifes.

Citizens, eight and eight.

Twelve Citizens, in white frocks, with cleavers, knives, steels, &c.

OX,

Of one thousand wt. elevated about 20 feet, on a Car, drawn by fifteen fine horses, and ornamented with ribbons, boy, &c.—his horns gilded;—from the right of which was displayed the *Republican Flag of France*, and from the left that of the *United States*—forward of him, on a board at the end of the car, was this inscription, in large gold letters, "PEACE OFFERING TO LIBERTY AND EQUALITY."

Citizens, eight deep.

Eight hundred loves of Bread, in a cart, drawn by six horses, suitably decorated.

A hogshead of Punch, drawn by six horses.

Eight hundred loves of Bread, in a cart, and a second Hogshead of *Punch*, drawn as before, closed the procession.

Each horse had a conductor, dressed in white; a number were ornamented with elegant silk flags, as were all the carts, in which the liquor was conveyed.

In this manner the Procession moved from the northern extremity of the town, to Liberty Stump, from thence by the houses of the Governor and Lieut. Governor, through Federal Street, and Liberty Square, into State Street; saluting, with three huzzas, the Governoor, Lieut. Governour, the Consul of France, the Federal Meeting House, and the flags at Liberty Stump, and Square.

When arrived at the Federal Meeting House, a committee of the Society who worship therein, delivered the following address to the Committe:

"The Proprietors of THIS HOUSE, congratulate their Fellow Citizens assembled, on the joy of the day, and with EQUAL LIBERTY to all Mankind.

In behalf of the Proprietors,

FRANCIS WRIGHT."

Federal Street, 24th January, 1793.

And when the Procession passed Liberty Square, (formerly called Oliver's Dock) the ceremony of naming the spot was performed, and the procession was saluted with fifteen guns.

All conditions of citizens were gratified by the novel exhibition, and during the march of the Procession, no accident of circumstance intervened in the least to mar the hilarity of the day.

At two o'clock, another Procession of the Citizens, who instituted the Feast, was formed at the State House; and preceded by citizen Waters, and the Band of Musick, moved to Faneuil Hall; where an elegant and sumptuous Entertainment was provided, at which near three hundred partook; citizen S. Adams, acting as President, and the citizen Letombe, as Vice-President. After the entertainment, the following Toasts and Sentiments were given—accompanied by discharges of artillery.

TOASTS.

1. THE PEOPLE. 15 guns.
2. The Rights of Man.—Wisdom to explain, and courage to defend them.
3. The American and French Revolution—May patriotick energies continue to refute aristocratick predictions.
4. The Republick of America.—Perpetuity to their union and happiness. 13 guns.
5. The Republick of France.—May this rising luminary increase in splendour, until not a star of monarchy shall be visible in the political hemisphere. 15 guns.
6. The fraternity of Freemen—Harmony and increase to this mighty family.
7. The law.—May it always breathe the spirit of liberty and speak the language of patriotism.
8. The Citizen Soldiers of France.
9. Civick virtues to the military, and a military spirit to the citizens.
10. May the light of philosophy irradiate the caverns of superstition and despotism, and reveal their horrors.
11. Democratick organs to express American sentiments.
12. May the spirit of Freedom pervade the seminaries of literature, and the light of knowledge invigorate the tree of liberty. 13 guns.
13. [This toast was thus repeated by Citizen CHARLES JARVIS. "We propose but one individual, and your hearts will tell you that this is WASHINGTON." 13 guns.
14. In all governments may Liberty be the check, and Equality the balance.
15. May every man have the feelings of a citizen, and every citizen the spirit of a man.

After which the following were given as volunteers.

1. Hancock, by Citizen Adams. 13 guns.
2. The Whigs of Seventy Five.
3. Jollice to M. La Fayette.

In the course of the Festival, a Committee from our fellow citizens of Charlestown, were introduced amidst the plaudits of the company, and expressed the congratulations of their constituents on the auspicious occasion. They proposed to drink the health of the citizens of Boston, at 4 o'clock: The compliment was returned, and free of the company was deputated to inform the festive band in our sister town, that *The prosperity of the Town of Charlestown*, would be drank at one quarter past four o'clock, under a discharge of artillery—which was accordingly done.

PLEASING SCENE.

To impress on the tender minds of the rising generation the precepts of *Equal Liberty*, at 11 o'clock, on Thursday, all the youths of this town were paraded in State Street, in ranks; between which a cart was driven, from whence each was presented with a *Civick Cake*, impressed with the words "*Liberty and Equality.*" To the feeling heart, the sight of these little ones, thus feasted, was extremely gratifying.

RELEASE of PRISONERS.

Amidst other displays of urbanity on this festive occasion, one highly honourable to the character of our fellow citizens, as men, ought not to pass unnoticed: A subscription was opened for the purpose of liberating the prisoners confined in jail—which was instantly filled—the doors of the prison house were thrown open, and those who had long been immured therein, were invited to join their festive brethren, and again breathe the air of Liberty.—

The Civick Feast was also celebrated the same day at Portsmouth, N. H. and in the towns of Charlestown, Roxbury and Plymouth, in this State.

NORTHAMPTON, February 6.

On the 28th. ult the Packet *Suffrein*, Capt. Orfez, belonging to the Republic of France, arrived at New-York, in 60 days from L'Orient—and on Tuesday the ship Atalanta, Capt. Dillon, in 72 days from London.

By these vessels all the favourable particulars which have been communicated to the public, of the glorious successes which had crowned the arms of the patriots of France, are fully confirmed—besides addition conquests since the last dates.

Citizen GREGOIRE was elected President of the National Convention on the 16th of November.

Late accounts from London mention, that the army of the Austrians amounted, by the last accounts, to 60,000 men—That of the French when united, is upwards of 680,000, besides the finest train of artillery in the world, and the best served.

The Regent of Sweden has directed his ambassador at Paris, to certify his acknowledgment of the Republic of France.

The King of Prussia, doubtful of the generosity of his cousin, the Emperor, has seized upon Franconia, to indemnify him for his expences in the *crusade*.

WHEN the OX procession was moved through Marlborough Street, Boston, on the late Civick Festival, an honest Dutchman, who was standing as spectator, with gaping mouth and gazing eyes, suddenly turned round to a friend exclaimed, *Ah, Mynheer! now we see the Revelations fulfilled "All nations following the* BEAST.

10 Dollars Reward.

STOLEN from the subscriber the night following the third instant, a large red roan Horse, twelve years old, short main and tail, lofty carriage, trots and paces, thick set, well made.—Whoever will apprehend the thief and bring him to justice, and return the Horse, shall be entitled to the above reward, or for the Horse only five dollars, and all necessary charges. Wm. BILLINGS.

Conway, Feb. 4. 1793.

ROBERT BRECK, & SON,

HAVE just received a good assortment of

IRON HOLLOW WARE,

necessary for family use, which they will sell low for Cash. Produce taken as usual.

N. B. A quantity of 5 pail kettles, proper for making Sugar.

Northampton, February 5. 1793.

ALL Persons who have engaged WOOD for the *Hampshire Gazette*, are desired to forward it as soon as possible.

SETH WRIGHT,

INFORMS the publick that he has just received a new collection of BOOKS, which he has now open'd for sale, viz:

Large and small Bibles,
Testaments,
Mason's Self-Knowledge,
Pratt on the Scripture,
Watt's on the Passions,
do. Lyric Poems,
do. Psalms and Hymns,
do. on the Mind,
Young's Night Thoughts,
Paradise Lost,
do. Regain'd,
Doddridge's Rise and Progress,
do. Evidence of the Christian Religion,
Edwards on the Will,
do. History of Redemption,
do. on the Affections,
do. Dissertations,
Chauncey on Salvation,
Edwards against Chauncey,
Hemmenway's Discourses to Children,
Whitefield's Sermons,
History of the Martyrs,
Boston's Four Fold State,
Willson on the Sacrament,
Sherlock on Death,
Langdon on the Revelation,
Hervey's Dialogues,
do. Meditations,
Rowe's Letters,
do. Devout exercise of the Heart,
Chapone's letters on the Mind,
Pilgrim's Progress,
Fordyce's Address to Young Men,
Youngman's Left Companion,
Vinall's Arithmetick,
Bell's Surgery,
do. on Ulcers,
Brown's Elements of Medicine,
Cullen's Materia Medica,
New Dispensatory,
Buchan's Domestic Medicine,
Nicholson's Philosophy,
Plato's do.
Salmon's Geography,
do. Gazetter,
Guthrie's Geography,
Morse's do.
Perry's Dictionary,
Enfield's do.
Goldsmith's History of England,
do. of Rome,
Ramsey's History of the American Revolution,
Concise History of America with the late Revolution,
History of the Revolution in Sweden,
Cook's Voyage,
Life of Col. Gardner,
do. of Gen. Putnam,
do. of Baron Trenck,
do. of Cromwell,
do. of Marshal Saxe,
do. of Gustavus Vasa,
Vicar of Wakefield,
Robbin's Travels,
Bruice's do.
Carver's do.
Robinson Crusoe, large and small vol.
Chesterfield's Letters,
Bennet's do.
New Compleat Letter Writer,
Spectator 8 vol.
Pamela 4 do.
Tom Jones 3 do.
Juliet Grenville 3 do.
Lady of quality's advice to her Children,
Lady's Preceptor,
do. Accidence,
do. Monitor,
do. Library,
Female Favourite,
Clio on Taste,
The Rudiments of Taste,
Locke on Education,
Scott's Art of Speaking,
Right of Women,
Religious Courtship,
Esop's Fables,
Tooke's Pantheon, or History of Heathen Gods,
Thompson's Seasons,
Shakespeare's Character,
Lavater's Aphorisms on Man,
Life of Joseph,
Death of Abel,
do. of Cain,
Constitution of Massachusetts,
do. of each of the United States, together with the Federal do. according to the latest amendments,
Paine's Rights of Man,
Narrative of the Indian Wars, in New-England,
Economy of Human Life,
Path to Riches,
Young's Lattin Dictionary,
Clark's Introduction,
Ward's Lattin Grammar,
Corderii,
Lattin Accidence,
Perry's Spelling Book,
Webber's 1st and 3d part,
Account Books,
Primers and a variety of Children's Books.

Also the last edition of the Worcester Collection of Musick.

Likewise has received an addition to his assortment of

DRY GOODS.

Also a few barrels of LIVER OIL, and PAINTER'S COLOURS, DYE STUFFS, and a general assortment of GROCERIES.

Northampton, Jan. 16. 1793.

STOCKING WEAVING.

THE Subscriber informs the publick that he has lately removed from the city of Norwich, in Connecticut, to this town, to the shop adjoining the house of Madam DWIGHT's, about 50 rods North of the Meeting House, where he means to carry on the business of STOCKING WEAVING. Any person who will furnish him with their yarn for the purpose of being wove into Stockings, may depend upon it, that the greatest possible attention shall be paid to them, and that their work shall be performed with the utmost fidelity and dispatch: and they are requested to be very careful that their yarn, whether woollen, worsted, cotton, or linen, be spun and twisted very slack, otherwise it will be impossible to weave it in such manner as to answer their expectations.

He also weaves waistcoat and breeches Patterns in the neatest manner.

Cash and any kind of Produce will be received in payment.

Constant attendance given, and every favour gratefully acknowledged by the publick's humble servant,

LOUIS BARAL.

Northampton, Jan. 23. 1793.

THE free and accepted Masons of the Hampshire Lodge, are informed that in consequence of the late fire which happened in this town, the records of said Lodge were consumed, they are therefore requested to return their names (specifying the time of their initiation, also the time of their taking the subsequent degrees) to the subscriber who is directed to receive the same. *By order of the Master and Wardens,*

L. LYMAN, Sec'ry.

Northampton, Jan. 23. 1793.

LEVI SHEPHARD

HAS LATELY RECEIVED A LARGE SUPPLY OF

WEST-INDIA & NEW-ENGLAND RUM.

HE HAS ALSO FOR SALE

MADEIRA, SHERRY, } WINES. { FYAL, MALAGA.

A QUANTITY OF EXCELLENT GIN.

FRENCH BRANDY.

SPICES of all kinds, LOAF and BROWN SUGAR, RAISINS, TURKEY FIGS, best HYSON and BOHEA TEA, SPANISH INDIGO.

DRUGS & MEDICINES,

AS USUAL.

DYING WOODS and DRUGS for CLOTHIERS, of almost every kind: PAINTER's COLOURS, by the quantity, FLAX SEED OIL, by the barrel or gallon, SPIRITS of TURPENTINE, VARNISH and PUTTY, PITCH, TAR and ROSIN, a general assortment of HARD WARE, a variety of beautiful LOOKING-GLASSES, Philadelphia and Swedish IRON, best of English and American blister'd STEEL, German do. 9 by 7, 8 by 6, Window Glass, 20, 10, & 8d Nails. Likewise—a complete assortment of

English and India Goods.

A number of BED SACKS, with suitable cord to lace them to the Bedstead, which are made of the finest duck.

WANTED a quantity of BEES-WAX, and SHIPPING FURRS, for which CASH will be paid.

N. B. Many of the above GOODS may be had at 3 months credit, or on contracts for FLAX, (or other produce) as said Shepherd, designs to pursue the Duck Manufacture with greater attention than usual, of consequence he will want a very large quantity of FLAX that is well dressed, the present year.

Northampton, November 14, 1792.

[*PRO BONO PUBLICO*]

Newfield-Bridge-Lottery.

GRANTED by the Legislature of the State of Connecticut, at their session in October last, for the purpose of erecting a Bridge over *Newfield* harbor, in the town of *Stratford*. The Managers having given bond for the faithful discharge of their trust, present the public with the following

SCHEME.

1 Prize of	4000 *Dollars, is*	4000
3	1000	3000
5	500	2500
10	200	2000
28	100	2800
50	60	3000
100	50	5000
220	30	6600
260	20	5200
340	10	3400
3060	5	15300
1 Last blank drawn		536

4078 Prizes.
9256 Blanks.

13334 Tickets, at 4 dollars each, is 53336

Subject to a deduction of 12½ per cent.

A necessity of the Bridge proposed, is too well known by all acquainted, to need a single comment, and those acquainted may be told, that the grand object the Legislature and other advocates have in view, is to shorten & accommodate the great Stage Road, through which the extreme corners of these States are united. The Bridge will be 80 rods long and 24 feet wide, and will save about 2 miles in the distance from *Fairfield* to *Stratford*—and instead of a hilly uncomfortable road, travellers will be conducted by fine cultivated fields, in a level road, almost in a direct line, leading through the settlement of *Newfield*.

The Managers flatter themselves, their Scheme will give as general satisfaction, as is possible—for variable is the opinion and calculation of adventurers. The Lottery will commence drawing on the first Tuesday in February next, a list of fortunate numbers will be published in the *Farmer's Journal*, and the Prizes paid on demand by the managers. Those prizes that shall not be called for within six months after the drawing, will be deemed as generously given for the use of the Bridge, and appropriated accordingly.

JOHN BENJAMIN, | DANIEL SALMONS,
AMOS. HUBBELL, | DAVID BURR,
JOSIAH LACEY, | JOHN THOMPSON.

Managers.

Newfield, State of Connecticut, Dec. 20 1792.

☞ *TICKETS in the above Lottery, may be had of the Printer hereof.*

To the Industrious Fair!

"She layeth her hands to the Spindle, and her hands hold the Distaff."

THE subscriber having lately removed from Bridgewater to the south part of Amherst, on the farm lately owned by James Hindrick, where he carries on largely the making and repairing LINEN WHEELS; who from as large experience as any person of his age perhaps on the continent, presumes to offer his work to the public equal in goodness to any now in use; any person willing to gratify him with their Custom, will be attended to with punctuality,—Said Wheels will be warranted—should any on trial, prove not good, they may be exchanged till satisfaction is obtained, at the expence of the subscriber. Any kind of produce or any in Manufacture will be received in payment, and reasonable credit given,

by the Public's humble Servant,

JOHN THOMSON.

Amherst, January 19, 1793.

COMMONWEALTH of MASSACHUSETTS.

In SENATE, *November 16, 1792.*

WHEREAS *by representation made before by the Committee for methodizing public accounts, divers balances appear to be due to this Commonwealth, some of which may not be justly due, or satisfied in part, and it is necessary that measures be taken to adjust and settle the same.*

RESOLVED, *That the Attorney General, the Treasurer of this Commonwealth, and John Denning, he, and they hereby are fully authorized and empowered to inquire into the premises, and that they, or any two of them, are hereby authorized to make reasonable allowances to any persons from whom any such balances appear to be due for necessary expenditures and charges in transacting the public business committed to their care, and to bring date and settle the accounts existing between such persons and the Commonwealth, and to make, execute and deliver to them sufficient discharges in behalf of the Commonwealth, on their paying to the Treasurer the balances by them respectively due, if any, and that they complete the same business as soon as may be, and lay a particular statement of their doings by virtue hereof, before the General Court.*

And be it further Resolved, *That the Attorney General he and hereby is directed to take all suitable measures by law processes or otherwise to compel payment of all such balances as on inquiry may appear to be due to the Commonwealth, to the end that the same business may be finished as soon as may be.*

Sent down for concurrence,

SAMUEL PHILLIPS, President

In the House of Representatives, Nov. 16, 1792.

Read and concurred,

DAVID COBB, Speaker.

Approved,

JOHN HANCOCK.

True copy—Attest,

JOHN AVERY, Jun. Secretary.

☞ Attendance upon the business abovementioned will be constantly given at the Treasurer's Office.

CASH,

AND THE HIGHEST PRICE, GIVEN FOR

SALTS of LYE, by

WRIGHT & STODDARD.

Northampton, January 2, 1793.

THE subscribers have just received at their Store in *Suffield*, a large Quantity of

INDIGO,

which they will sell for CASH or short CREDIT, as cheap as can be purchased at any Indigo Store in Suffield.

DAVID & EBENEZER KING, jun.

Suffield, January 23. 1793.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, on the 25th inst. SAMUEL FORD, an apprentice boy about 16 years of age.—Whoever will take up said runaway and return him to his master, shall have one *Copper* reward.

MOSES ROW.

Amherst Jan. 30, 1793.

TAKEN up by the subscriber some time last September, one black HEIFER, one year old past, with a half crop the underside of the left ear, and a half crop the upper side of the right ear. The owner is desired to pay charges and take her away.

SOLOMON EDWARDS.

Westampton, Jan. 24. 1793.

THE owner of a palored yearling STEER, with white on his back and tail and under his belly, marked with a crop on the left ear and a half penny the upper side and one the under side. The owner is desired to prove property, pay charges and take him away.

ELISHA HUBBARD.

Williamsburgh, Jan. 17. 1793.

☞ THE subscriber hereby informs his Customers, that No. 333, of this paper, concluded the last quarter.—He therefore calls on all indebted to make IMMEDIATE PAYMENT.

ANDREW WOOD.

JANUARY 23. 1793.

RAGS,

CASH GIVEN FOR CLEAN COTTON AND LINEN RAGS, AT THIS OFFICE.

The LITTLE READER's ASSISTANT FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

Hampshire Gazette.

NORTHAMPTON, *(Massachusetts)* PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY WILLIAM BUTLER.

Vol. VII.] WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 13, 1793. [NUMB. 337.

Substance of the debate in the House of Representatives of the United States, on Friday December 28, relative to the Reduction of the Military establishment.

[Concluded from our last.]

MR. PARKER, rose in favour of the motion. He adverted to the effects produced by an increase of the standing forces of this country, it immediately occasioned a proportional increase of the armies of our jealous neighbours to the North and South. He mentioned a paper that was some time since read in the house, a message or talk from Lord Dorchester to the Indians, in it they were told that Princes Ward, a son of their friend the great King, had arrived with a chosen band of warriors to protect them. The Indians, he said, had a higher idea of the military protection of the British, and would prefer it to ours. The British were better acquainted with the effect of military parade on the Indians, and better able with their veteran troops to take advantage of those feelings. Every effort of ours to enhance our military reputation by an increase of forces would be followed by a similar step in the British colony, and we should in the end only make war on our finances. The British, he stated, were better able to afford to make a perpetual show of military—it was more consistent with the spirit of their political institutions; a similar system was not well adapted to the sentiments of the people here, where citizen soldiers were ready to turn out for something substantial only.

Before this last war with the Indians, depredations had, no doubt been made by them on our territory, & by our people on theirs; but nothing serious had occurred till the war was begun.

He approved of garrisoning those posts that could afford shelter to the inhabitants of the frontier in case of attack; but did not think regular troops adequate to any other task in an Indian war. He insisted on the opinion that the militia alone were equal to undertake an offensive war against the Indians.

Mr. Fitzsimons first spoke of the importance of the question. It strikes a total alteration of the system adopted to preserve peace and protect our frontier citizens. He was not of opinion that those citizens on the frontiers were able to protect the country;—the light which would be thrown on the subject in the course of the debate, he expected would determine the point; he hoped the question would be amply discussed: But in the mean time he was sorry, he said, to see an attempt made to influence the opinions of members by statements and calculations which he imagined were by no means accurate. He mentioned an instance in which they had been placed in such a point of view as might make an improper impression. The gentleman stated that the war had cost the union upwards of 3,545,000 dollars.

Mr. Steele said in explanation, that he had asserted, that the sum had already been appropriated or was called for.

Mr. Fitzsimons said the money appropriated, was not all expended, and that asked for was still in the power of the house to grant or not. He could not positively say at first view of the gentleman's calculations whether they were all equally erroneous; but this instance, he conceived was not much in favour of his accuracy. Circumstances might very well account for a difference in the expence of an army; troops near fort Washington could not be provided at the same rate as in more populous part of the States. The depending treaty of peace he declared, raised a great objection in his mind to the object of the motion. If on consideration, however, it should appear that the frontiers could be better defended without regulars, and a valuable saving made, he should be in favour of the motion. He reminded the gentleman that when he quoted the amount of the saving he proposed, he had forgot to take into view the expence of the five Kentucky expeditions.

Mr. Steele said he had mentioned that these might each cost 30,000 dollars.

Mr. White expressed his dislike to regular standing forces, and that he wished more use had been made of the militia against the Indians; yet he was averse to a reduction unless a more effectual plan of defence was offered as a substitute to that now in use.

It was moved to refer the motion to a committee of the whole.

Mr. Steele expressed his wish to see the object of the motion discussed in committee. He said something on the accuracy of his statements, which had been questioned, and again mentioned the source from which they were drawn.

Mr. Williamson, as a proof of the efficacy of militia in opposition to the Indians, cited the instance of Major Adair's resistance to a body greatly superior in numbers.

Mr. Smith, S. C. declared himself against the object of the resolution. The President, he said, had the power to disband any part of the army when their service was no longer wanted, and his confidence in the President (a feeling which from the unanimous vote of re-election he had recently received, seemed to be very prevalent) led him to feel well satisfied that they would not be kept in service unnecessarily one moment.

Mr. Dayton next rose. He said he was in favor of referring the motion to a committee of the whole House. He should not, he declared, have risen, if he had not heard from the two members from North Carolina, the strangest perversion of argument, and the most extraordinary kind of reasoning he ever remembered to have heard. The member who spoke first, from North Carolina, decried every idea of energy and efficiency in regular disciplined troops, considering them not only inefficient but contemptible, when employed against Indians, and to confirm his assertion had instanced the expedition and defeat under General St. Clair, when it was well known that there were not in fact two companies of regular disciplined infantry in the army of that General. The other member had as extravagantly commended the back-country militia, & extolled them for their efficiency and success in Indian warfare, of which Major Adair, in a late rencontre with a superior body of savages, had, he said furnished an evidence.

In answer to this, Mr. D. was compelled to remark, what he should otherwise never have done, that the affair alluded to, made on his mind a very different impression, and led to a conclusion directly contrary to that which the gentleman had drawn from it—The Major had unquestionably been surprised, and as unquestionably been beaten, and suffered the capture of almost all his horses and other property in his camp; but what he conceived to be still worse, it appeared that at the commencement of the action, about half of his men deserted him, and secured themselves within the garrison. This instance of the prowess of irregulars selected by the N. C. member to support his arguments would Mr. Dayton believed, be found upon enquiry to be an unfortunate one.

As he was upon the floor, Mr. Dayton observed, that he could not refrain from the taking some further notice of the laboured speech which the house had just heard from the mover of the proposition under consideration. He should, he said, be hurt for no member could be supposed to be prepared to answer a speech which certainly no one one could have expected to have heard within these walls; but as he thought it probable such another one would never again be attempted here, he could not omit a remark or two upon it. It was admirably calculated, & would seem to have been designed to prejudice the people of the U.S. against the whole administration of the government. It would doubtless be recollected that but a few days ago, this very gentleman was strenuously contending for propriety, decorum and decency in debate, which he complained was not observed by gentlemen who were opposed to the report of the committee on the failure of the western expedition; notwithstanding this, not contented with levelling the most unbounded censure against the war department, he had lavished the most virulent abuses upon the President of the United States particularly, and upon a large majority of both houses of Congress.

The member had produced a variety of arithmetical statements and calculations, the accuracy and truth of which not only had been questioned, but denied by other members who had replied to him. One thing Mr. Dayton said he could not help remarking, which was that that gentleman had represented as unaccountable and mysterious, the encreased appropriations for the war department for 91, 92, and 93; as if it was in any wise strange that 2000 men should require more ordinance, hospital and quarter master's stores than 1000, or that 5000 men should require more than them both. Yet from statements of that nature, the gentleman affected to believe, and boldly declared that there must be the grossest abuses in the administration. If the annual expence of our expences for protecting the frontiers deserved the censure that had been so liberally bestowed, it ought to fall directly upon the legislature who Mr. Dayton said, had directed it by their laws, and not upon the executive who were merely the instrument to carry those laws into effect. So much for the speech, but with respect to the motion which called for a very different answer, and more mature consideration, he should only add, that however he might favour a reduction of our military establishment, if the question stood upon its own merits alone, unconnected with some recent circumstances, he should think it his duty to oppose the measure at the present, as it might tend to embarrass the executive in their pursuits and prospects of pacification, and because he well knew it to be the temper of the Indians, and indeed of every other people, to rise in their demands in the same proportion that their treating enemy quieted their fears and lessened their danger. If our establishment was determined to be lessened, it would be known to the savages before the treaty,—in consequence of which, he had no doubt, they would become more extravagant and infolent in their terms, and that of course what was now recommended as an economical saving to the public, would eventually prove to be profusion in the extreme.

Mr. Wadsworth expressed himself in a few words against the resolution.

Mr. Ames did justice to the gentleman's industry in the collection of materials in support of his motion. An opportunity, he hoped would be given, to go over the ground he had so ably traversed.

He said something of the necessity of stability in the measures of every government; on the importance of the question which the fate of the resolution was to decide, and hoped it would meet an ample discussion.

The motion for referring the resolution to committee of the whole was agreed to and Wednesday was appointed to take it up.

Adjourned.

INSTRUCTIONS of a MEXICAN FATHER to his SON.

From Clavigero's History of MEXICO.

MY son, who art come into the world from the womb of thy mother, like the chicken from the egg, and like it art preparing to fly through the world, we know not how long heaven will grant to us the enjoyment of that precious gem, which we possess in thee; but, however short the period, endeavour to live exactly, praying God continually to assist thee. He created thee; thou art his property. He is thy father, and loves thee still more than I do. Repose in him thy thoughts, and day and night direct thy sighs to him. Reverence and salute thy elders, and hold no one in contempt. In the poor distressed be not dumb, but rather use words of comfort. Honor all persons, particularly thy parents, to whom thou owest obedience, respect and service. Guard against imitating the example of those wicked ones, who like brutes that are void of reason, neither reverence their parents, listen to their instruction, nor submit to their correction; for whoever follow their steps will have an unhappy end, will die in a desperate and sudden manner, or will be killed and devoured by wild beasts.

Mock not, my son, the aged or the imperfect. Mock not him whom thou seest fall into some folly or transgression, nor make him reproaches, but restrain thyself, and beware lest thou fall into the same error, which offends thee in another. Go not where thou art not called, nor interfere in that which does not concern thee. Endeavor to manifest thy good breeding in all thy words and actions. In conversation lay not thy hands upon another, nor speak too much, nor interrupt nor disturb another's discourse. If thou hearest any one talking foolishly, and it is not thy business to correct him, keep silence; but if it does concern thee consider first what thou art to say, and do not speak arrogantly, that thy correction may be well received.

When any one discourses with thee, hear him attentively, and hold thyself in an easy attitude, neither playing with thy feet, nor putting thy mantle to thy mouth, nor spitting too often, nor looking about thee here and there, nor rising up frequently if thou art sitting, for such actions are indications of levity and low breeding.

When thou art at table, do not eat voraciously, nor chew thy displeasure if any thing displeases thee. If any one comes unexpectedly to dinner with the time, share with him what thou hast; and when any one is entertained by thee do not fix thy looks upon him. In walking, look where thou goest, that thou mayest not push against any one. If thou feest another running thy way, go a little aside to give him room to pass. Never step before thy elders, unless it be necessary, or they order thee so to do. When thou sittest at table with them do not eat or drink before them, but attend to them in a becoming manner, that thou mayest merit their favor.

When they give thee any thing accept it with tokens of gratitude: if the present is great, do not become vain or proud of it. If the gift is small, do not despise it, nor be provoked, nor occasion displeasure to them who favor thee. If thou becomest rich, do not grow insolent, nor scorn the poor; for those very Gods who deny riches to others, in order to give them to thee, offended by thy pride, will take them from thee again to give them to others. Support thyself by thy own labours; for then thy food will be sweeter. I, my son, have hitherto supported thee with my sweat, and have omitted no duty of a father; I have provided thee with every thing necessary, without taking it from others. Do thou so likewise.

Never tell a falsehood; because a lie is a heinous sin. When it is necessary to communicate to another what has been imparted to thee, tell the simple truth without any addition. Speak ill of nobody. Do not take notice of the failings which thou observest in others, if thou art not called to correct them. Be not a newscarrier, nor fower of discord. When thou hearest an embassy, and he to whom it is borne is enraged, and speaks contemptuously of those who sent thee, do not report such an answer, but endeavor to soften him, and dissemble as much as possible that which thou heard'st, that thou may'st not raise discord and spread calumny, of which thou mayst afterwards repent.

Stay no longer than is necessary in the market place; for in such places there is great danger of contracting vices.

When thou art offered an employment, imagine that

the proposal is made to try thee; accept it not hastily although thou knowest thyself more fit than others to exercise it, but excuse thyself till thou art obliged to accept it; thus thou wilt be more esteemed.

Be not dissolute; because thou wilt thereby incense the gods, and they will cover thee with infamy. Restrain thyself, my son, as thou art yet young, and wait until the girl, whom the gods destine for thy wife, arrives at a suitable age: leave that to their care, as they know how to order every thing properly. When time for thy marriage is come, dare not to make it without the consent of thy parents, otherwise it will have an unhappy issue.

Steal not, nor give thyself up to gaming; otherwise thou wilt be a disgrace to thy parents, whom thou oughtest rather to honor them for education they have given thee. If you will be virtuous, thy example will put the wicked to shame.

No more, my son;—enough has been said in discharge of the duties of a father. With these counsels I wish to fortify thy mind. Refuse them not, nor act in contradiction to them; for on them thy life and all thy happiness depend.

Such were the instructions, which the Mexicans frequently inculcated on their sons. Husbandmen and merchants gave their sons other advice regarding their particular professions.

AN ADDRESS

Of the GRAND LODGE *of* FREE *and* ACCEPTED MASONS, *for the Commonwealth of* MASSACHUSETTS.

To their honored and illustrious BROTHER GEORGE WASHINGTON.

WHILST the *Historian* is describing the career of your Glory, and the inhabitants of an extensive empire are made happy in your unexampled exertions—whilst fame celebrate the *Hero*, to distinguished in liberating United America, and others the *Patriot* who presides over her Councils, a *band of brothers*, having always joined the acclamations of their countrymen—now testify their respect for those milder virtues which have ever graced the *Man*.

Taught by the precepts of our Society that all its Members *stand upon a level*, we venture to assume this station, and to approach you with that freedom, which diminishes our diffidence, without lessening our respect: Desirous to enlarge the boundaries of social happiness, and to vindicate the ceremonies of their Institution, this Grand Lodge have published a" *Book of Constitutions*," (and a copy for your acceptance accompanies this) which by discovering the principles that actuate, will speak the eulogy of the Society—though they fervently with the conduct of its Members, may prove its higher commendation.

Convinced of his attachment to its cause, and readiness to encourage its benevolent designs, they have taken the liberty to dedicate this work to *One*, the qualities of whose heart, and the actions of whose life, have contributed to improve personal virtue, and extend throughout the world, the most endearing cordialities; and they humbly hope, he will pardon this freedom, accept the tribute of their esteem and homage,

May the Supreme Architect of the Universe protect and bless you, give you length of days, and increase of felicity in this world, and then receive you to the harmonious and exalted Society in Heaven.

JOHN CUTLER, *Grand Master.*
JOSIAH BARTLETT,
MUNGO MACKAY, *Grand Wardens.*

Boston, Dec. 27. A. L. 5792.

ANSWER.

To the Grand Lodge *of the* FREE and ACCEPTED MASONS *for the Commonwealth of* MASSACHUSETTS.

FLATTERING as it may be to the human mind, and truly honorable as it is, to receive from our fellow citizens testimonies of approbation for exertions to promote the public welfare—it is not less pleasing to know, that milder virtues of the heart are highly reflected by a society whose liberal principles are founded in the immutable laws of truth and justice.

To enlarge the sphere of social happiness is worthy the benevolent design of a Masonic Institution. And it is most fervently to be wished, that the conduct of every member of the fraternity, as well as those publications that discover the principles which actuate them, may tend to convince Mankind that the grand object of Masonry is to promote the happiness of the human race.

While I beg your acceptance of my thanks for the "Book of Constitutions" which you have sent me, and for the honor you have done me in the dedication, permit me to assure you, that I feel all those emotions of gratitude which your affectionate Address, and cordial wishes, are calculated to inspire. And I sincerely pray that the Great Architect of the Universe may bless you here and receive you hereafter in his Immoral Temple.

Go. WASHINGTON.

LONDON, November 2.

The Duke of Brunswick has tarnished the glory of the Prussian arms, and revived the courage of the desponding democrats. His insolence in the prospect of success will prevent compassion in the season of calamity. Though this discomfiture may be ascribed to the immediate interposition of Providence, yet no apology can screen him from the imputation of precipitancy in undertaking the expedition, and rashness in his mode of conducting it. It reflects little honour on the wisdom of confederates, to allege they were deceived by the emigrant princes. The pampered minions of a voluptuous court, and the unprincipled invaders of their country's freedom, were entitled to no protection, and unworthy of any confidence; and tho' the view of misfortune might extol relief even for guilty sufferers, yet it cannot justify the monarchs of Prussia and Austria in participating their councils, and conforming to their directions. But commiseration for the exiles was not the true motive for engaging in the war; nor can the failure of the enterprize be ascribed to their prudence. Little political sagacity was requisite to foresee the consequences of the French Revolution; the apprehension of its influence swallowed up minuter concerns, and suspended the insignificant quarrels of opposing princes. A system of military government was to be substituted for that which is founded on the rights of man. Employed in this important object, the court of Berlin, deaf to its true interests, and regardless of the faith of treaties, abandoned the patriotick sovereign of Poland and it brave inhabitants, to the detested ambition of the old Russian tyrant; expended her treasure and sacrificed her troops to restore the Austrian influence in France; forgetting that through its predominance the kingdom of Prussia was shaken to the foundation, and its favourite monarch exposed to ruin. We must congratulate our friend and ally on his defeat. We may find more honourable employment for his forces in repressing the hostile incursions of ferocious barbarity, and protecting civilized society from another irruption of the Scythian tribes. His advocates, however, speak confidently of the renewing of his attempt against France in the ensuing spring. But the gallant defence of Thionville, the increasing numbers and returning discipline of the French armies, and the magnanimity of the Convention in refusing to treat until he had evacuated their territories, may teach him that the enthusiasm which the energies of truth and freedom inspire, will ultimately prevail over the utmost exertions of disciplined valour, and the most consummate improvements in military tactics. Mean time, those who are shocked with the humiliation of despotism in Paris, may behold its philanthropy in the bombardment of Lisle, and the destruction of the property of its magnificence in the fulmination of impotent manifestoes, when its expiring victims were perishing distegarded on the plains of Champagne.

NOVEMBER 17.

Tippoo Sultan has made good all his engagements, and every prospect remained of a permanent tranquility in India.

There is a difference between the French and American Revolution. In America no barbarities were perpetrated—no men's heads were stuck upon poles—no ladies bodies mangled, were carried through the streets in triumph—their prisoners guarded and ironed, were not massacred in cold blood. The Americans did not, at discretion, harrass, murder, or plunder the Clergy—nor rosst their General, unjustly alive.—They set limits to their vices, at which their pursuits rested. And whatever blood was shed, flowed gallantly in the field. The American Revolution, it ought to be repeated, was not accomplished as the French has been, by massacres, assassinations, or proscriptions; battles, severe and honorable, were fought, and the chance of war left to decide.

Charles Fox's head is taken down as a *Sign Post*—it may, however, very properly be stuck up as a *Weather-Cock*.

A few days since, a journeyman carpenter, in pulling down the wainscot of a room in an old house at Hendon, found concealed within the skirting boards, 700 guineas, of the coin of Gen. L and II.

A farmer in Sussex, possessed of property to the amount of four thousand pounds, was last week committed to Horsham goal by Lord Sheffield, for *Sheep-stealing!*

NOVEMBER. 17.

There is now a fruit tree in full blossom in the garden of the Rev. Mr. Jones, of Badley, near Evesham. There is also in the same garden strawberries in blossom.

An apple-tree, which was planted last Christmas in the Parish of Babley, has blossomed and yielded fruit twice this season. Strange as this may appear, it is an absolute fact.

A murder, attended with circumstances of peculiar attrocity and perfidy, has recently come under the cognizance of the criminal tribunal of Paris. At the time of the horrid proscription of the non-juring priests the superior of the religious house of St. Barbe, named Baduel, took refuge in the family of the commander of the national guard of St. Flour, M. Defers. There he continued 3 or 4 days. His friend then persuaded him it would be dangerous and difficult to conceal him longer, and that the safest plan would be to fly to England, the means of doing which the commandant himself could easily procure. To this Baduel assented: Defers, Baduel, and Baduel's nephew, supped together on the evening preceding the day fixed for his departure. It was settled that Defers and Baduel should go together at three in the morning, to the Champs Elisees, to wait for the Diligence; they departed. What then passed is unknown; but at the noon of that day, the body of the unfortunate priest was discovered near the Seine, strangled. His nephew made instant application to the Police; Defers was taken up, searched & interrogated; in his possession were found the watch and pocket-book of the priest. The former, he said, he bought 3 months before of a Jew; the watchmaker who made it, proved that it had not been delivered by him to Baduel above 6 weeks. No place had been taken in the Diligence, nor passport for Baduel, which it was proved by the nephew, Defers assured them was done. On this and some other circumstantial evidence, Defers was convicted, and had his head cut off in the Champs Elisees, near the place where the crime was supposed to have been perpetrated.

A wag, some time ago, advertised a carriage to perform without horses, with only *one wheel*; and invited the *curious* in mechanics to see it. Many of the members of the society of arts attended, and in the ardour of expectation were shewn *a wheelbarrow*.

A weaver, in the neighbourhood of Halifax, has invented a machine for weaving woollen cloths in any shape. He has lately finished a coat, waistcoat and breeches, without a seam.

DUBLIN, October 26.

The pigmy exertions of Administration are truly contemptible; their damons seems to have deserted them, though stimulating them so long, for they act play neither courage, candor, nor even cunning: Of this take a recent instance. On Saturday last the garrison of *Dublin* was drawn out by Ward, the commander in Chief, and cautioned again reading any seditious papers; particularly one that had appeared in *England*, and immediately expelled here, written by the formidable PAINE, and addressed to the soldiery of both kingdoms. There was a dead silence; no one made the least reply: and after sometime the officers addressed him, and declared they would answer for the men. This was instantly discovered to be preconcerted, and there was a loud and general laugh through all the ranks.

The folly of this proceeding needs no comment; you will easily perceive that *blundering* is not entirely monopolized by the Irish.

Do not conceive from what I have said, that I would wish for any disturbance: God knows, I had rather see the olive of Peace, than the laurel of Victory; but so dear to my heart is the fair goddess Liberty, that I may say what *Horace* did of *honor*:—"If it be a sin to covet FREEDOM, I am the most offending being alive."

All yet is quiet; but it is like the hoding calm that forerunn the storm.

Deluive's the calm that dwells over the deep,
The winds hush'd to silence, not dead are, but sleep;
In a moment the Demons of tempest shall rise,
And mingle old Ocean's vex'd waves with the skies.

The following Decree of the section of *Poissonniere*, was read in the National Assembly, of France, on the 15th of September.

A Letter having been read from the Rector of *St. Laurent*, inviting the Assembly of that section to assist at the funeral service performed in honor of our brethren, who fell on the 10th of August last, the Assembly perfunded that it is at length time to speak *the language of reason*, decreed the following answer:

"The martyrs of liberty, our brave brethren, who fell on the 10th of August, have no need of being canonised or recommended to a just, good, and merciful God; the blood which they have shed for their country effaces all their faults, and gives them a claim to the beneficence of the Diety.

"What I shall we go and offer up our prayers to the divinity, that he may not condemn our brethren to the punishment of eternal fire?—This would be offering an insult to him—it would be telling him that he is the most ferocious, the most absurd, and the most ridiculous of all Beings. God, Sir, is just: Our brethren consequently enjoy a perfect happiness, which nothing can destroy: Bad citizens alone can doubt it."

"Shew us upon your alter pieces the glorious victims of liberty, crowned with flowers, and occupying the place of *St. Crispen and St. Evenfus*.

"Substitute songs of liberty for the absurd hymns ascribed to that ferocious David—that crowned murderer—that nero of the Hebrews, whose least crime was his having assassinated a husband, in order that he might more conveniently sleep with his wife. We shall then unite with you in celebrating together that God, who imprinted on the heart of man that instinct, which excites in him the love of liberty.

(Signed)

DEVAUDICHON, President.
TABOUET, Secretary."

HAGUE, Oct. 25.

The Austrians Generals have had the prudence to take care of their troops, who were never suffered to be in want of any thing, whilst the Prussians experienced the utmost want, both for themselves and their horses. This appears to have been the principal cause of that coolness which has taken place between the commanders of the allied armies. In vain did the Prussians implore assistance from their allies; the latter lent a deaf ear to their entreaties, and extricated themselves from that mire in which the others perished. Of 80,000 men whom the King of Prussia furnished, we more than 20,000 men will return to that country. His cavalry are quite ruined. This is an absolute fact, which may be relied upon.

Fifty Dollars Reward!

KIDNAPPED from her father, Henry Wolford's house, Town of Rensselaer-Ville in this state, a child between two and three years of age, of a fair complexion, with blue eyes and light hair, has two scars a little above her left elbow occasioned by inoculation, can speak nothing but German and answers to the name of *Catherine*. The person suspected to have been guilty of this detestable deed calls himself *Hans Miller*, by birth a Prussian, says he served as serjeant at the Northward, is about five feet or little more in height, appears to be between fifty and fifty years of age, has several scars on his head; and one on his tongue, said to be received amongst the Indians—he speaks very bad English; it is supposed he has been in this city since the commission of the said crime, (which was on the 18th of October last) with a coarse brown coat on, and a small cock'd hat, with a tufted tassel hanging from one corner. As the above circumstances were in part advertised in Mr. London's paper of the latter end of November, and no information being yet obtained to relieve the anxiety of the child's parents who are poor people, robbed of their only child by a villian, who is supposed to be making use of it as a plea to obtain charity:—A number of gentlemen have voluntarily subscribed the above reward to be paid to any person or persons who will bring the child either to the Printer of the ARGUS GAZETTE, to Col. Wm. Wills, Philadelphia; or to No. 3, Waterstreet, in this city.

The last intelligence respecting either the man or child will be gratefully received.

*** The Printers throughout the United States are requested to follow the laudable example of their brethren here, by inserting the above without charge, as we hard than the reflection that they may be the means of restoring the child to its disconsolate parents.

New-York, the 2d of January 1793.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 20.

Mail Robed.

Yesterday morning, the Postboy with the mail from this place for Philadelphia, was stopped about two miles from town, by a single footpad, who obliged him to dismount, and mounting the horse himself, proceeded a little distance on the Philadelphia road, when he dismounted, left the horse in the road, and made for the woods. The alarm being given, a number of persons set out in quest of him: A flight snow having fallen during the night, they were enabled to trace him, from the road to the place where he had left the Portmanteau, which they found cut open, a great number of the letters, with their seals broken, were lying around it; some of the mails were left entire, and others taken away: His footsteps were traced from thence across Jones' Falls and the Back of the town, into Howard's street. A liberal reward has been offered by the merchants and others, for apprehending the villain, and diligent search is making, but hitherto without effect. We hope, however, to be speedily able to announce to the publick the apprehension of this daring highwayman.

One of the mails from this place, for Philadelphia, one end of which had been broke open, but the the letters left untouched, was found in Colonel Howard's field, containing a number of letters, some of which were directed to members of Congress: It is supposed that the robber, conceived these letters to be entirely on publick business, threw them away as useless: He, however, as far as we can learn, missed the greatest part of his booty; for one of them contained upwards of eight hundred dollars, in Bank Notes, the property of a merchant in this town.

PHILADELPHIA, January 26.

The following unfortunate event took place a few days ago, near Middletown, in Monmouth county, New-Jersey. A young man from New-York, named *Adams*, went late in the evening, with a companion, to a house where lived a girl to whom he paid his addresses. Finding the family asleep, they agreed to disturb the poultry house by way of giving a jocular alarm to the owner. Mr. Morrel, who was in bed in the dwelling house, upon hearing the noise, got up, and suspecting thieves, instantly discharged a musket, loaded with heavy shot, towards the poultry house, and unfortunately shot Adams through the heart, who instantly expired. What rendered this accident still more affecting was Adams being a suitor of Mr. Morril's wife's sister.

Extract of a letter from London, dated November 16, 1792.

"To those who are favoured with an eye of rational discernment, it will be sufficiently evident that we of the present day live in no common times. The faculties of man are every where upon the stretch to do himself justice, and to rid himself of that accumulation of wrongs which have oppressed his race for so many ages. Let us look through the world; what inequality do we see? Millions crushed into the dust, eating the coarse bread of extreme poverty, while their worthless taskmasters are rioting in unmerited plenty; and not satisfied with that, never rest from their endeavours until they have acknowledged the lords of their species, and are enabled to subject the will of every humiliated individual to their own! These observations apply in a most particular manner to the people in Germany and Italy, who generally speaking, are spending their lives in beggary, to promote the pleasures, insolence, and tyranny of the privileged orders. May we not now hope that a great light is betting upon those enslaved countries, from *a quarter* whence no man could have expected it, and that it will in due time pervade the whole earth?—With regard to the Papal tyranny, it has been a long time on the decline, and it appears that the finishing stroke is soon to be given by the enlightened arms of France, to an end put to imposture and superstition in that part of the world. The scandalous spiritual prostitution, so much spoken of by the antient prophets, will now, we doubt not, be punished in a manner of peculiar severity; and the guilty be forced to call upon rocks and mountains to fall upon and cover them from the terrors that are at hand. Some of the most judicious commentators upon holy writ have fixed the destruction of the Papal power to the year 1806, from arguments that may be reckoned incontestible; so that in less than 14 years considerable changes may be looked for in that part of Europe."

POUGHKEEPSIE, January 9.

The following are the particulars of the murder of Mr. Horton, of Fishkill, mentioned in a late paper:

It seems Mead had had some difference with a sister in law of Horton, whom he abused at Horton's house on Saturday evening. Horton was dissatisfied at the abuse, and told him to desist, or he would turn him out doors. He rapped Horton on his shoulder, and desired him to walk to the door, & he would tell him how the woman had used him, and at the same time expressed the good terms they were on (himself and Horton) and hoped they would not differ. Horton followed him to the door: It being somewhat slippery, Mead would have fallen had not Horton have catched him, at the time time telling him to be careful. Without any conversation taking place, and at the moment of his preventing the monster's hurting himself by a fall, he received from Mead a stab of a knife in his belly: On which the horrid perpetrator made off. Horton immediately called murder, and some persons running up found him standing, holding up his bowels, which had fallen out by reason of the wound received. He languished until Monday, when he expired.

We are happy to inform the publick, that the murderer is safely lodged in gaol in this town, and we hope will meet the reward he merits.

We are also informed, that a few days since, a certain Wilfey, a ditcher, drank at the house of Mr. Job Mallard, at Stratsburgh, two quarts of cider and two gills of rum, in about three or four minutes, and the publick will not be disappointed when they are informed that he died the next day in consequence thereof.

NEWYORK, January 28.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Columbia (S. C.) dated December 28.

"During the late Session of the Legislature of this State a bill was brought before the House of Representatives for prohibiting the further importation of slaves from Africa, the West-Indies, and elsewhere, for the term of two years—A question of such importance was entitled to the most argumentative discussion, and in no instance has the energy of language been more powerfully displayed. But, in taking the sense of the House, there appeared a decided majority of votes in support of the bill. In this situation it went up to the Senate, where it was canvassed with an obstinacy still more pointed; and after exhausting every topick of argument, *pro* and *con*, the vote was at length called for, when there appeared seventeen votes for the prohibitory bill, and seventeen against it. What an interesting crisis was this to the President of the Senate, on whom it had developed to preponderate the scale? Happily for the oppressed of mankind, the chair was filled, upon this occasion, by the illustrious Doctor Rumsey, who, soaring beyond the prejudices of his countrymen, pronounced the following elegant, momentous, & feeling decision:

"I am now called upon to discharge an official duty, which renders the present moment the most important of my life. Impressed with a conviction of the magnitude of the subject before us, I have violated my own feelings, and the most tender attachments, that I might be here this day, to support the bill. A recent melancholy domestick event (alluding to the death of his father in law, the Hon. Mr. Laurens) called for my presence with an afflicted family, far distant from this place: But the subject on which I am now to decide has absorbed all private considerations, and as my vote turns out to be of such deciding consequence, I shall ever rejoice that I sacrificed private feelings to publick duty—fervently believing, and most seriously do, that the further importation of slaves is contrary to the true interest of Carolina, *I not only give my vote for the bill, but if necessary would feel it with my blood.*"

JANUARY 6.

Yesterday the brig Jenny, Capt. Townsend, arrived at this port in 74 days from Waterford; and the ships Ann and Susan, Capt. Dupler, in 54 days from Cork. The former of these vessels could have but nothing new later than has been already given—the latter, however, failed on the 12 of December, and could have conveyed us a continuation of the interesting narratives of the momentous revolutions now affecting in Europe—but, behold, *Europe in commotion*—and the political world cramed with combustibles which must, in a short time, either deliver it of a NEW ÆRA of GENERAL FREEDOM, or damn it to a DISGRACEFUL and PERPETUAL SLAVERY—and, not a single *newspaper* (the light of the political world) has this redoubtable *Captain*, brought to relieve the tedious and incessant anxieties of the sons of Freedom in this nursery of the principles of the *Millennium*!! It is to be hoped he will, the next voyage, brings with him more cordial welcomes.

We are not without hopes, that papers have come for private gentlemen from their correspondents; if so we shall doubtless obtain extracts for our next.

The Captain reports, That England is arming her NAVY (says 18 ships) with an expedition, *against France!* On this we shall not comment—the may possibly think herself obliged to aid Sardinia, agreeably to treaty.

After much pains late last evening, we have ascertained the following IMPORTANT PARTICULARS, contained in private letters from Ireland, &c. by the Ann and Susan, viz.

That LOUIS XVI. had been TRIED and acquitted, and is AT LARGE, that several battles had taken place, which invariably declared in favor of LIBERTY and EQUALITY; that ANTWERP, that capital Austrian city, situate on the river Scheld, was in the possession of the immortal citizen Dumourier and army; that the British fleet was equipping with expedition; and that the Dutch were alarmed, and it was believed would arm, which last is further corroborated by the following

Extract of a letter, dated Dec. 1, 1792, *from a gentleman in Dublin, to a respectable merchant in this city.*

"The surprising events now passing on the continent of Europe are attended with anxiety and astonishment on all sides; to what length their consequences may extend, it is impossible to determine. That Holland will be involved seems almost certain; and that England can no longer remain neuter is generally dreaded. STOCKS are accordingly tumbling much faster than at the commencing of the last, or almost any other day."

INTERESTING INTELLIGENCE,
FROM IRELAND.

Extract of a letter from Dublin, received by the Brig FRIENDSHIP, *arrived at New-York, after a short passage.*

The Roman Catholick are in almost open rebellion; I am confident, very soon we shall have some serious business; hand bills under the signature of Paine, Common Sense, Rights of Man, America, &c. &c. are pasted upon every morning in the most populous parts of city, even the Castle, house of Lords and Commons, and Courts of Justice are not exempted; although you would think there is a soldier for every brick in these buildings, to watch the promoters, but to vain walking through the city after dark, you may find hundreds of them.

Government have ordered all the Irish troops away one Regiment only (that of Irish Artillery) refused to march they one and all said you may brake us, but we will never forsake our country, more so for reason, you have drained our city, of our friends and relatives, and in place of them given us English and Scotch.

The guards on the Castle and Bank of Ireland are doubled.

BOSTON, Feb. 7.

Capt. Snow, who arrived here on Tuesday last in 27 days from Martinico, informs, that on the day he sailed, a packet had arrived from France with intelligence that 6 ships of the line, 8 frigates, and a number of transports, with 8000 troops had sailed for the Islands of Martinico and Guadaloupe; in consequence of this information, 4 capitulation had been agreed upon, that the National Flag of France should be substituted in the room of the Aristocratic Flag the next day; and that on the same day the flag was hoisted at Guadaloupe. That the downfall of the late spirit of rebellion was complete, and that the manner for American produce was good.

NORTHAMPTON, February 13.

Pettras, the charming village in Greece, has been entirely depopulated by the plague—about three years ago the inhabitants, Turks, Jews and Christians, amounted to 10,000 persons; at present, except a few Jews, the place is entirely deserted. Corinth Vestizza, and some other places, have nearly experienced the like fate.

Agreeable to adjournment, the GENERAL COURT of this Commonwealth convened at Boston, on Wednesday the 30th ult.

His Excellency's Speech at the opening of the Session, on account of its length is unavoidably omitted until next week.

A Boston paper says—In the Second District—If Messrs SAMUEL and WILLIAM LYMAN, are not chosen Representatives to Congress, of which there is some prospect—they will both be Candidates at the next Choice.

Five hundred dollars is offered for apprehending the man who robbed the Southern Mail, on Thursday 29th ult. He is described as a slender person, about 5 feet 10 inches high.

Monday last, the Bill which passed the House of Representatives of the United States, authorizing a Loan of the Balances which shall be due on final Settlement of Accounts, from the United States to individual States, was negatived in the Senate—17 to 11.

A Letter from London says,

"With regard to news, The French are triumphant; the Austrians and Prussians are running away;—Flanders surrendering; Savoy already adopting the French mode of equality, which I hope we shall follow: In Scotland and Ireland you may rely a disposition exists that will commend an alteration; Dumourier has taken Mons, where the French evinced unexampled courage, and we have no doubt of his being master of every place he shall lay siege to.

A Panther, (or Catamount) was lately killed in Salisbury, in the State of Newhampshire. The skin has been stuffed; the tail was about two feet and half long, and from the nose to the end of the tail, nearly eight feet. From what part of the distant forest this dreadful animal strayed, is unknown—it was of the male species. He was followed by his track in snow, by a Mr. Castle, who discovered him partly under an old root, and discharged a musket ball and three buck shot into the hind part of his body, unperceived—the animal leaped several rods and expired.

Buffalo Beef was sold in the Philadelphia market, a few days since, for 2/6. per pound.

O D I T Y.

A man and his wife, and a son, and a cat, and a cock, and a hen, and three pigeons, and four pigs, and a large bear, and a badger, all live snugly in a single room about three yards square, in Chester, (Pennsylvania.) They improve the salubrity of their enviable apartments by the fragrant trade of smoaking herring.

DIED,—At Charleston, (S.C.) on the 30th of August last, of the putrid yellow fever, Mr. DANIEL CROCKER, late of this town, aged 34.

WANTED,

A NUMBER of able bodied men to labor at the town of *Patterson*, in the State of *New Jersey*—All industrious, sober men, whose curiosity leads them to see the greatest manufacture going on in America. An opportunity now offers for them to visit that country where they will receive good wages in CASH, for terms inquire of QUARTUS MORGAN, of West-Springfield, where constant attendance will be given.

QUARTUS MORGAN.

N. B. The men to be ready to march from Landon Stebbin's in West-Springfield by the 20 of next Month.

West-Springfield, Feb. 10, 1793.

CASH,

AND THE HIGHEST PRICE GIVEN FOR

SALTS of LYE, by

WRIGHT & STODDARD.

Northampton, January 2, 1793.

TO BE SOLD,

A VERY beautiful Stranton in *Conway*, situate on an eminence, about sixty rods west of the meeting house, containing three acres of excellent Land, a convenient dwelling House, a good Barn, wood House, Shoe-Maker's Shop and Tan Yard; lying on the county road leading to Ashfield—terms may be known by applying to

DAVID CHILDS.

Conway, Feb. 7, 1793.

THE person having in possession, a book, entitled, Capt. Robert Rogers Journals of the former Indians Wars—owned by S. Brock, is requested to return the same without delay.

Northampton, Jan. 30, 1793.

SETH WRIGHT,

INFORMS the publick that he has just received a new collection of BOOKS, which he has now open'd for sale, viz:

Large and small Bibles,
Testaments,
Mason's Self-Knowledge,
Pratt on the Scripture,
Watt's on the Passions,
do. Lyric Poems,
do. Psalms and Hymns,
do. on the Mind,
Young's Night Thoughts,
Paradise Lost,
do. Regain'd,
Doddridge's Rise and Progress,
do. Evidence of the Christian Religion.
Edwards on the Will,
do. History of Redemption.
do. on the Affections,
do. Dissertations.
Chauncey on Salvation,
Edwards against Chauncey
Hemmenway's Discourse to Children,
Whitefield's Sermons,
History of the Martyrs,
Boston's Four Fold State,
Willson on the Sacrament,
Sherlock on Death,
Langdon on the Revelation.
Hervey's Dialogues,
do. Meditations,
Rowe's Letters,
do. Devout exercise of the Heart.
Chapone's Letters on the Mind.
Pilgrim's Progress,
Fordyce's Address to Young Men.
Youngman's best Companion.
Vinall's Arithmetick,
Bell's Surgery,
do. on Ulcers,
Brown's Elements of Medicine.
Cullen's Materia Medica,
New Dispensatory,
Buchan's Domestic Medicine.
Nicholson's Philosophy,
Plato's do.
Salmon's Geography,
do. Gazetter.
Guthrie's Geography,
Morse's do.
Perry's Dictionary,
Entick's do.
Goldsmith's History of England.
do. of Rome.
Ramsey's History of the American Revolution.
Concise History of America with the late Revolution.
History of the Revolution in Sweden.
Cook's Voyage,

Life of Col. Gardner,
do. of Gen. Putnam,
do. of Baron Trenck,
do. of Cromwell,
do. of Marshal Saxe,
do. of Gustavus Vasa,
Vicar of Wakefield,
Robbin's Travels,
Bruice's do.
Carver's do.
Robinson Crusoe, large and small vol.
Chesterfield's Letters,
Bennet's do.
New Compleat Letter Writer.
Spectator 8 vol.
Pamela 4 do.
Tom Jones 3 do.
Juliet Grenville 3 do.
Lady of quality's advice to her Children.
Lady's Preceptor,
do. Accidence,
do. Monitor,
do. Library,
Female Favourite,
Clio on Taste,
The Rudiments of Taste,
Locke on Education,
Scott's Art of Speaking,
Right of Women,
Religious Courtship,
Æsop's Fables,
Tooke's Pantheon, or History of Heathen Gods.
Thompson's Seasons.
Shakespeare's Characters,
Lavater's Aphorisms on Man.
Life of Joseph,
Death of Abel,
do. of Cain,
Constitution of Massachusetts.
do. of each of the United States, together with the Federal do. according to the latest amendments.
Paine's Rights of Man,
Narrative of the Indian Wars, in New-England.
Economy of Human Life,
Path to Riches,
Young's Latin Dictionary.
Clark's Introduction.
Ward's Latin Grammar,
Corderii,
Latin Accidence,
Perry's Spelling Book,
Webster's 1st and 3d part,
Account Books,
Primers and a variety of Children's Books.
Also the last edition of the Worcester Collection of Musick.

Likewise has received an addition to his assortment of

DRY GOODS.

Also a few barrels of LIVER OIL, and PAINTER'S COLOURS, DYE STUFFS, and a general assortment of GROCERIES.

Northampton, Jan. 16. 1793.

STOCKING WEAVING.

THE Subscriber informs the publick that he has lately removed from the city of Norwich, in Connecticut, to this town, to the shop adjoining the house of Madam DWIGHT's, about 50 rods North of the Meeting House, where he means to carry on the business of STOCKING WEAVING. Any person who will furnish him with their yarn for the purpose of being wove into Stockings, may depend upon it, that the greatest possible attention shall be paid to them, and that their work shall be performed with the utmost fidelity and dispatch: and they are requested to be very careful that their yarn, whether woollen, worsted, cotton, or linen, be spun and twisted very slack, otherwise it will be impossible to weave it in such manner as to answer their expectations.

He also weaves waistcoat and breeches Patterns in the neatest manner.

Cash and any kind of Produce will be received in payment.

Constant attendance given, and every favour gratefully acknowledged by the publick's humble servant,

LOUIS BARAL.

Northampton, Jan. 23. 1793.

ALL Persons who have engaged WOOD for the *Hampshire Gazette*, are desired to forward it as soon as possible.

RAGS,

CASH GIVEN FOR CLEAN COTTON AND LINEN RAGS, AT THIS OFFICE.

ROBERT BRECK, & SON,

HAVE just received a good assortment of

IRON HOLLOW WARE,

necessary for family use, which they will sell low for Cash. Produce taken as usual.

N. B. A quantity of 5 pail kettles, proper for making Sugar.

Northampton, February 5, 1793.

Levi Shephard,

HAS LATELY RECEIVED A LARGE SUPPLY OF

WEST-INDIA & NEW-ENGLAND RUM.

HE HAS ALSO FOR SALE

MADEIRA, SHERRY, } WINES. { FYAL, MALAGA,

A QUANTITY OF EXCELLENT GIN.

FRENCH BRANDY.

SPICES of all kinds, LOAF and BROWN SUGAR, RAISINS, TURKEY FIGS, best HYSON and BOHEA TEA, SPANISH INDIGO.

DRUGS & MEDICINES,

AS USUAL.

DYING WOODS and DRUGS for CLOTHIERS, of almost every kind. PAINTER'S COLOURS, by the quantity. FLAX SEED OIL, by the barrel or gallon, SPIRITS of TURPENTINE, VARNISH and PUTTY, PITCH, TAR and ROSIN, a general assortment of HARDWARE, a variety of beautiful LOOKING-GLASSES, Philadelphia and Swedish IRON, best of English and American blister'd STEEL, German do. 9 by 7, 8 by 6, Window Glass. 20, 10, & 8d Nails. Likewise—a complete assortment of

English and India Goods.

A number of BED SACKS, with suitable cord to lace them to the Bedstead, which are made of the stoutest duck.

WANTED a quantity of BEES-WAX, and SHIPPING FURRS, for which CASH will be paid.

N. B. Many of the above GOODS may be had at 3 months credit, or on contracts for FLAX, (or other produce) as said Shephard, designs to pursue the Duck Manufacture with greater attention than usual, of consequence he will want a very large quantity of FLAX that is well dressed, the present year.

Northampton, November 14, 1792.

To the Industrious Fair!

"She layeth her hands to the Spindle, and her hands hold the Distaff."

THE subscriber having lately removed from Bridgwater to the south part of Amherst, on the farm lately owned by James Hindrick, where he carries on largely the making and repairing LINEN WHEELS; who from as large experience as any person of his age perhaps on the continent, presumes to offer his work to the public equal in goodness to any now in use; any person willing to gratify him with their Custom, will be attended to with punctuality.—Said Wheels will be warranted—should any on trial, prove not good, they may be exchanged till satisfaction is obtained, at the expence of the subscriber. Any kind of produce or any in Manufacture will be received in payment, and reasonable credit given,

by the Public's humble Servant,

JOHN THOMSON.

Amherst, January 19, 1793.

10 Dollars Reward.

STOLEN from the subscriber the night following the third instant, a large red roan Horse, twelve years old, short main and tail, lusty carriage, trots and paces, thick set, well made.—Whoever will apprehend the thief and bring him to justice, and return the Horse, shall be entitled to the above reward, or for the Horse only five dollars, and all necessary charges. Wm. BILLINGS.

Coventry, Feb. 4, 1793.

TAKEN up by the subscriber

some time last September, one black HEIFER, one year old past, with a half crop the underside of the left ear, and a half crop the upper side of the right ear.—The owner is desired to pay charges and take her away.

SOLOMON EDWARDS.

Westhampton, Jan. 24, 1793.

☞ THE subscriber hereby informs his Customers, that No. 333. of this paper, concluded the last quarter.—He therefore calls on all indebted to make IMMEDIATE PAYMENT.

ANDREW WOOD.

JANUARY 23, 1793.

THE subscribers have just received at their Store in *Suffield*, a large Quantity of

INDIGO,

which they will sell for CASH or short CREDIT, as cheap as can be purchased at any Indigo store in Suffield.

DAVID & EBENEZER KING, jun.

Suffield, January 23, 1793.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, on the 25th inst. SAMUEL FORD, an apprentice Boy, about 16 years of age.—Whoever will take up said runaway and return him to his master, shall have *one Copper* reward.

MOSES ROW.

Amherst Jan. 30, 1793.

[PRO BONO PUBLICO]

Newfield-Bridge-Lottery.

GRANTED by the Legislature of the State of Connecticut, at their session in October last, for the purpose of erecting a Bridge over *Newfield* harbor, in the town of *Stratford*. The Managers having given bond for the faithful discharge of their trust, present the public with the following

SCHEME.

1 Prize of	4000 *Dollars*, is	4000
3	1000	3000
5	500	2500
10	200	2000
28	100	2800
50	60	3000
100	50	5000
220	30	6600
269	20	5380
349	10	3490
3060	5	15300
1 Last blank drawn		50
4678 Prizes.		
9256 Blanks.		
13334 Tickets, at 4 dollars each, is		53336

Subject to a deduction of 12½ per cent.

A necessity of the Bridge proposed, is too well known by all acquainted, to need a single comment, and this acquainted may be told, that the grand object the Legislature and other advocates have in view, is to shorten & accommodate the great Stage Road, through each the extreme corners of these States are united. The Bridge will be 80 rods long and 24 feet wide, and will save about 2 miles in the distance from *Fairfield* to *Stratford*—and instead of a hilly uncomfortable road, travellers will be conducted by fine cultivated fields, in a level road, almost in a direct line, leading through the settlement of *Newfield*.

The Managers flatter themselves, their Scheme will give as general satisfaction, as is possible—for vanity is the opinion and calculation of adventurers. The Lottery will commence drawing on the first Tuesday in February next, a list of fortunate numbers will be published in the *Farmer's Journal*, and the Prizes paid on demand by the managers. Those prizes that shall not be called for within six months after the drawing, will be deemed as generously given for the use of the Bridge, and appropriated accordingly.

JOHN BENJAMIN, AMOS HUBBELL, JOSIAH LACEY, } DANIEL SALMON, DAVID BURR, JOHN THOMPSON, Managers.

Newfield, State of Connecticut, Dec. 20 1792.

☞ *TICKETS in the above Lottery, may be had at the Printer hereof.*

COMMONWEALTH of MASSACHUSETTS.

In SENATE, *November* 16, 1792.

WHEREAS *by representation made heretofore by the Committee for methodizing public accounts, divers balances appear to be due to this Commonwealth, some of which may not be justly due, or satisfied in part, and it is necessary that measures be taken to adjust and settle the same.*

RESOLVED, *That the Attorney General, the Treasurer of this Commonwealth, and John Dering, be, and they hereby are fully authorized and empowered to inquire into the premises, and that they, or any two of them, are hereby authorized to make reasonable allowances to any persons from whom any such balances appear to be due for necessary expenditures and charges in transacting the public business committed to their care, and to liquidate and settle the accounts existing between such persons and the Commonwealth, and to make, execute and deliver to them sufficient discharges in behalf of the Commonwealth, on their paying to the Treasurer the balances by them respectively due, if any, and that they complete the same business as soon as may be, and lay a particular statement of their doings by virtue hereof, before the General Court.*

And be it further Resolved, *That the Attorney General be and hereby is directed to take all suitable measures by law processes or otherwise to compel payment of all such balances as on inquiry may appear to be due to the Commonwealth, to the end that the same business may be finished as soon as may be.*

Sent down for concurrence,

SAMUEL PHILLIPS, President.

In the House of Representatives, Nov. 16, 1792.

Read and concurred,

DAVID COBB, Speaker.

Approved,

JOHN HANCOCK.

True copy—Attest,

JOHN AVERY, jun. Secretary.

☞ Attendance upon the business above mentioned will be constantly given at the Treasurer's Office.

The LITTLE READER'S ASSISTANT,

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

Hampshire Gazette.

NORTHAMPTON, (*Massachusetts*) PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY WILLIAM BUTLER.

Vol. VII.] WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 20, 1793. [NUMB. 338.

Proceedings of the General Court.

HOUSE of REPRESENTATIVES.

WEDNESDAY, Jan. 30.

A QUORUM of both Branches took their seats this day. The business usual at the beginning of a session, being compleated, a committee was raised to inform the Governor, that the two branches had convened, and were in readiness to receive communications.

THURSDAY, Jan. 31.

At twelve o'clock, the two houses convened in the Representatives Chamber—when his Excellency the Governor came in, and delivered the following

SPEECH:

Mr. President and Gentlemen of the Senate, Mr. Speaker and Gentlemen of the House of Representatives,

MY duty requires me to point your attention to such objects as demand the aid of Legislative Authority: but feel the highest satisfaction in having occasion to congratulate you on the continuance of the internal peace, as well as on the increasing prosperity of our Republic. It must afford you a high degree of pleasure to find that you have nothing before you, but what is incident to a quiet and orderly state of Civil Government. A People in the full possession of the right to govern themselves, according to their own discretion, by the fixed rules of a Constitution of Government, established upon their voluntary consent, and to seek their own happiness as a community, without the exercise of any authority over them, excepting what is derived from their own suffrages, frequently given, cannot fail of insuring to themselves political prosperity: unless they want wisdom to discern, or virtue to improve their own privileges.

When we contemplate the Governments of the several States, together with the Federal Constitution, by which they are all united for national purposes, we observe an astonishing accordance of their powers, raised on the basis of republican principles. The wheels, though of different diameters, turn in concert; and exhibit to mankind, the most satisfactory proof, that Governments founded in the ideas of natural equality, can possess more energy, than despotism has ever given to those, which have been raised by force or fraud, and supported by pretence of hereditary power.

It is the part of a wise people in the day of their prosperity, to recollect the principles which produce their public felicity: or as it is well expressed in the declarations of rights prefixed to the form of our government, "A frequent recurrence to the fundamental principles of the Constitution, and a constant adherence to those of piety, justice, Moderation, Temperance, Industry and Frugality, are absolutely necessary to preserve the advantages of Liberty, and to maintain a free government."

Amongst the means by which our Government has been raised to its present height of prosperity, that of Education has been the most efficient: you will therefore encourage and support our University and Academies; but more watchfully, the Grammar and other Town Schools. These offer equal advantages to poor and rich, and should the support of such institutions be neglected, that kind of Education, which a free Government requires, to maintain its force, would very soon be forgotten.

In the means of Education, I do not confine my views to the business of Schools, but extend my ideas to all the institutions which have a tendency to aid the progress of knowledge and virtue, in the mind of the rising Generation; and to establish the public opinion in favor of those manly pursuits which render a people truly respectable.

In the System of our Government, and founded in the principles of its Constitution, are a number of laws calculated to inspire the Citizens with a reverence for Religion and a respect for virtue. In this class are the laws against Blasphemy and profanity; and also those which enjoin the observation of Holy Time, an attendance upon Public Devotion: and others making provision for maintainance of public Teachers of Piety, Religion and Morality. These institutions have manifest tendency to establish those habits, from whence will result the punctual performance of civil duties. In another class are found those which guard the avenues of the heart against corruption and depravity: These prohibit lewdness, intemperance, gambling, idleness, levity and dissipation of manners. Laws of this nature are important in government, because they prevent a dispotition to those crimes which are dangerous to Society: and because the opinion of the community, well and clearly expressed in such institutions, inculcate "the principles of Humanity, Industry, Frugality, Honesty, Sincerity, good Humour and all the Social Affections, and generous Sentiments among the people."

I have taken occasion, thus to express my sentiments to the political Guardians of the State, that my influence may more in support of those principles upon which the happiness of my fellow Citizens, so essentially depend.

The Laws against excessive Usury, and other species of oppression, are of great consequence, because they protect the distressed part of the community, and tend to the preservation of that equality of property, without which a popular government cannot exist.

I recommend all these laws to your attention, that they may be strengthened where they are weak, and guarded where they may be evaded, or subverted by collusion.

I have been informed that the Laws again st excessive Usury, as well as others, where the forfeiture on the breach accrues equally to the commonwealth and to the Prosecutor, are frequently evaded by the bringing of fictitious Suits. This surely ought to be remied; for it is better that a Law should not exist, than that the acts of Legislation should be made a pretext to fraud.

Crimes which are an injury alike to Persons and Possessions in every Nation, are variously punished according to the genius of the Government against which the offences are committed. In States where the principles of Government are maintained by force upon the fear of the subject, cruel and sanguinary punishments are multiplied: But in a free State, directed by the public mind, upon fixed principles of Government, a sense of that honor and dignity of character with which a free Citizen ought to be warmed, will be considered as a most powerful incentive to obeying the Laws.

The Laws of our Commonwealth contain but few sanguinary Institutions: Burglary is a capital offence, and said to be made such, on the Idea, that he who breaks and enters a dwelling House in the night time, with a felonious intention, would probably commit murder, if he should meet with resistance. However satisfactory this reasoning may be, yet as the crime admits of various descriptions in the common Law idea of it; there may be room for Legislative interposition. The offender who takes lodging in the house of another, and stealing property, comes out in the night time, as well as he who breaks a dwelling House in the night, and puts in his hand and steals, is not so highly criminal from the idea of fatal consequences, as he who actually enters the House after he has broken it, with a felonious intention. Degrees of guilt demand degrees of punishment, in order to maintain the equity of the Government.

It may be well worthy of your attention to investigate the question, whether the infamous punishments of cropping and branding, as well as that of the Public Whipping Post, so frequently administered in this Government, are the best means to prevent the commission of crimes, of absolutely necessary to the good order of government, or to the security of the people. It is an indignity to human nature, and can have but little tendency to reclaim the sufferer. Crimes have gene rally idleness for their source; and where offences are not prevented by Education, a sentence to hard labor, will perhaps have a more salutary effect, than mutilating or lacerating the human body. I recommend these ideas to your wise deliberations, that such punishments may be provided, as if administered with certainty and inflexibility, may be sufficient to check the progress of crimes, and yet be suited to the genius of a Republic.

The Laws which are the source of distributive Justice between Citizen and Citizen ought to be readily administered, and the officers who are appointed to the discharge of this important Trust, as well as they who are obliged to execute the Laws against Criminals, ought to have a reasonable allowance for their services. I am obliged to ask your attention to the established rate of fees in the government, because that the complaints in this subject are too general to be without foundation, and too loud to be neglected.

GENTLEMEN,

I am informed that there frequently happens a failure of Justice from the legal incompetency of town inhabitants to be witnesses where their towns are parties: In the trial respecting the maintainance of poor persons, the Inhabitants of the contending towns are by a particular act made competent witnesses, and as there are so frequently contracts, trusts and other transactions, which are unknown to all excepting the members of the town where they exist: I am inclined to think, that there would be no evil in making the inhabitants competent witnesses in all cases where they have no special, or particular, interest.

Gentlemen of the Senate and,

Gentlemen of the House of Representatives.

The encouragement of Agriculture is of great consequence; we have yet a great extent of valuable Land unimproved: and it would be good Policy to encourage the imigration of Foreigners by every reasonable measure.

Perhaps, some of the Laws formerly made and now in force, for the regulation of admitting Strangers may need a revision.

The encouragement of Manufactures is of the next importance. The Cotton Manufactory at Beverly has received aid from the Government; but it is to be feared that it will not fully answer the public expectation. The Duck Manufactory has succeeded so well that it may probably be able to support itself without the continuance of the bounty stipulated by the government. I mention this the more readily at this time because there has been, and now is continued in Boston, a laudable attempt to establish a Glass Manufactory, which may look to Government for aid and encouragement. Glass is a great article in the Country, and the preparations for making it, is attended with peculiar expences. The Resolve for granting a bounty on Hemp, will soon expire, you will therefore consider of the expediency of continuing it for a longer space of time.

GENTLEMEN,

I wish to call your attention to the ideas which I have heretofore suggested, respecting the providing funds for our public Debt. The Creditors are patiently waiting and suffering under expectations of relief from two Governments, but that of this Commonwealth is the only one upon which they have a direct demand.

I also wish to remind you of the Sentiments I delivered at the last Session respecting the Commonwealth's becomming interested in the Union Bank, and to the other matters suggested at the same time, upon which subjects I shall address you in seperate messages during the present session.

I shall do all within my power to render the Session useful to our Constituents, and agreeable to you.

The Secretary will lay before you the Acts of Congress so far as I have received them since your last session.

JOHN HANCOCK.

Boston, January 31, 1793.

A joint Committee was appointed to take into consideration the Governor's Speech, and report, viz.—Messrs. Bridge, Heath, and Bradbury, of the Senate—and Messrs. Jarvis, Knibs, Sewall and Mycall, of the House.

FRIDAY, Feb. 1.

A committee was chosen to consider the propriety of the Commonwealth's being interested in the Union Bank, and report.

SATURDAY, Feb. 2.

J. B. Varnum, Esq. brought down a report of the joint committee on the Petition of the Proprietors of the Locks and Canals on Connecticut River,—that the Petitioners have leave to withdraw their petition; which was concurred in the House.

A Committee was chosen and ordered to take into consideration the expediency of repealing the present Excise Law, of this Commonwealth, and to report any additions or alterations that may be thought necessary therein.

Daniel Thurston, Esq. was this day chosen by joint ballot, a Senator for the county of Essex, in the room of Richard Ward, Esq. who was chosen last session and resigned.

A Message was received from the Governor, laying before the Court a Statement of the Treasury to the present period; and giving a general view of the existing demands against the Commonwealth, and the resources for the payment of those demands.

A letter from Robert Morris, Esq. accompanied this message, which informed, that there will soon be paid into the Treasury, more than one Hundred Thousand Dollars, on account of what is due for the Western Lands.

MONDAY, Feb. 4.

A great number of bills and petitions of a private nature, took up the attention of the House this day.

TUESDAY, Feb. 5.

Several bills, &c. of a private nature were read and passed.

A message from the governor relative to a revision of the Militia Laws of the Commonwealth, was received, read and committed.

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 6.

A report of the Committee on the Governor's Speech, came from the Senate, which was read and accepted, with an amendment, and the committee had leave to sit again.

Several joint Committees were appointed to take into consideration the public business recommended in the Governor's Speech, and report.

Private petitions read and committed.

For the HAMPSHIRE GAZETTE.

THE INDEPENDENT REFLECTOR.—No IV.

THE Independent Reflector, is not the personal enemy of any man; but the friend of his country and mankind. He has no pleasure in dealing in invectives; they may, however, be necessary sometimes to bring men to their senses. He wishes men would reflect (where they principally ought) on their own conduct, as this would save the trouble, and prevent the necessity of others reflecting upon it. A man can best see his own face in a glass. In this number therefore, he would hold up a faithful mirror to you; wishing you to read it with attention, reflect properly upon it, and see your own image, whether it be fair or blemished. It is unhappily the case, that people frequently

read and hear for others, who not being present, get no advantage by it. He would wish you to read and reflect for yourselves. If you receive any advantage by reading or applying these observations, aphorisms and maxims, he will be well rewarded for his pains in collecting and comprising them: if not, the fault will be your own.

The highest learning is to be wise; and the greatest wisdom is to be good. The most effectual way to secure to ones self the character of a wise man here, and the reward of one hereafter, is to propose to himself his true and best interest for his end, and then to make use of those means and opportunities whereby that end is to be obtained.

The forming the manners is a necessary to a finished education, perhaps more so, than the furnishing the minds of youth with knowledge.

A preceptor, therefore, should take as much pains, at least, to rectify the tempers and form the morals of youth, as to replenish their understandings.

That knowledge is of no importance, which has no tendency to make us wiser and better. But

That is the most valuable kind of knowledge, which tends to make us most agreeable to ourselves and useful to others.

It is of the greatest importance that youth be principally instructed in that which they have most need to practice when men.

It is of more importance to youth to mend their manners than their witts. Therefore,

He who acquires his leaning at the expence of his morals, is the worse for his education.

The real disposition of the mind is best known by the particular kind of knowledge it is most fond of.

To know ourselves is the most difficult and most necessary knowledge.

Many who pass for profound scholars know not themselves.

Self ignorance is, however, the most pernicious of all ignorance.

Weak minds with a little knowledge are puffed up with self-conceit; but the more real knowledge a man has, the more humble is he, and sensible of his ignorance and want of knowledge.

It is an art of much more importance to govern ourselves than to govern others: indeed the latter is not understood without the former.

Human life is a drama: and it is not he who acts the most conspicuous part that comes off with the greatest applause; but he who best acts the part assigned him, whatever it be.

The man who assumes, or is fond of acting a part for which he is not qualified, and which nature never designed him for, renders himself ridiculous.

Nothing discovers more self ignorance, or exposes a man to more contempt, than to act out of character.

Therefore, a wise man, before he undertakes any thing of consequence, will consider whether he has abilities to carry him thro' it, and whether it be likely to issue in his credit or dishonour.

It is, however, very common for a person who has talents for one thing to fancy he has for every thing, and by attempting things beyond his capacity, to injure himself and the publick.

Every man has his weak side—and herein consists the difference (in a moral sense) between a wise man and a fool: a wise man knows where it is and conceals it, but a fool is known to others, and hid from himself.

There is scarce any thing more common, or any thing in which men more show their own weakness, than for a man to censure another for the very same fault he is guilty of himself.

Many try to conceal their faults, not only from the world, but from themselves; they may impose upon both, but most and worst upon themselves.

When a man is angry with another and becomes his enemy, merely because he has painted out to him something which he has done amiss, and endeavoured to reclaim or reform him; it shews great pride and perverseness of spirit, but little candor or good sense.

It is common when a person has done an ill thing, which his own pride prompts him to justify, that he is ready to reckon any man his enemy who reproves him, or labours to convince and reclaim him.

It is next to impossible to convince a man who is without cause your enemy, that that really is the case; because he is governed by passion or prejudice, not by reason. However,

To be an honest man is the way to be a wife one.

It is a common thing for men to think they are governed by much better motives than they really are.

Of all impostures self deception is the most dangerous, because it is least suspected, and most difficult to be discovered.

A lurch for popularity generally proceeds from vanity, and frequently degenerates into vice. However, it may be justly questioned whether that love of praise be criminal, which excites a man to do more good than he could do without it.

The approbation of conscience yields solid pleasure: but the acclamations of an ignorant populace are (vox et preterea nihil,) a meer empty sound and nothing more.

When a man is proud of the knowledge he has, or fancies he has, & despises others for the want of it, his conceited knowledge does him more hurt than good; Ignorance itself would not make him so ridiculous.

A man who fondly pretends to know more than he does, and one who vainly affects to be more ignorant than he really is, are equally ridiculous.

Some men fancy they know a great deal, who yet know nothing as they ought to know.

Some men fancy themselves wonderous wise in whom the first step to true wisdom would be to be sensible that they are fools.

An angry, fretful, malicious, revengeful man is his own devil. Therefore,

The most revengeful man cannot wish his worst enemy a greater punishment, than to be under the government of his own passions.

Many mistake imagination for evidence: they think they believe a thing to be so, or not, when they only fancy it to be so; and they fancy it to be so, because they would have it so.

Bad thoughts are as infectious as bad company; and good thoughts seldom, instruct and entertain the mind like good company—Therefore, in retirement a man may keep good company within himself.

The mind hath its peculiar gust and relish, as well as the palate; and the one is as different in different persons as the other; hence as in cookery, a well seasoned dish will not equally please every guest; so neither will a good sermon or a good book: each one judges according to his peculiar taste, which perhaps may be vitiated. Therefore,

Tho' every one naturally desires to have his own taste pleased, yet it is unreasonable to make that the test and standard for others—yet those are commonly the most arbitrary and unmerciful judges in this case, who are least of all qualified for that office. Hence,

A contentious disposition is an argument of a depraved moral taste.

There is not perhaps, a more unaccountable weakness in human nature than this, that with regard to religious matters, our animosities are generally greatest, where our differences are least.

Nothing will carry a man more comfortably thro' the world, than self possession—this springs from self knowledge.

There is a drunkenness more dangerous than that of wine, viz: when a man is intoxicated with pride, vanity and a high opinion of himself.

The more a man is acquainted with his own failings, the more is he disposed to make allowances for those of others. Those who are most disposed to make remarks on other men's conduct, are generally very careless and ignorant or forgetful of their own.

Those who undertake to live by their wit generally fail for want of stock.

There is a certain dignity in the condescension of superiors towards inferiors, which does not sink, but greatly exalts their reputation and character.

A man cannot gain a right knowledge of himself from the opinions of others, which are generally various and ill founded. In this however, he may get as much advantage from his enemies as from his friends.

He that is not honest in his dealings with others, is not so in his dealings with himself.

A man who is confident he is never in the wrong, is in a fair way never to be in the right.

Reader, pray be kind enough to yourself to consider how far any of these observations apply to your case; and then take care that you be not like the man who sees his face in a glass, and goes away and soon forgets what manner of person he is.

For the HAMPSHIRE GAZETTE.

The TALKER.——No. I.

WHAT do folks say? is the question—a question that has more influence on the manners of mankind, than all the laws of society. Folks must talk—the more they talk the better. Who can resist the influence of what folks say? When I hear a man say he does not care a farthing what folks talk about him, I dont believe him; if I do, I consider him an abandoned, unprincipled man, fully ripe for the operation of law. Most people believe that the good order of society depends wholly on the wife construction of the laws—I do not—the good opinion of our neighbour, and the people within the circle of our acquaintance has ten times more influence on our conduct and deportment in life, than all the laws that have been enacted from the days of Solomon to the present time. How shall we obtain this opinion, if folks dont talk? and talk a great deal too. I always feel uneasy when I hear people finding fault with their neighbors for talking about folks. It is as necessary to good order in society, as winds, and storms to produce a salubrious atmosphere. We may curse folks for talking, and curse again, so much the better—this discovers the good effect it has. At first we resent the injury—but folks talk again—we then begin to consider, whether we have given occasion for the observations; if so, we shall reform, at least be more circumspect in our behaviour. Few of us are such veterans, as to move on in defiance of the good opinion of the people among whom we live. But folks that talk a great deal, tell false stories, and often injure the reputation of their neighbour—this is a temporary evil—winds and rains often do great mischief, no argument that they are unnecessary; it is not at all surprising, that in our greatzeal in a good cause, we should sometimes trespass, & pass the bounds of rigid truth. What great injury is done? our neighbor perceives that we are watching and talking about his conduct in life, and will set a guard over all his actions, lest he give occasion for folks to talk in future. Talk away my friends, and keep talking—enjoin secrecy if you please,—no matter—your friend has always his bosom friend, to whom he can entrust the secret, and he another, and you may be sure it will not fail coming to the ears of the person talked about—it all tends directly to the reformation of manners, and surely must be the *only* reason why there is so much talking about each other—We must not only be instant in season, but out of season—talking about our neighbour, is preaching out of season. It is a melancholy truth, that most people dread the displeasure of the public, more than the vengeance of heaven, and it is equally true, the talking and ridicule of our neighbor often makes a deeper impression on our minds, than the sober truths of divine revelation.

A French writer gives the following pleasing account of an affair which happened to himself.

WHEN I was in the country last summer, I was often in company with a couple of charming women, who had all the wit and beauty one could desire in female companions, with a dash of coquetry, that from time to time gave me many agreeable torments. I was, after my way, in love with both of them, and had such frequent opportunities of pleading my passion to them when they were asunder, that I had reason to hope for particular favors from each of them. As I was walking one evening in my chamber, with nothing about me but my night gown, they both came into my room and told me, they had a very pleasant trick to put upon a gentleman that was in the house, provided I would bear a part in it. Upon this they told me such a plausible story that laughed at their contrivance, and agreed to do whatever they should require of me. They immediately began to disadorn me up in my night gown, with long pieces of linen, which they folded about me till they had wrapt me in above an hundred yards of swathe. My arms were pinned to my sides, and my legs closed together by so many wrappers one over another, that I looked like an Egyptain mummy. As I stood bolt upright upon one end in this antique figure, one of the ladies burst out a laughing. "And now, Potiguan, says she, "we intend to perform the promise that we find you have extorted from each of us. You have often asked favors of us and I dare say, you are a better bred cavalier than to refuse to go to bed to two ladies that desire it of you." After having stood a bit of laughter, I begged them to unease me, and to do with me what they pleased. "No, no" said they, "we like you very well as you are;" and upon that ordered me to be carried to one of their houses, and put to bed in all my swaddles. The room was lighted upon all sides; and I was laid very decently between a pair of sheets, with my head, which was indeed the only part I could move, upon a very high pillow: this was no sooner done, but my two female friends came into bed to me in their finest night clothes.

You may easily guess at the condition of a man that saw a couple of the most beautiful women in the world at his side, without being able to stir hand or foot. I begged them to release me, and struggled all I could to git loose, which I did with so much violence that about midnight they both leaped out of the bed, crying out they were undone. But seeing me safe, they took their posts again and renewed their raillery. Finding all my prayers and endeavors were lost, I composed myself as well as I could, told them that if they would unbind me I would fall asleep between them, and by that means disgrace them forever. But as I that was impossible; could I have been disposed to it, they would have prevented me by several little ill natured catralles and endearments which they bestowed. As much devored as I am to womankind, I would not pass such another night to be master of the whole sex. My reader will doubtless be curious to know what become of me the next morning—why truly, my companions left me about an hour before day, and told me if I would be good and lie still, they would send somebody to take me up as soon as it was time for me to rise. Accordingly, about nine o'clock in the morning, an old woman came to unthwathe me. I bore this very patiently, being resolved to take my revenge of my tormentors, as soon as I was at liberty; but upon telling the old woman what was become of the two ladies she told me she believed they were by that time in sight of Paris, for that they went away in a coach and six before sire o'clock in the morning.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 1.

Extract of a letter from a merchant in Baltimore, to a merchant in Philadelphia, dated the 29th ult.

"I have just returned from the examination of a man who is suspected to be the villain who robbed the mail on Monday—he is committed for trial—and although a man of genteel manners and good family, had every appearance of guilt—Circumstances are much against him.

The Committee appointed to enquire into the Cause of the Failure of the late Expedition under Gen. St. Clair, have come to the following resolution:

RESOLVED, That no farther Testimony will be received by this Committee after Saturday the 2d of February next—And that this resolution be published for the information of all parties concerned.

Jan. 30.

FEBRUARY 6.

Interesting Report.

THERE is a letter in town, received yesterday by a French gentleman from Marseilles, which mentions that the city of Rome has surrendered to the army of the French, commanded by General Anselm; he advanced so rapidly, that his Holiness could not effectuate his escape, and has been taken prisoner. Particular details of this new conquest are not expressed, but we hope to be able soon to give full information about it, having the strongest grounds to think that this very interesting intelligence, will be authenticated in a few days. The same letter mentions also, that Holland has acknowledged the sovereignty of the Republic of France—and that the King of Prussia himself is ready to follow the example.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in New-York, dated the 1st of Feb. to a correspondent in this city.

"Three days since, the French Packet bearing the Cap of Liberty on her mainto-gallant-mast-head, arrived here after a passage of 60 days. I have been on board the packet with a friend who perfectly understands the French language, and by whose aid together with my own enquiries, I learned, that when Dumourier took Brussells, he also took 4000 prisoners, and the next day was joined by 1500 deserters; Cannon by hundreds, &c. and that the King of Prussia had declared and acknowledged the French a free and independent people;—that he had retired to Berlin, and sweers vengeance against the Emigrant Princes for deceiving him, besides demanding reimbursement for the men and expences. All lastly, it was expected would fall immediately into the hands of the French, and that the Pope was actually a prisoner.——Of these things however, we shall soon be able to mention further particulars.

FEBRUARY 11.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in London to his correspondent in this city, dated Dec. 3, 1792, per the Packet.

"Our public affairs are in a very critical situation. God alone can bring good out of evil. Governments are greatly alarmed, and have summoned suddenly Parliament. Great sacrifices must be made before the ferment is allayed; pensions reduced; sinecures abolished, parliament reformed by a far more equal representation; church preferment more equalized, and a variety of objects to be embraced, highly proper to have been effected half a century back; but this is an epoch big with events, and we are all alarmed and in anxiety. All Europe are occupied with the affairs of France, and much of it ready to follow her."

From another Letter, Dec. 3.

"Our funds have fallen considerably within the last fortnight, from the exertions which our government have been and are now making to prevent the disturbances of the internal peace of this kingdom and France; and the preparations they would seem to be making to go against a foreign enemy. What the result of this may be, it is impossible to say; but it is hoped that the storm may blow over."

Extract of another letter from London, Dec. 5.

"It is with regret I have to inform you, that England is in a very critical situation. It has become serious and alarming to a degree. Government is taking every precaution to suppress it, which God grant they may. There is a double number of soldiers at the Bank; the militia held in readiness, the tower is strongly guarded; the cannon fixed on the old walls, besides new walls built to strengthen it.

"No person is permitted to walk on the parapet, as was usual. There are too many disaffected people in Manchester, Sheffield, a great number in Leeds, and too many rebellious in London, both Scotch and Irish: It is supposed the Presbyterians are at the head.

"Parliament will meet next week. When they were prorogued, they were not to meet until January.—Lord Semple and Col. Fitzgerald are turned out of the army, for wishing to instil notions in the soldiery to make them disaffected. The duty on malt, beer, soap and candles, it is expected will be taken off."

NEW-YORK, Feb. 13.

We have this day given some extracts from the very voluminous European accounts. From our selection a tolerable judgment may be formed of the present state of that country. The king cannot call the parliament except in cases of foreign invasion, or *internal insurrection*—the former is not pretended—neither was the latter strictly true, at the date of the proclamation. This, then, was a *pretext* only, in support of the act. The parliament are convened—what is to be done? Shall they declare WAR against France? Fox says NO, send an ambassador to treat with the *acting executive* of France. That the Scheld (the navigation of it) they are bound to *defend*—if, says a member, such a clause exists, it is a bad one, and ought to be broken. The speech was handled very freely—the supporters of it took great pains to prove, that the *principles of sedition were universally disseminated through the kingdom*, and were alarming, and threatened the very existence of the monarch of England.

We are credibly informed, that there is a letter in town, giving an account of a very numerous meeting at Birmingham, England, who, after having dressed an ASS in *royal robes*, and paid it all manner of *royal obsequies*, in the evening resolved unanimously, "*That they could no longer be governed by an ass*" and immediately *beheaded him*.

BOSTON, February 9.

WEST-INDIA NEWS.

By Capt. James Prince, who arrived here on Thursday, from the West-India Islands, we are informed, that on the 3d December last the Colonial Assembly of the island of Martinico declared that island a free, sovereign and independent State. That in consequence, its ports were opened to all the nations of the earth; all contraband restrictions abolished; and collectors appointed to collect the duties for the benefit of the island. That provisions had risen much in price, on account of the demand of the planters therefor; who had formed magazines for sustaining a siege in case they should be attacked.

Capt. Prince contradicts the paragraph, of the substitution of the National in the room of the White Flag; but informs, that between the 2d and 26th Dec. near two thousand of the islanders of Martinico emigrated therefrom: That he carried a number of these emigrants from Martinico to St. Eustatia; but that the governor of the latter island, would not permit their being landed, on account of the number of French refugees, then in that island; and that Capt. Prince was obliged to charter a Drogher to convey them to St. Kitt's.

From the INDEPENDENT CHRONICLE.

Copy of a Letter from an Officer of rank in the late American Army, belonging to this Commonwealth, to the Secretary of the General Society of the Cincinnati, dated

———, *Jan.* 18, 1793.

SIR,

WHEN all Europe have their eyes fixed on France, and every one who reveres the *Rights of Man*, is admiring the conduct of the French—I was the other day most sensibly affected on reading the account of the conduct of Gen. *Dumourier*, when he presented himself before the National Convention, in the month of October last. This officer, whose military and literary talents place him in a most conspicuous light, and who cannot but possess the most refined sentiments of honor, as well as exquisite feelings for those marks of approbation which are conferred on distinguished merit—than which nothing can be dearer to a *Soldier*; yet this great and celebrated *Citizen General*, in the presence of that august assembly, took the *Cross of St. Louis* from his breast, and made an offering of it at the shrine of liberty; thereby indicating that he disdained to wear, among a free and equal people, any mark of distinction, evidenced by an *Order or device* which could be construed, repugnant to *Liberty* and *Equality*.

The *Cross of St. Louis*, long worn in France as an emblem of the distinguished merit of the wearer, is judged by this great man as improper to be worn in a Republic, how can I, a *citizen of the renowned American Republic*, allow my name to stand *affixed* to an *institution*, or wear a *Device* which is construed by many of our fellow citizens, the indication of an *Order of Distinction in society*.—Animated by this recent example of the Gallic Citizen General, I do hereby request, that you will be pleased to *erase my name* from the institution of the Society of the Cincinnati; as I do, from *this moment*, for myself, *renounce the institution*. At the same time, I pray you be assured, that an affectionate esteem for every brother officer of the late American army, will continue to possess a warm corner of my heart, too deeply impressed to be effaced, or to stand in need of the aid of any *device* or *institution*, as remembrancers.

While we are celebrating in high festivity, the conduct and successes of our *French friends*, let us, if not already practicing, imitate such of their examples as appear evidently marked with propriety, and calculated to establish those principles, which form the permanent basis of a genuine Republic.

With sentiments of respect, love, &c.

Hon. Henry Knox, Esq.
Secretary to the General
Society of the Cincinnati

From the CENTINEL.

A CORRESPONDENT SAYS,

The "*Sacrifice*", mentioned in the Chronicle, to "Liberty and Equality," is a very cheap one—the sacrificer having never yet evidenced his belonging to the Society of Cincinnati, by meeting with his brothers in arms, at their annual feasts, or contributing towards their enjoyment, by his advice or friendship. Indeed so far is the society from considering the *sacrifice of his name*, any disadvantage, that they may say, with the *Ephesians*, they have *gained* by the *loss*.

The same correspondent wishes to enquire, whether the *Letter* to Gen. KNOX? was published by him, or the writer of it, himself, in order to blazon his own *patriotism*? The question, he thinks important, to the *fame* of the "*Duke of Roxbury*."

Feb. 13.—We hear the issue of the Elections on the 14th January last, for Representatives to Congress from this Commonwealth, where no choice was made on the first Election, are as follows:

For the First District—no choice. Candidates are; the Hon. Samuel Holten and Benjamin Austin, jun. Esq.

For the Second District—no choice. For the county of Hampshire, Candidates, Hon. Samuel Lyman and William Lyman, Esq. And for the District—Hon. Samuel Lyman, Esq. and Dwight Foster, Esq.

For the third District—for the county of Plymouth or Barnstable, the Hon. Shear Jashub Bourne, Esq. is Chosen.

Fourth District—For the county of Cumberland, no choice. Candidates are, Hon. Peleg Wadsworth, and Daniel Davis, Esq. For the counties of Lincoln, Hancock and Washington, Henry Dearborn, Esq. is Chosen.

NORTHAMPTON, February 20.

The British packet Portland, Capt. James, which lately arrived at New-York from Falmouth, brings papers and letters from London the 22d December, which contain the following important particulars:—That the King of Great-Britain has by proclamation called the Parliament together, which met the 13th December—That in his speech the 14th, he informed the Parliament, in substance, that from the conduct of France towards her neighbours, and the seditious disposition of a number of his subjects, he had thought prudent to order an addition to his Naval armament, and also a speedy equipment and general imbodiment of the Army and Militia, to enable him to support, on all emergencies, a respectable defensive; or in case of treaty obligations, to be able to fulfil them—That there had been considerable disturbance in the city of London—That the Tower of London was putting in order; it is fortifying on all sides—That several gentlemen of note had been committed to the tower for high treason—That the question, "Shall France be acknowledged a Republic?" was in high debate in Parliament—That another affray had taken place in Dublin, in which the Militia had been beaten, and driven to the barracks—That Paine's creed had taken such deep root, all England, Scotland and Ireland, seemed to be rapidly following the steps of France.——[His Majesty's Speech to both houses of Parliament, with many interesting articles of intelligence, we are obliged to omit till next week for want of room.]

By an arrival at Providence we learn that the small Pox has lately made great ravages in the Isle of France: ten thousand of the inhabitants having been swept off by the distemper.

The Hon. John Vining, Esq. is elected Senator for the state of Delaware, in the Congress of the United States, vice Hon. Richard Bassett, Esq. whole time expires in March.

The Hon. Mr. Langdon, and Hon. J. T. Gilman, are held upas candidates for the Presidential Chair of New Hampshire. The worthy gentleman who now fills the chair, is also a candidate.

A CHEESE has been made at Norleach in Cheshire, which is intended as a present for his Majesty, it weighs thirteen and an half cwt. and is nine yards in circumference—the produce of two meals of milk.—Sir R. S. Cotton, Bart. M. P. for the county is to present it to His Majesty.

From Philadelphia.

☞ *In imitation of Boston CIVIC REFINEMENT.*

Mr. Editor,

AS Liberty and Equality have become so universal, the insertion of the following UNION may not be unacceptable to the majority of your readers.

MARRIED——*On Tuesday last, Citizen* CESAR QUASH *to Citiss* DINA QUIZ, *both inhabitants of this city.*

DIED]—At Menotomy, the 2d inst. Capt. Samuel Whitmore, aged 99. The manly and moral virtues, in all the various relations of brother, husband, father and friend, were invariably exhibited in this gentleman. He was not more remarkable for his longevity, and his numerous descendants, (his progeny being 238, one of which is of the fifth generation) than for his patriotism. When the British troops marched to Lexington, he was 81 years of age, and one of the first on the parade; he was armed with a gun and horse-pistols; after an animated exhortation to the collected militia, to the exertion of bravery and coutage, he exclaimed, "If I can only be the instrument of killing one of my countrymen's foes, I shall die in peace." The prayer of this venerable old man was heard, for the return of the troops, he lay behind a stone wall, and discharged his gun, a soldier immediately fell: He then discharged his pistol and killed another—at which instant a bullet struck his face, and shot away part of his cheek-bone, on which a number of soldiers ran up to the wall, and gorged their malace on his wounded head; they were heard to exclaim, "We have killed the old rebel." About four hours after, he was found in a mangled situation, his head was covered with blood from the wounds of the bayonets, which were six or eight; but providentially none penetrated so far as to destroy him; his hat and clothes were shot through in many places, yet he survived to see the complete overthrow of his enemies, and his country enjoy all the blessings of peace and independance.

In this town, on Thursday last, Mr. SAMUEL BAKER, in the 81st year of his age.

Levi Shephard,

WANTS to contract for 50 fat HOGS, and a quantity of White Beans, for the Proprietors of Locks and Canals on Connecticut river.

Said Shephard gives 7d. per lb. for good well dressed FLAX, suitable for the Duck Manufactory.

Northampton, Feb. 18, 1793.

Timber.

THE following list of white oak Timber is still wanting for the use of the Proprietors of Locks and Canals on Connecticut River, viz:

no.	size			no.	size		
pieces.	length.	squared.		pieces.	length.	squared.	
24	30	8	by 9	2	40	10	by 10
7	10	8	9	2	30	8	10
40	35	8	9	20	35	10	10
2	30	18	24	8	35	14	14
2	30	18	18	2	30	14	14
2	25	12	18	40	25	8	9
6	16	12	18	40	20	8	9
80	20	6	12	4	20	18	18
4	30	12	18	12	20	12	18
4	20	12	12	4	30	12	14
2	10	12	12	20	30	10	12

Also 10,000 feet SLITWORK.

WHOEVER inclines to furnish the whole or any part of the above TIMBER, to be delivered at the board way near Gaylord's mill, in Southhadley, or any where on the bank of Connecticut River, between the board way aforesaid, & the mouth of Deerfield River, on or before the first day of May next, are requested to call on the subscriber, who is authorized by the said proprietors to make contracts for the same.

B. PRESCOTT.

N. B. Cash will be paid on delivery of the Timber.

Northampton, Feb. 18, 1793.

THE Partnership of HUNT and RAY, is by mutual consent this day dissolved. All persons indebted are requested to make immediate payment, to M. HUNT.

Sunderland, Feb. 20, 1793.

ALL persons indebted to, or who have any demands on the estate of Lieut. Lemuel Delano, late of Sunderland, deceased, are desired to call on the subscriber that their accounts may be adjusted.

WILLIAM DELANO, Executor.

Sunderland, Feb. 12, 1793.

NOTICE is hereby given to the non-resident proprietors of Land, lying in the town of Middlefield, County of Hampshire, that their Lands are Taxed in a Town Tax, for the years 1791—1792.

Committed to the Subscriber to collect.

And are as follows, viz:

	No. acres.	£	d.	q.
For 1791				
Col. John Robertson,	100	1	9	
Thomas Martin,	90	1	10	2
No. of Lots—198	100	1	9	
141	100	1	9	
42	41		6	
37	80	1	11	
31. Division Lot, 32	52	1	2	2
35	52	1	2	2
5th Division Lot 33	17		2	3
58	88	1		
61	50		7	2
For 1792.				
Col. John Robertson,	100	1	10	
Thomas Martin,	90	1	8	3
Daniel Bigelow.	47			
No. of Lots—198	100	1	10	
141	100	1	10	
200	100	1	10	
127	75	1		
42	41		7	
37	80	1	11	
3d Division, 32	52	1		
38	17		3	2
35	52	1		
5th division 33	17		2	2
58	88	1	1	2

UNLESS said taxes are paid, on or before the 10th of March next, so much of said land will be sold at public Vendue, on said 19th of March, at the House of Mr. Oliver Bliss, in said Middlefield, as shall be sufficient to discharge said Taxes, with intervening charges. ITHAMAR PELTON, Collector.

Middlefield, Jan. 19, 1793.

Abuse of Names of great Renown.

FORTUNE, alas! how sported thou on earth,
Fame, thou'rt a wind, a bubble gave thee birth!
Say, where's those names that set the world on fire?
Where does the pride of *Rome* and *Greece* retire?
Hector's dread name now marks the butcher's dog.
Cato drives sheep, and *Brutus* drives a hog!
Look yefor *Pompey*? search the tanner's yard,
You'll meet with *Cæsar* in your orchard's guard:
But rivals still for fame, unknown to fears—
Above, unpick'd, shall fet them by the ears.
See *Scipio* bolt of war, the bull essay!
Whilft *Nero* (blood-hound ftill) makes man his prey.
Thus fares it with renown—nor Gods retain
One jot of reverence to their sacred name:
Juno, Mars, Venus, lap dogs now and bitches,
With many coats are drown'd and float in ditches.
Liv'd ye on earth ye once fam'd pair of Sages,
Who view'd from different points the crimes of ages!
How would'ft thou* weep for greatneefs fo burlesqu'd!
How would'ft thou† laugh at hogs in regal veft!

* *Heraclitus.* † *Demoritus.*

ADDRESS FROM AMERICANS TO FAYETTE.

ILLUSTRIOUS patriot! enlightened citizen of the world! for such ftill thou art, as such thy name is engraven on our hearts, as such recorded on the rolls of immortality.—When we saw France convulsed by parties, we rejoiced and we trembled;—rejoiced because we ftill found thee leading where glory called, & where wisdom pointed out the way. Ardent in the cause of liberty, but guided by prudence, we trembled left the moderation fhould draw on thee refentment of factions ftruggling for superiority, burning with enthuſiaſm, and burning forth against each other, with the violence of rage. Long we saw thee amidft many tempeſts, ride clear of the rocks which surrounded thee on every ſide. Still thou waft Fayette; and through France, for whom thou waft ready to ſhed the laſt crimſon drop from thy veins, calls the traitor—though ſhe has driven thee into the hands of deſpots—though tyrants regardleſs of the laws of nations confine thee in priſons and immureſthee in caſtles* of ſlavery; ſtill thou art he who bleeding with us in the cauſe of Freedom, endeared thyſelf to the citizens of America, ſtill in the land of princes, in the dominions of monarchs, none is ſeen as great as thyſelf, and in the land of heroes, thou has left none thy rival. We hope with thee that France in repelling the laſts of ſlaves which roſh againſt her—which pour into her fertile fields, may not need thy ſervice, we hope that ſhe may ſoon welcome thee to a land of peace and freedom; we truſt that thou wilt yet riſe ſuperior to miſfortunes, and ſhine more bright when the clouds of adverſity are diſpelled—we know our wiſhes would waft thee to our ſhores, and our hearts welcome thee to our boſoms—we know that poſterity will admire thy virtues, and future ages venerate thy name.

THE CITIZENS OF AMERICA.

* *The laſt account was, that he was to be conducted to the caſtle of Wiſzel in Germany.*

THE MISER'S PRAYER.

O LORD, thou knoweſt that I have nine houſes in the city of London, and likewiſe that I have lately purchaſed an eſtate in fee ſimple in the county of Eſſex: Lord, I beſeech thee to preſerve the two counties of Eſſex and Middleſex from fire and earthquakes; and I have a mortgage in Hertfordſhire, I beg of thee, likewiſe, to have an eye of compaſſion on that county; and, Lord, for the reſt of the counties, thou mayeſt deal with them as thou art pleaſed.

O Lord, enable the bank to anſwer all their bills, & make all my debtors good men: Give a proſperous voyage and return to the Mermaid ſloop, which I have enſured: And, Lord, thou had ſaid that the days of the wicked are but ſhort: I truſt in thee O Lord, that thou wilt not forget thy promiſe; having purchaſed an eſtate in reverſion of Sir J. P. a profligate young man: Lord keep our friends from ſinking, and if it be thy will, let there be no ſinking funds. And keep my ſon Caleb out of evil company and gaming houſes; and ſanctify O Lord, this night to me, by preſerving me, from thieves and fire, and make my ſervants honeſt and careful, whilſt I thy faithful ſervant, lie down in thee, O Lord. Amen.

ANECDOTE.

A CERTAIN Lady, of unſuſpected conjugal fidelity toward a huſband by whom ſhe had ſix children, gave the name of GRATIS to a daughter, with which ſhe was favoured; a few years after his deceaſe. A perſon, remarking upon the incident obſerved, that however ſome might reflect on the conduct of the Widow, for his part he thought her excuſeable—that, in his idea, having ſubſcribed and faithfully accompted for ſix, ſhe was undoubtedly entitled to the ſeventh gratis!

CASH,

AND THE HIGHEST PRICE, GIVEN FOR

SALTS of LYE, by

WRIGHT & STODDARD.

Northampton, January 2, 1793.

TO BE SOLD,

A VERY beautiful ſituation in *Conway*, ſituate on an eminence, about ſixty rods weſt of the meeting houſe, containing three acres of exceſlent Land, a convenient dwelling Houſe, a good Barn, wood Houſe, Shoe-Maker's Shop and Tan Yard; lying on the county road leading to Aſhfield—terms may be known by applying to

DAVID CHILDS.

Conway, Feb. 7, 1793.

ROBERT BRECK, & SON,

HVAE juſt received a good aſſortment of

IRON HOLLOW WARE,

neceſſary for family uſe, which they will ſell low for Caſh. Produce taken as uſual.

N. B. A quantity of 5 pail kettles, proper for making Sugar.

Northampton, February 5, 1793.

Levi Shephard,

HAS LATELY RECEIVED A LARGE SUPPLY OF

WEST-INDIA & NEW-ENGLAND RUM.

HE HAS ALSO FOR SALE

MADEIRA, SHERRY, } WINES. { TYAL, MALAGA,

A QUANTITY OF EXCELLENT GIN.

FRENCH BRANDY.

SPICES of all kinds, LOAF and BROWN SUGAR, RAISINS, TURKEY FIGS, beſt HYSON and BOHEA TEA, SPANISH INDIGO.

DRUGS & MEDICINES,

AS USUAL.

DYING WOODS and DRUGS for CLOTHIERS, of almoſt every kind. PAINTER'S COLOURS, by the quantity, FLAX SEED OIL, by the barrel or gallon, SPIRITS of TURPENTINE, VARNISH and PUTTY, PITCH, TAR and ROSIN, a general aſſortment of HARD WARE, a variety of beautiful LOOKING-GLASSES, Philadelphia and Sweditſh IRON, beſt of Engliſh and American bliſter'd STEEL, German do. 9 by 7, 8 by 6, Window Glaſs. 20, 10, & 8d Nails. Likewiſe—a complete aſſortment of

Engliſh and India Goods.

A number of BED SACKS, with ſuitable cord to lace them to the Bedſtead, which are made of the ſtouteſt duck.

WANTED a quantity of BEES-WAX, and SHIPPING FURRS, for which CASH will be paid.

N. B. Many of the above GOODS may be had at 3 months credit, or on contracts for FLAX, (or other produce) as ſaid Shephard, deſigns to purſue the Duck Manufacture with greater attention than uſual, on conſequence he will want a very large quantity of FLAX that is well dreſſed, the preſent year.

Northampton, November 14, 1792.

To the Induſtrious Fair!

"She layeth her hands to the Spindle, and her hands hold the Diſtaff."

THE ſubſcriber having lately removed from Bridgewater to the ſouth part of Amherſt, on the farm lately owned by James Hindrick, where he carries on largely the making and repairing LINEN WHEELS; who from as large experience as any perſon of his age perhaps on the continent, preſumes to offer his work to the public equal in goodneſs to any now in uſe; any perſon willing to gratify him with their Cuſtom, will be attended to with punctuality,—Said Wheels will be warranted—ſhould any on trial, prove not good, they may be exchanged till ſatisfaction is obtained, at the expence of the ſubſcriber. Any kind of produce or any in Manufacture will be received in payment, and reaſonable credit given.

by the Public's humble Servant,

JOHN THOMSON.

Amherſt, January 19, 1793.

10 Dollars Reward.

STOLEN from the ſubſcriber the night following the third inſtant, a large red roan Horſe, twelve years old, ſhort main and tail, lofty carriage, trots and paces, thick fet, well made.—Whoever will apprehend the thief and bring him to juſtice, and return the Horſe, ſhall be entitled to the above reward, or for the Horſe only five dollars, and all neceſſary charges.

Wm. BILLINGS.

Conway, Feb. 4, 1793.

STOCKING WEAVING.

THE Subſcriber informs the publick that he has lately removed from the city of Norwich, in Connecticut, to this town, to the ſhop adjoining the houſe of Madam DWIGHT'S, about 50 rods North of the Meeting Houſe, where he means to carry on the buſineſs of STOCKING WEAVING. Any perſon who will furniſh him with their yarn for the purpoſe of being wove into Stockings, may depend upon it, that the greateſt poſſible attention ſhall be paid to them, and that their work ſhall be performed with the utmoſt fidelity and diſpatch: and they are requeſted to be very careful that their yarn, whether woollen, worſted, cotton, or linnen, be ſpun and twiſted very ſtack, otherwiſe it will be impoſſible to weave it in ſuch manner as to anſwer their expectations.

He alſo weaves waiſtcoat and breeches Patterns in the neateſt manner.

Caſh and any kind of Produce will be received in payment.

Conſtant attendance given, and every favour gratefully acknowledged by the publick's humble ſervant,

LOUIS BARAL.

Northampton, Jan. 23, 1793.

ALL Perſons who have engaged WOOD for the *Hampſhire Gazette*, are deſired to forward it as ſoon as poſſible.

RAGS,

CASH GIVEN FOR CLEAN COTTON AND LINEN RAGS, AT THIS OFFICE.

Newfield-Bridge-Lottery.

GRANTED by the Legiſlature of the State of Connecticut, at their ſeſſion in October laſt, for the purpoſe of erecting a Bridge over *Newfield* harbor, in the town of *Stratford*. The Managers having given bond for the faithful diſcharge of their truſt, preſent the public with the following

SCHEME.

1 Prize of	4000 *Dollars, is*	4000
3	1000	3000
5	500	2500
10	200	2000
28	100	2800
50	60	3000
100	50	5000
220	30	6600
260	20	5200
340	10	3400
3060	5	15300
1 Laſt blank drawn		736
4078 Prizes.		
9256 Blanks.		
13334 Tickets, at 4 dollars each, is		53336

Subject to a deduction of 12½ per cent.

A neceſſity of the Bridge propoſed, is too well known by all acquainted, to need a ſingle comment, and thoſe acquainted may be told, that the grand object of the Legiſlature and other advocates have in view, is to ſtrengthen & accommodate the great ſtage Road, through which the extreme corners of theſe States are united. The Bridge will be 80 rods long and 24 feet wide, and will ſave about 2 miles in the diſtance from *Fairfield* to *Stratford*—and inſtead of a hilly uncomfortable road, travellers will be conducted by fine cultivated fields, into the road, almoſt in a direct line, leading through the ſettlement of *Newfield*.

The Managers flatter themſelves, their Scheme will give as general ſatisfaction, as is poſſible—ſo variable is the opinion and calculation of adventurers. The Lottery will commence drawing on the firſt Tueſday in February next, a liſt of fortunate numbers will be publiſhed in the *Farmer's Journal*, and the Prizes will on demand by the managers. Thoſe prizes that ſhall not be called for within ſix months after the drawing will be deemed as generouſly given for the uſe of the Bridge, and appropriated accordingly.

JOHN BENJAMIN, AMOS HUBBELL, JOSIAH LACEY, } Managers. DANIEL SALMON, DAVID BURR, JOHN THOMPSON,

The drawing of the above lottery is poſtponed 'till the Second Tueſday of March next.

Newfield's State of Connecticut, Dec. 20 1792.

TICKETS in the above Lottery, may be had of the Printer hereof.

Fifty Dollars Reward!

KIDNAPPED from her father, Henry Wolford's houſe, Town of Renſſelaer-Ville in this ſtate, a child between two and three years of age, of a fair complexion, with blue eyes and light hair, has two ſcars a little above her left elbow occaſioned by innoculation, can ſpeak nothing but German and anſwers to the name of *Catharine*. The perſon ſuſpected to have been guilty of this deteſtable deed calls himſelf *Hans Miller*, by birth a Pruſſian, ſays he ſerved as ſerjeant at the Northward, is about five feet or little more in height, appears to be between fifty and ſixty years of age, has ſeveral ſcars on his head; and one on his tongue, ſaid to be received amongſt the Indians—he ſpeaks very bad Engliſh; it is ſuppoſed he has been in this city ſince the commiſſion of the laſting (which was on the 18th of October laſt) with a dark brown coat on, and a ſmall cock'd hat, with a white taſſel hanging from one corner. As the above circumſtances were in part adverti ſed in Mr. London's paper of the latter end of November, and no information being yet obtained to relieve the anxiety of the diſtreſſed parents who are poor people, robbed of their only child by a villian, who is ſuppoſed to be making uſe of it as a plea to obtain charity:—A number of gentlemen have voluntarily ſubſcribed the above reward to be paid to any perſon or perſons who will bring the child either to the Printer of the ALBANY GAZETTE, to Col. Wm. Wills, Philadelphia; or to No. 3, Waterſtreet, in this city.

The leaſt intelligence reſpecting either the man or child will be gratefully received.

*** The Printers throughout the United States are requeſted to follow the laudable example of their brethren here, by inſerting the above without other reward than the reflection that they may be the means of reſtoring the child to its diſconſolate parents.

New-York, the 3d of January

WANTED,

A NUMBER of able bodied men to labor at the town of *Patterſon*, in the ſtate of *New-Jerſey*—All induſtrious, ſober men, whoſe curioſity leads them to ſee the greateſt manufacture going on in America. An opportunity now offers for them to viſit that country where they will receive good wages.

Apply to QUARTUS MORGAN, at Col. Stebbin's in Weſt-Springfield, where conſtant attendance will be given.

N. B. The men to be ready to march from Lieut. Stebbin's in Weſt-Springfield by the 20 of next Month.

Weſt-Springfield, Feb. 10, 1793.

THE perſon having in poſſeſſion, a book, entitled Capt. Robert Rogers Journals of the late Indians Wars—owned by J. Breck, is requeſted to return the ſame without delay.

Northampton, Jan. 30, 1793.

Hampshire Gazette.

NORTHAMPTON, *(Maſſachuſetts)* PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY WILLIAM BUTLER.

Vol. VII.] WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 27, 1793. [NUMB. 339.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 9.

Late on Thurſday night arrived his Brittannic Majeſty's Packet the Portland, Capt. ——, in 45 days from Falmouth; we have received the following intereſting particulars:

MENTZ, November 16.

THE French army on the Rhine is, it is ſaid, to be raiſed to 70,000 men; Quarters of Cantonment have been marked out in our environs for 36,000 men; and 17,000 more are expected. The Pruſſian army at Coblentz and its environs is eſtimated at 25,000 men; and magazines are forming about Wurzburgh for an army of 30,000 Auſtrians, now on their march from Bohemia; but we learn, there has been ſome ſeditious motions in the latter kingdom, on account of a gratuitous gift in forage and proviſions which government required from the inhabitants. How ſo many troops can ſo to confined a ſpace, ſubſiſt during the winter is a problem.

The Elector of Saxony and the government of Hanover have alſo put their troops on a War footing and drawn a line on their frontier.

WORMS, Nov. 19.

Another reinforcement of 3000 men is gone from hence to Cuſtine's army, they took with them 120 waggons, drawn ſome by four; and others by ſix horſes; 75 of them were laden with gunpowder.

They write from Geiſen, that a large corps of Heſſians is there.

FLORENCE, Nov. 16.

We have accounts from Genoa, that the whole French fleet is in the gulph of Specia; it conſiſts of 20 ſhips of war of different ſizes, beſides which 22 ſhips are expected from Toulon with 16,000 troops. The ſame accounts add, that the French fleet have requeſted of the Republic 2000 cattle, 4000 bags of biſcuit, and ſome money.

LONDON, Dec. 4.

It has been the grand object of this country, conſiſtent with that equitable ſyſtem of politics which it has ever profeſſed, to obſerve the moſt ſtrict neutrality with reſpect to the affairs of France, ſince the revolution in that country; but this neutrality it appears no longer poſſible to preſerve, and at the ſame time abide by the faith of treaties.

The avowed determination of the French to open the navigation of the Scheldt, a meaſure which would go materially to injure the commercial intereſts of the United Provinces, and with it ultimately that of this country, juſtly alarms the Engliſh Government, cloſely leagued as it is with Holland and Pruſſia, by the moſt natural bonds of alliance. In conſequence, we are informed, that unleſs France immediately explains ſatisfactorily to our court, a fleet will be inſtantly ordered of twelve ſhips of the line, in addition to the ten frigates (four were added in conſequence of a court of admiralty held on Saturday) already put into commiſſion, which fleet will be followed up by a more formidable force; and contracts are already entered into with Government to ſupply this equipment with all the neceſſaries required in actual ſervice.

Extract of a letter from Paris Nov. 29.

"The Citadel of Antwerp is taken, and the opening of the Scheldt now ſecured.

"A miſunderſtanding has taken place between Dumourier and Labourdonnaye; and the latter has reſigned.

"Kellerman ſet out this morning to take the command of the army of the Alps.

Extract of a letter from Oſtend, Nov. 30.

"On the 28th of November, at three o'clock in the afternoon, the citadel of Antwerp was attacked by the French, from a ſmall battery erected by them, they having been in poſſeſſion of the town a week before. At five o'clock the citadel was in flames; when the Auſtrians hung out the white flag to capitulate. The terms of capitulation were ſettled the next morning, the 29th, when the French took poſſeſſion, and all the Auſtrian troops were made priſoners of war. Only five French were killed in the attack, and two wounded.

"The Citadel of Namur is likewiſe ſaid to be taken by the French by ſtorm. The town had been in their poſſeſſion ſeveral days before by capitulation. It is ſaid that the Auſtrian General, whoſe name is not mentioned, was immediately hung by the French.

Extract of a letter from Cork, Nov. 25.

"Within this week very alarming and deſperate riots have happened in this city and its vicinities. The deareſs of proviſions, and the large quantities of grain exported, have cauſed various mobs to aſſemble, for the purpoſe of preventing the further exportation of wheat and flour.

"At Bandon, a body of 2000 people met, and committed conſiderable depredations on the farmers, whom they ſuſpected of monopoly. The mills of Sampſon Stawle, Eſq. are razed to the ground. Theſe ignorant people deſtroyed this immenſe building, under the pretence of the proprietor being an exporter of flour.

"They next proceeded to Caſtle Bernard, in the ſame neighborhood, and threatened to blow up the Caſtle, which they declared they would have done, except in compliment to the memory of the late Mr. Bernard. Young Mr. Bernard, ſent a flag of truce to the mob, & offered, if they would depart, to diſtribute one thouſand guineas among them. This they declined, obſerving, that they were reformers, and not public plunderers, like their maſters.

"From thence they paraded to the town of Bandon, where they were received by the Provoſt and a troop of dragoons. The magiſtrate declared, that the military ſhould fire if they did not inſtantly diſperſe; but the reply was that the firſt ſhot fired ſhould be the ſignal for the mob, to cut off the provoſt's head! Order is at length reſtored in the neighborhood of Bandon.

"In Coke we are extremely alarmed; the mobs here have deſtroyed the mills of Mr. Burke, and have emptied all the granaries of the corn and flour laid up for exportation. They vow vengeance againſt the mills of Penroſe, at Glanmire, and ſeem to deſpiſe the military power. In theſe riots, the bellowing of the multitude evinced that they have turned their minds to politics, and that Ireland is not deſtitute of a vaſt number of republican ſpirits even among the rabble. The Union, the Boyne, and the True Blue Volunteers, are day and night under arms."

From the London Gazette of December 1.

By the KING.

A PROCLAMATION.

GEORGE R.

WHEREAS by an act, paſſed in the twenty-ſixth year of our reign, intitled, "An act for amending and reducing into one act of Parliament the laws relating to the militia in the part of Great-Britain called England," it is enacted, That it ſhall be lawful for us, in the caſes and in manner therein mentioned, the occaſion being firſt declared in Council and notified by Proclamation, if no parliament ſhall be then ſitting, to order and direct the drawing out or embodying of our militia forces, or any part thereof: And whereas we have received information, that in breach of the laws and notwithſtanding our Royal Proclamation of the 21ſt day of May laſt, the utmoſt induſtry is ſtill employed by evil diſpoſed perſons within this Kingdom, acting in concert with perſons in foreign parts, with a view to ſubvert the laws and eſtabliſhed conſtitution of this realm, and to deſtroy all order and government therein; and that a ſpirit of tumult and diſorder, thereby excited, has lately ſhewn itſelf in acts of riot and inſurrection: And whereas, under the preſent circumſtances, it is more particularly neceſſary, that, for the immediate ſuppreſſion of ſuch attempts, ſome addition ſhould be made, as the exigency of the caſe may require, to the force which may be in readineſs to act for the ſupport of the Civil Magiſtrate: We therefore, being determined to exert the powers veſted in us by law for the proteſtion of the perſons, liberties, and properties of our faithful ſubjects, and fully relying on their zeal and attachment to our perſon and government, and to the happy Conſtitution eſtabliſhed in theſe kingdoms, have thought fit to declare in our Council our royal intention for the cauſes and on the occaſion aforeſaid, to draw out and embody ſuch part of our militia forces as may more immediately enable us to provide for the ſaid important objects. And we do hereby, in purſuance of the ſaid recited act, notify to all our loving ſubjects, our ſaid intention, and the cauſes and occaſion thereof.

Given at our Court at Windſor, the 1ſt day of December 1792, and in the thirty third year of our reign.

GOD ſave the KING.

By the KING.

A PROCLAMATION.

GEORGE R.

WHEREAS by an act, paſſed in the twenty-ſixth year of our reign, intitled, "An act for amending and reducing into one act of Parliament the laws relating to the militia, in that part of Great Britain called "England," if is enacted, That whenever we ſhall cauſe the militia to be drawn out and embodied, on the occaſion, and in manner therein mentioned, if the Parliament ſhall then be ſeparated by ſuch adjournment or prorogation as will not expire within fourteen days, we may and ſhall iſſue our Proclamation for the meeting of the Parliament within fourteen days:—and the Parliament ſhall accordingly meet and ſit upon ſuch day as ſhall be appointed by ſuch Proclamation, and continue to ſit and act in manner, to all intents and purpoſes, as if it had ſtood adjourned or prorogued to the ſame day: And whereas we have thought fit, in purſuance of the ſaid act, this day to declare in our Council, certain cauſes and occaſions moving us to order and direct, that ſuch part of our militia forces as may more immediately enable us to provide for the important objects therein mentioned, ſhould be drawn out and embodied: And whereas, in purſuance of the ſaid recited act, we have thought fit on this day to iſſue our Royal Proclamation, notifying the cauſes and occaſions ſo declared in Council as aforeſaid: And whereas our Parliament now ſtands prorogued to Thurſday the 3d day of January next; we therefore, by the advice of the Privy Council, do hereby, publiſh and declare our Royal will and pleaſure, That our ſaid Parliament ſhall, on Thurſday the 13th day of this inſtant December, be held for the diſpatch of divers weighty and important affairs. And the Lords ſpiritual and temporal, and the Knights, Citizens and Burgeſſes, and the Commiſſioners for Shires and Burghs of the Houſe of Commons, are hereby required to give attendance accordingly, as Weſtminſter on the 13th day of December.

Given at our Court at Windſor, the 1ſt day of December, 1792, and in the 33d year of our reign.

GOD ſave the KING.

By the KING.

A PROCLAMATION,

For encouraging Seamen and Landmen to enter themſelves on board his Majeſty's Ships of war.

GEORGE R.

WHEREAS it is our Royal intention to give all due encouragement to all ſuch ſeamen and landmen who ſhall voluntarily enter themſelves in our ſervice; we have thought fit, by and with the advice of our Privy Council, to publiſh this our Royal Proclamation: And we do hereby promiſe and declare, that all ſuch able ſeamen not above the age of 50, nor under the age of 20 years, fit for our ſervice, who ſhall, on or before the 31ſt day of this inſtant, December, voluntarily enter themſelves to ſerve in our royal navy either with the Captain, Lieutenants, of our ſhips or veſſels, or officers employed on ſhore for raiſing men for the ſervice of our navy ſhall receive, as our royal bounty, the ſum of THREE POUNDS each man; and all ſuch ordinary ſeamen fit for our ſervice, who ſhall ſo enter themſelves as aforeſaid, ſhall receive the ſum of TWO POUNDS each man; and all ſuch able bodied landmen not above the age of 35, nor under the age of 20 years, who ſhall ſo enter themſelves as aforeſaid, ſhall receive the ſum of TWENTY SHILLINGS each man; as our royal bounty; ſuch reſpective ſums to be paid them by the reſpective Clerks of the Cheque reſiding at the ports where the ſhips or veſſels on board which ſuch ſeamen and landmen may be appointed to ſerve, ſhall be immediately after the third muſter of ſuch ſeamen and landmen: And we do declare, that the qualifications of the ſeamen and landmen ſo entering themſelves ſhall be certified by the Captain, Maſter and Boatſwain of the ſhip or veſſel on board which they ſhall be appointed to ſerve. And for prevention of any abuſes by any perſons leaving the veſſels to which they ſhall belong, and entering themſelves on board any other ſhip or veſſel, in order to obtain the ſaid bounty money; we do hereby declare and command that ſuch ſeamen and landmen belonging to any of our ſhips or veſſels ſo ſhall abſent themſelves from any of the ſaid ſhips or veſſels to which they ſhall belong, and ſhall enter themſelves on board any other of our ſaid ſhips or veſſels, in order to obtain the ſaid bounty, ſhall not only loſe the wages due to them in the ſhips or veſſels they ſhall leave, but alſo be puniſhed according to their demerits.

Given at our Court at Windſor, the firſt day of December, 1792, and in the 33d year of our reign.

GOD ſave the KING.

Orders have been ſent down to the different ports for all the guardſhips to have their full complement of men on board.

Houſes of rendezvous are opened at Wapping, for the entering of ſeamen; and it is expected that warrants will be ſpeedily iſſued.

Extract of a letter from Plymouth Dec. 1.

"Orders were received ſome days ago, for the Andromeda frigate of 32 guns, Capt. Salthorp, to be got ready for ſea with all poſſible expedition, ſhe having been lately under repair. It is now known that her deſtination is to cruize off Breſt, as a pilot is engaged for that purpoſe."

Extract of a letter from Portſmouth, Dec. 1.

"Yeſterday orders were received for the ſhipwrights in the Dock-yard to work a tide extra; and this morning for all the guardſhips, and every other ſhip in commiſſion immediately to complete their proviſions, &c. to four months, and go out to Spithead as ſoon as poſſible.

"Every officer and ſeamen in the ſervice has been the whole of this day employed in bending ſails or reeving in ſtores and proviſions, and by all talking has been the expedition uſed that the Duke and ſeveral other ſhips will go out on a cruize, if the wind ſerves. Every perſon that offers, whether ſeamen or landmen, is now entered; and it is but juſtice to ſay, that each perſon ſeems himſelf on the preſent emergency, as if individually concerned himſelf.

"Two extra reliefs from Woolwich Breweries are employed, and all the people belonging to the victualling

Office; and, on the whole greater exertions were never before made on the most urgent occasions.

"The orders for actual service were received in each ship with three cheers when the people flew to their work, anticipating the orders of their officers.

"The Assistance, Admiral Sir Richard King, and Rattlesnake, the Hon. Capt. York sailed on Friday night and Saturday morning with sealed orders, for the purpose, no doubt, of supporting a general impress, which will certainly take place in a very short time.

"If a war takes place on the present occasion, the Duke of Clarence certainly goes out Commander in Chief to the West-Indies, and is to hoist his flag in the Prince of 98 guns."

DECEMBER 15.

Extract of a Letter from Paris, Dec 11.

"The Commissaries of the Temple have rendered to the Council General an account of their execution of the decree issued for taking from the persons of their Royal prisoners all edged instruments and offensive weapons. It appears from their report, that the King on this occasion behaved with the most perfect complacency. His Valet de Chambre gave into the hands of the Commissioners all the instruments of that description that were in the Court; and his majesty delivered all those which were in his pocket, observing at the time, that they had no reason to be afraid of him; he wished only to retain a trifling article; but the commissaries literally instituting on the literal execution of the decree, he immediately gave it to them.—They afterwards repaired to the apartment of the Queen, who, despising the indignity too much to appear to feel it, calmly enquired, if the decree extended to deprive them of *their needles* also. Her Majesty was apparently inclined to have added something more, but, on a sign from madam Elizabeth she desisted.

"At six o'clock yesterday evening the charges exhibked against Louis XVI. were read in the Convention. The principal articles are as follows:

1. The interruption of the proceedings of the National Constituent Assembly on the 10th of June 1789.
2. The calling in of foreign troops.
3. The insurrection of Jalès.
4. The massacre at Nancy.
5. The corruption of the members of the Legislature.
6. The flight of Louis to Varennes.
7. His protest to the Foreign Courts against the restrictions on the sovereignty.
8. His paying, correspondence with, and encouraging the Emigrants.
9. The massacre in the Champ de Mars.
10. The orders given at the Thuilleries on the 10th of August to fire upon the people.

"The guards at all the ports have been quadrupled and all the inhabitants are invited to repair to their respective sections.

"The unfortunate Monarch is to be brought to the bar at 11 o'clock to-morrow morning.

"Thirty members of the Council general are to surround the carriage in which the *ci-devant* King is to repair to the Convention.

"The mayor is to sit by his side, and the procureur and secretary of the commune are to be placed opposite him.

"Numerous patroles are to parade the city in all possible directions.

"General Anselm's van guard has gained a victory over the troops of the King of Sardinia, and taken possession of their camp. The prisoners amounted to no more than thirty.

"M. Egalité (M. d' Orleans), published on Monday last a Proclamation, declaring, that he for ever renounced all title and claim to Royalty."

PARLIAMENTARY INTELLIGENCE.

HOUSE of LORDS.

THURSDAY, Dec. 13.

THEIR Lordships met this day, in obedience to Proclamation; and at about half past two his Majesty came down to the house, and having taken his seat upon the Throne, Sir, Francis Molyneux was sent down to the Commons to require their attendance; the Speaker and several of the members shortly after appeared at the bar, when his Majesty was pleased to make the following most Gracious SPEECH:

"MY LORDS AND GENTLEMEN,

"HAVING judged necessary to embody a part of the militia of this kingdom, I have in pursuance of the provisions of the law, called you together within the time limited for this purpose; and it is on every account a great satisfaction to me to meet the Parliament at this conjuncture.

"I should have been happy if I could have announced to you the secure and undisturbed countenance of all the blessings which my subjects have derived from a state of tranquility; but events have recently occurred, which require our united vigilence and exertion, in order to preserve the advantages which we have hitherto enjoyed.

"The seditious practices which had been in a great measure, checked by your firm and explicit declaration in the last session, and in the general concurrence of my people in the same sentiments, have of late been more openly renewed and with increased activity.

"A spirit of tumult and disorder (the natural consequence of such practices) has shewn itself in acts of riot and insurrection, which required the interposition of a military force in support of the Civil Magistrate; the Industry employed to excite discontent on various pretexts, and in different parts of the kingdom, has appeared to proceed from a design to attempt the destruction of our happy Constitution, and the subversion of all order and government; and this design has evidently been purfued in connection and concert with persons in foreign countries.

"I have carefully observed, a strict neutrality in the present war on the Continent; and have uniformly abstained from any interference with respect to the internal affairs of France; but it is impossible for me to see, without the most serious uneasiness, the strong and encreasing indications which have appeared there of an intention to excite disturbances in other countries, to disregard the rights of neutral nations, and to pursue views of conquest and aggrandizement, as well as to adopt towards my allies the States General, who had observed the same neutrality with myself, measures which are neither conformable to the law of nations, nor the positive stipulations of existing treaties. Under all these circumstances, I have felt it my indispensable duty to have recourse to those means of prevention, and internal defence, with which I am entrusted by law; and I have also thought it right to take steps for making some augmentation of my naval and military force; being perfuaded that these exertions are necessary in the present state of affairs, and are best calculated both to maintain internal tranquility, and to render a firm and temporate conduct effectual for preserving the blessings of peace.

"Nothing will be neglected on my part that can contribute to that important object, consistently with the security of my kingdom, and with the faithful performance of engagements which we are bound equally by interest and honor to fulfil.

"GENTLEMEN OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS,

"I have ordered the estimates for the ensuing year to be laid before you, and I have no doubt that you will be ready to make a due provision for the several branches of the public service.

"You will certainly join with me in lamenting any necessity for extraordinary expences, which may for a time prevent the application of additional sums beyond those which are already annually appropriated to the reduction of the public debt, or retard the relief which my subjects might have derived from a further diminution of taxes.

"But I am confident you will feel, that those great ends will ultimately be best promoted by such exertions as are necessary for our present and future safety and tranquility.

"And it is a great consolation for Me to reflect, that you will find ample resources for effectually defraying the expence of vigorous preparations, from the excess of the actual revenue beyond the ordinary expenditure.

"MY LORDS AND GENTLEMEN,

"I have great pleasure in acquainting you, that the brilliant success of the British arms in India, under the able conduct of the Marquis Cornwallis, have led to the termination of the war, by an advantageous and honorable peace, the terms of which are peculiarly satisfactory to Me, from their tendency to secure the future tranquility of the British Dominions in that part of the world.

"Your attention will now naturally be directed to the taking such measures for the future government of those valuable possessions, as shall appear from experience and full consideration, most likely to provide for their internal prosperity, and to secure the important advantages which may be derived from thence to the commerce and revenue of this country.

"I am perfuaded that it will be the object of your immediate consideration, to adopt such measures as may be necessary, under the present circumstances, for enforcing obedience to the laws, and for repressing every attempt to disturb the peace and tranquility of these kingdoms.

"You will be sensible how much depends on the result of your deliberations; and your uniform conduct is the best pledge, that nothing will be wanting on your part which can contribute to the present security and permanent advantage of the country.

"I retain a deep and unalterable sense of the repeated proofs which I have received of your cordial and affectionate attachment to me; and I place an entire reliance on the continuance of those sentiments, as well as on your firm determination to defend and maintain that constitution which has so long promoted the happiness of every class of my subjects.

"In endeavouring to preserve, and to transmit to posterity, the inestimable blessings which, under the favor of Providence, you have yourselves experienced, you may be assured of my zealous and cordial co-operation; and our joint efforts will, I doubt not, be rendered compleatly effectual, by the decided support of a free and loyal people."

HOUSE of COMMONS,

Friday, December 14.

Mr. FOX rose to move an amendment expressive of *the great concern the House felt at the probable interruption of tranquility and strongly recommending, if it were possible, that a negociation should precede a rupture with France.* Able, he said, as the debates had been on both sides the preceeding evening, he remained unconvinced of the necessity of the unanimity on this occasion that had been so much insisted on. Gentlemen, in particular, who had blamed the tardy conduct of administration, as to the preparations of the country, should recollect the inconsistence they would betray in voting for that address, that praised the neutrality of ministers as a measure highly prudent. Many thought ministers had done too much, some thought they had done too little, but among many conflicting degrees of these opinions unanimity was clearly discoverable in this—all condemned the conduct of Ministers.

Should he be so unfortunate as to fail in this amendment, he declared his intention of making a specific motion for the purpose of acknowledging the republic of France, and entering into negociation with her on the Scheldt. Had we, he said acknowledged the Republic long ago, we might have averted many evils to that country, and to other nations—perhaps we might have saved that Royal blood which possibly was now streaming from the axe of injustice and impolicy, and which would cast a stain upon the cause of France that never can be effaced. He had been blamed for mentioning Ireland last night, as irrelevant to the affairs of this country; but he contended, when a nation was about engaging in war, every connection and dependance was to be adverted to, as well as the internal part of the state. He then took a particular view of the condition of Ireland and Scotland, which he represented as very precarious, from the dissatisfaction that existed there among numerous classes of the people. The foreign allies he represented as likewise not much to be depended on.—Prussia, if we might judge from its conduct to Poland, and to Austria in the invasion of France, could not be reckoned a very warm or very stanch friend. The internal state of Holland was such, that the balance of her alliance might be found in direct much against us. He had a right he said, to argue *by analogies* from what had been laid down on the opposite side, namely, the disaffection of the people and danger of our internal state. He, for one, did not believe that danger—but how were those about to act who did believe it? The aggrandizement of France he could not deny might be dangerous to this country, but justice should precede policy. We should first negociate; then, if Justice could not be obtained, we should have a right to arm—and however disadvantageous it might be to this country and however ill prepared we might be from the nature of our alliance, yet unanimity and zeal would, from the justice of our cause, supply every defect.

Mr. SHERIDAN seconded the amendment.

Mr. BURKE declared, that at the present crisis, he was of opinion that the House ought to deliberate in the true deliberative mood, uninfluenced by prejudices, unwarped by passions. He confessed that he was much alarmed when he entered the house yesterday—But that alarm was increased in a tenfold degree after the developement of the sentiments of Mr. Fox. They were sentiments dangerous to the peace, and inimical to the prosperity of the country——they were sentiments which would tend to produce the consequences which they mean to avert. The first position with which Mr. Fox had set out was, that it might possibly be necessary for the country to enter into a war with France. Acknowledging however this possible case, the right Hon. Gentleman, immediately afterwards had proceeded to inveigh against every one of our allies on the continent. After this *conciliating* mode of reasoning, he next had entered into a view of the domestic situation of the country, which he had declared to be replete with discontent, disaffected and rotten. The King of Prussia he had treated lightly, and with regard to the Emperor, he affected to consider him as the aggressor against France. Stained with crimes, blasting and damning all the courts of Europe, ought France to be acknowledged? Ought the to be acknowledged "without waiting" in the words of Hamlet, "for the whetting of the axe?" Ought the to be acknowledged in the teeth of all her decrees of universal hatred to monarchies and in the teeth of the sentimission of regicide? Oh! if the were, the nation might depend upon it, that the murder of the King of France would only be preliminary to the murder of the King of England. The right honorable gentleman had complained of his invectives against characters. For this invective, he assured him, he had ample reason and ample cause. The present Republic of France differed in its formation from all former Republic's whatever. No arguments that had been applied to them could be applied to this. Possibly Mr. Fox might with that they did. He might reply, as a learned Searjeant in a court of Justice replied, when enformed by the Judge that his reasoning did not apply to the case—"No, my Lord" he answered, "I with it did."

Mr. BURKE proceeded to declare, that as soon as Great Britain acknowledged France, from that moment, rebus extantibus, she must bow the neck to that country. This was a consequence which he insisted would be the result of such an acknowledgement. In her system of conduct, France, had followed the conduct of Mahomet, who, affecting to preach peace carried his Koran in one hand and his sword in the other, to punish all who would not believe him. Thus acted the French Republic. It published a declaration of the Rights of Men, and then propagated them by the sword.—With regard to a War with France he asserted that war had already been declared by that country against this, by the promulgation of their decrees against all the governments of Europe.

Mr. Fox in explanation said he was sorry again to trouble the House, but there was one or two things started by the right honorable gentleman, which, whether they were meant to misrepresent what he had said or not, though he rather believed it proceeded from mirake, it was necessary for him to answer. It might seem from the right honorable gentleman's speech, that he, Mr. Fox, had in his speech admired and applauded the French Constitution as worthy of imitation, but that he never did what he had said and the House must have understood it so, for that is was proper to negociate with France; and even admitting that the constitution of that country was bad, still the argument he had used would apply and to treat with France would be a proper measure for this country to adopt. What the right honourable gentleman had said on that point, he must therefore consider as declamation, and a with to shew the powers of eloquence he possessed, for he could not believe it was meant to decry his doctrines, and render them unworthy the attention of the House. Much had been said of his love of Republicanism—On this he was afraid that he had almost tired the house with guarding them against such a supposition as that he wished to be Republicanism in this country. But the right honourable gentleman had gone a great length indeed, when he said that his propositing that a minister should be for this country to France was a prelude to murdering the king of England. The right honorable gentleman must have been aware that he had often been accused of want of loyalty to his sovereign, which had generally been at times when he had joined in the as an illegal impropriety of conduct. If I see the different sexguments and principles of the right honorable gentleman, I know something wrong has happenman. It had likewise been said that a certain author was often quoted—It might be so, and it was because my own conduct, to investigate, if possible, how parts of the town, I know something wrong has happenfar I have been instrumental in making this collection. The motives of their conduct, may possibly be questionable; but this we have no business with—it is the effects, we are looking after—Why do we, the next

was foul—he had nor said, or implied disloyalty to the right honourable gentleman, but had asserted what he was convinced of, that if the measure proposed by that right Hon. Gentleman should be adopted, its effects would lead to the destruction of the King.

Mr. Yorke was astonished at the opposition made to the address, for the purpose of weakening the Executive Power, at a time when the country was threatened by sedition within, and by insult without: But though eloquence and abilities might be found on the other side of the House, he would not look there for patriotism, moderation or candor. He was against the amendment.

Mr. Adam said, if by moderation was meant treachery to the country, and by candor, carelessness to its concerns, neither moderation or candor, or patriotism who to be found on his side of the House, or to be found in the respectable fifty who formed the minority of yesterday. He deprecated the war, censured the mode of calling the Parliament, and concluded by declaring himself for the amendment.

Earl Clarysort spoke at some length, and strongly recommended to the attention of Government the situation and claims of the Roman Catholics in Ireland, which had been frequently introduced into the debate. He thought, that if we must go to war, it was proper that unanimity should prevail, and therefore it became necessary to attend particularly to the wishes and happiness of that country.

Mr. Secretary Dundas replied to Mr. Fox's speech, which he thought consisted chiefly of an attack upon administration whom he defended, and then took notice first of what had been urged respecting Ireland; arguing that whatever their claims or situation might be, the consideration and discussion ought to originate with their own Parliament, before they could be taken up with propriety in this country; and then proceeded to enlarge upon the impropriety of Ministers interfering with the internal affairs of France, which he had considered to be the opinion of the Right Hon. Gentleman till then.

Mr. Powis, said, he was sorry to rise on this occasion as it was to controvert the doctrines of a gentleman (Mr. Fox) he much esteemed. It was in his power to render most essential service to his country—instead of which, it was his own opinion that the Hon. Gentleman's speech tended to alienate the minds of the people against the government. He seemed to have some object which was not yet avowed; that there was something which he thought ought to be done and was not done. He wished Mr. Fox would explain his opinion openly and without disguise. Was it that he wished to negociate with France? But with whom? Did he wish to send thither an Ambassador from the King, when the Convention has proscribed all Kings on the earth? He trusted this country was not so depressed, but that if France intended to harm us, we could defend ourselves and resent the insult.

Mr. Fox complained of the manner in which Mr. Powis had brought forward this question—He should, however, fairly answer it. He meant nothing more than the words in the amendment expressed.

Mr. Wilberforce concluded the debate.

Mr. Fox's amendment was then put, and negatived without a division.——Adjourned to 12 o'clock.

We understand Mr. Fox is to propose sending an agent from our government to Paris, and to acknowledge the French Republic.

For the HAMPSHIRE GAZETTE.

The TALKER.——No. II.

THE organ, and faculty of speech was given us, for the most noble, and important purposes. That they may be prostituted, I will not deny; but dont let us, because this is the case, be afraid to talk. I mean to talk and write, until I am satisfied, unless the good folks should sooner talk me out of my intentions. I believe folks talking freely, canvasing characters and measures, has a very beneficial influence upon all orders and classes of people, and is the chief regulator of the great, and little world—How often do those of the highest station take various methods to discover what folks talk about them? Why is this the case?—because all ranks of people know they must bow to the public opinion. No one is excepted—why should they be? no person but has failings; few without their vices, which are cognizable before the talking societies in every town. These societies, composed of either, or both sexes, are the grand tribunal before whose bar, every character is arraigned, and talk't about—best it should be so—vice in its various forms, is in this way brow-beaten—every individual is on his guard, and knows if he has been faulty, that his neighbour has heard of it, & talk't about it—Why are most people so fecret in their vices?—not so much because they fear their maker, to whom the darkness and the light are alike; not because they stand in awe of human laws, but because they fear they shall be brot to gaisly by the grand inquest, become the topic of common conversation, and exposed to public derision—Few people can with the force of ridicule, or yield to neglect. I feel a certain degree of pleasure that even in this day of declension, there are a little number still left, who appear to have the good of their neighbour so much at heart, that they feel an obligation to canvas every action of their life. The omnificency of these talking, tatling clubs, unveil the very secerts of families, and are peculiarly useful in directing the economy of every House—Where I know all my affairs will be talked about, and not one, even the most private transaction of my life escape notice, it certainly must have a mighty influence on my behavior, and deter me from the such impropriety of conduct. If I see the different sexfly all in a hurry, passing and repassing from the various houses, I know something wrong has happened, and begin immediately to recollect myself, and examine my own conduct, to investigate, if possible, how

The motives of their conduct, may possibly be questionable; but this we have no business with—it is the effects, we are looking after—Why do we, the next morning, if we meet a neighbor, after the usual salutation, enquire what have you new? does not the very question suggest a degree of anxiety, & fear, that something over night has been discovered respecting ourselves, that we wish kept secret? If this is not the case, we wish to know what of the failings of our neighbour has been found out, and talked about—if we make a discovery of this sort, do we not under the influence of a benevolent temper of soul, grow impatient to communicate it, and talk about it, with the first person we meet, and before noon the intelligence is diffused thro' the whole town? Take heed my friends, every word and action is cauvassed—not always in the ballances of impartiality; but perhaps, *sometimes* on the narrow scale of envy & malevolence—no matter the effect is the same, be thankful for the institution, fo promotive of peace, and harmony in neighbourhoods—is useful to deter from vice in every form, and induce to every virtuous action.

Proceedings of the General Court.

HOUSE of REPRESENTATIVES.

THURSDAY, Feb. 7.

A BILL for prolonging the time for the proprietors of Esser Merrimack Bridge receiving the toll thereof, was read, and after debate, it was voted to allow them 50 years.

The Committee appointed to consider the propriety of the Commonwealth being interested in the Union Bank, reported a bill in favour thereof. [400,000 dollars is mentioned in this bill, as a subscription on the part of this State.]

FRIDAY, Feb. 8.

The House assigned Tuesday next, 11 o'clock to take into consideration a Resolve for districting the Commonwealth for the choice of Federal Representatives.

A Resolve for distributing the Laws of this Commonwealth, to the several States in the Union, and for procuring their's in return. Read and passed. Sent up for concurrence.

SATURDAY, Feb. 9.

An engross'd bill for admitting Inhabitants of Towns and certain other corporations, to be Witnesses as well for as against such Towns and Corporations in Suits at Law—was read and pass'd to be enacted.

A petition of *Daniel Shays*, praying to be restored to the right of Citizenship, was read and committed.

A state of the Treasury was read, and committed to the Committee appointed to inquire into the state of the Union Bank.

MONDAY, Feb. 11.

A bill rendering attachments valid in certain cases, was read first time, and Thursday next, 11 o'clock, assigned for a second reading.

TUESDAY, Feb. 12.

Agreeable to assignment, the House proceeded to the consideration of the Resolve for repealing part of a Resolve, districting the Commonwealth, for the choice of Federal representatives, and after a lengthy debate, the House non-concurred the Resolution, 160 members present, 5 in favour of the concurrence, and 155 against it.

A report of the Committee on the Valuation came down from the Hon. Senate, reporting progress, and asked leave to sit again, which was granted, read and concurred.

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 13.

Several petitions were read and committed.

The House took into consideration a bill, in addition to an Act, intitled, "An Act to incorporate sundry persons by the name of the President and Directors of the Union Bank," after some debate, the further consideration was postponed to 3 o'clock. Adjourned.

AFTERNOON.

The House took into consideration the bill in addition to an act, intitled, "an act to incorporate sundry persons by the name of the President and Directors of the Union Bank; after a lengthy debate, the question being taken, whether the Commonwealth should subscribe to the Union Bank, it passed in the affirmative—179 the whole number; 115 for the bill, 64 against it.

THURSDAY, Feb. 14.

A committee was chosen to revise the Law relative to the Duty of Assessors, and to report any alterations that may be thought necessary therein.

Ordered, That Mr. FISK, Mr. BARNES, and Mr. HALL, be a committee to consider the expediency of making any alterations in that part of the Resolve for dividing the Commonwealth into Districts for the choice of Federal Representatives, which respects the returning the votes from the several towns and report.

FRIDAY, Feb. 15.

The House again took up the Union Bank Bill, which after some debate passed to a third reading, and on the question, Shall the Bill pass? It was determined by yeas and nays, as follows: yeas 114; nays 64.

SATURDAY, Feb. 16.

A Petition of the Proprietors of the Glass Manufactory, praying aid from Government, was read and committed.

MONDAY, Feb. 18.

A great number of private petitions on various subjects were read and committed.

TUESDAY, Feb. 19.

A message having been received from the Senate, informing the House that they had come to the choice of a Federal Senator, and that the Hon. CALEB STRONG, Esq. was chosen, and sent down for concurrence. The House accordingly assigned this day for that purpose. The votes being given in, were 185 —93 making a choice—CHARLES JARVIS, Esq. had 95 and was chosen, and sent up to the Senate for their concurrence. The Senate, we are told, have assigned Friday next, to take up the business.

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 20.

THEATRE.

The Memorial and Remonstrance of the town of Boston, on the subject of the Law prohibiting Stage Plays, Interludes, and other Theatrical Entertainments, was read and committed to Mr. IVES, Mr. GARDNER, and Mr. UPTON.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 22.

Last Sunday evening a citizen in the lower part of Penn Street, observed a woman carrying a bucket of water towards a neighbor house, at an unusal hour; which induced him to follow her, when to his great astonishment and horror, he heard the cries of an infant, and immediately supposing the woman had an intention of throwing the water on the child to smother the cries, he seized and prevented her. He then took proper means to have the child taken from its dreadful situation, and it was brought out alive, without having received any material injury. The woman was soon after examined, who had been suspected of having perpetrated this inhuman action; but she stood out stiffly to deny any agency in the whole of the same.

PORTLAND, Feb. 14.

Saturday night last the Dwelling house of Mr. Samuel Bockman of Falmouth, took fire, and was consumed —Two children were burnt in the house, one a child of Mr. Buckman; the other a child of Mr. Grover of that town—Two men jumped from the chamber window in which the children were, but did not think of them until they were out when it was too late to return.—The house was supposed to take fire by reason of a broom which a negro had used the night before in sweeping the hearth. We hear Mr. Buckman saved but little of his property.

NORTHAMPTON, Feb. 25.

The Duke of Brunswick it is said is thanked for his services by the King of Prussia, but informed at the same time, *that they are no longer wanted.*

In the late choice of Federal Representatives to Congress for this District, as given in on the 24th ult. the Hon. WILLIAM LYMAN had 2036 votes for the County, and SAMUEL LYMAN, 1675.

For the District at large.

S. LYMAN had 2203 and D. FOSTER 1564.

The Supreme Executive has fixed on Monday the 16th April next, for the inhabitants to give in their votes for Representatives to Congress in those districts where no choice has been made.

Locks and Canals.

THE *Proprietors of Locks and Canals on Connecticut River, want to employ 22 CARPENTERS, and 75 LABOURERS, for six months, the ensuing season, to begin their operations about the 20th of April next.—All persons who wish to engage in a work of such public utility, may be assured of good wages in Cash, and are requested to call on either of the subscribers, who are authorized to make contracts for that purpose.*

JONATHAN DWIGHT,
JOHN WILLIAMS,
BENT. PRESCOTT,
} *Directors.*

Northampton, Feb. 26, 1793.

ROBERT BRECK, & SON,

HVAE just received a good assortment of

IRON HOLLOW WARE,

necessary for family use, which they will sell low for Cash. Produce taken as usual.

They give SEVEN-PENCE ½ per pound for good

FLAX.

N. B. A quantity of 5 pail kettles, proper for making Sugar.

Northampton, February 5, 1793.

All Persons indebted to the

subscriber are hereby requested to settle the same with him, on or before the 10th day of April next, as he is about to remove from this place.

ROGER WING.

Williamsburgh, February 25, 1793.

RAN away from the Subscriber, the 22d of January, an indented boy, named *Amos Broad*, about 18 years of age. Whoever will take up said boy and return him to me, shall have *five Dollars* reward.

BENJAMIN A. EDWARDS.

Northampton, Feb. 25, 1793.

THE Partnership of HUNT and RAY, is by mutual consent this day dissolved. All persons indebted are requested to make immediate payment, to

M. HUNT.

Sunderland, Feb. 20, 1793.

The Partnership of MAY and

BODMAN, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.—All persons indebted to said Partnership, are desired to make immediate payment, to

JOSEPH BODMAN, jun.
or,
CALEB MAY.

Williamsburgh, Feb. 20, 1793.

WANTED,

A NUMBER of able bodied men to labor at the town of *Patterson*, in the state of *New York*.—All industrious, sober men, whose curiosity leads them to see the greatest manufacture going on in America. An opportunity now offers for them to visit that country where they will receive good wages in CASH, for terms inquire of QUARTUS MORGAN, of West-Springfield, where constant attendance will be given.

QUARTUS MORGAN.

N. B. The men to be ready to march from Landlord Stebbin's in West-Springfield by the 20 of next Month.

West-Springfield, Feb. 10, 1793.

CASH GIVEN FOR CLEAN COTTON AND LINEN RAGS, AT THIS OFFICE.

FOR THE HAMPSHIRE GAZETTE.

Mr. Butler,

Some people are very fond of reading the Speeches of great men, to gratify them I send the speech of a great northern personage in rhyme, which if you will publish you'l oblige a Customer.

THE clock struck eleven in the morn,
They hast'ned in and all were sworn;
The Usher with his black pole came,
And call'd them in the BASHAW's name.
Who mounted on a throne of state,
Beneath a can'py very great:
The council next somewhat below,
Decently seated in a row;
The BASHAW rising from his breech,
Put on his specs and read this—SPEECH:

"Know Gentlemen, an act of grace,
"Allows your meeting in this place,
"The usage of that Parliament,
"Well known to be omnipotent.
"Now you're assembled in this shape,
"Some of their customs you may ape;
"You are themselves in miniature,
"And your own Speaker may procure.
"I condescend beyond all measure,
"To let you know my royal pleasure:
"That you should to your House repair,
"And hammar out a Speaker there;
"With care seek out the best you can,
"In three days time make out your man:
"On Thursday next, at twelve o'clock,
"You one and all must hither flock;
"Produce the man that hath your voice,
"Perhaps I may approve your choice,
"And't let you know I'll condescend,
"Why you are call'd, and for what end.

LONDON.

Extract of a letter from Paris, December 14.

"When the mayor and the Secretary ascended to the apartment of the late Monarch, the latter read to him from the decree of the convention passed on the 6th instant. "Louis Capet shall be conducted to the bar of the Convention, to answer such questions as may be put to him." The Mayor then asked him if he would go down stairs; at first he seemed to hesitate a little, and said, "My name is not Louis Capet; that was the name of my ancestors, but I was never called so. However this is the consequence of the violent treatment I have experienced for four months past." The Mayor made no reply; and having again asked him to descend, he immediately complied. When he got into the carriage he was perfectly silent, and continued so almost during the whole way. When his examination was finished in the Convention, he retired into the place where the deputations wait, and accepted a small croft of bread, observing that he had ate nothing that day—it was then five o'clock. Soon after he again got into the Mayor's carriage, and spoke very little during his return. The crowd that furrounded him, both in going and coming, was immense; but the soldiers maintained good order, and the citizens generally observed silence. On his return in the evening they were a little more riotous.

"The Council General have decreed, that Louis shall have no longer any communications with his family, and that the valet-de-chambre who attends him shall converse with no other person.

Thursday Noon.

"In the National Convention, this morning, an order was made, that the Minister for foreign affairs, should give orders to all the agents of the Republic in foreign parts, to give no more passports whatever. The Diplomatic committee are to make a report on the subject.

"Louis XVI. had intimated, that he had chosen for his counsel Target and Tronchet. This day Target refused to plead for the King, on account of his great age, and his republicanism.

"A Secretary then announced, that Lamoignon, Malesherbes, and Sourdat de Troyes, offered themselves as counsel for Louis. After a warm debate the Convention decreed, that commissioners should repair to the Temple, to give notice to Louis of the letters of those who offered themselves as his defenders, and of the refusal of Target; and that they should assure themselves of the definitive choice of Louis, and of the concurrence of the persons chosen.

"It was decreed also, that the Commission of Twenty-One should employ the utmost number of clerks possible to copy the vouchers, and to give copies forthwith to Louis.

"We have this day a letter from Dieppe, by which we learn, that they have there come to a strong declaration against Robespierre, and in favour of a fair and honourable trial of the King. I really begin to form some hopes that he will be saved."

It was on Saturday currently reported in the city, that the Queen of Portugal died on the 3d instant. The circumstances of her death were variously reported.

Extract of a letter from Paris, Dec. 15.

"Yesterday morning, a letter was received in the Jacobine Club, from the popular Society of Lyons, the purport of which was to demand, that Louis XVI. be condemned to death.—The Society ordered that this letter be printed.—It was also resolved, that they would protest against any other judgment relative to Louis than the sentence of death.

"In the National Convention this morning, the following question was discussed—How shall the copy of the acts relative to the trial of Louis XVI. be communicated to him and his Counsel, and by whom the originals be communicated to him, if he or his counsel should require it?

"It was decreed, That Commissioners chosen for that purpose out of the Commission of twenty-one, shall be charged to deliver copies of all acts and papers to Louis and his Counsel, and that even the original shall be shewn him in presence of the Commissioners.

"The next question that came before the Convention was what time shall be granted Louis Capet for his defence.

"The Assembly has decreed, that Louis Capet shall appear again at the Bar next Tuesday week.

"It is asserted that the Liegeois have determined to petition the Convention, for leave to be united to France as an 85th Department.

"It is also reported, that a large detachment of Dumourier's army is before Maestricht, and that a body of French troops has arrived at Aix-la-Chapelle.

"The resolution of the Council General to search, imprison, and administer an oath of secrecy to the Advocates employed in defence of Louis XVI. has been treated by the Convention with all that contempt which it so richly deserves."

FRANCE.

NATIONAL CONVENTION.

In the evening session of the 10th inst. Lindet, chairman of the committee appointed to draw up the act setting forth the charges against Louis the XVIth, presented by way of preliminary report, an historical recital of the conduct of the ci-devant King, since the commencement of the revolution. The act of accusation itself, however, not being ready, the Assembly adjourned till the next morning at eight o'clock, when it was to be read.

The morning of the next day (Tuesday) was consecrated to the discussion of this act, and the manner in which the questions were to be put, when it was resolved, that no series of particular questions should be put; but that the act of accusation should be divided into as many articles as it exhibited charges, to each of which the accused should be obliged to answer.

About two o'clock Louis XVIth was brought to the bar. The President interrogated him. He successively denied all the accusations, declaring that he had not the least knowledge of the projects and plans of conspiracy which they charged him with. He declined answering many other questions, such as those respecting the disorganization of the land and sea forces; the delays which were made with regard to the dispatch of the laws, relative both to the county of Aix, Avignon, &c. alledging that in these matters the constitution required the responsibility of the ministers only.

He was afterwards called on to acknowledge the pieces described in the act of accusation; namely the different memorials of Laporte, St. Priz, and Talon, signed with his name; and his letter to the bishop of Clermont. He disavowed them all, excepting some orders of payment to his ancient military houshold, dated 1791.

At his request, and after a very long debate, a counsel was allowed him; he is also to have copies of the different pieces. He was conducted back to the Temple about five o'clock.

Previous to the entrance of Louis into the Convention, the President addressed the members of it in the following terms:

"Representatives, you are now going to exercise the right of National Justice. You are responsible to all the citizens of the Republic for your conduct on this occasion. Europe observes you; History will collect your thoughts and actions; an incorruptable posterity will judge with inflexible severity: act therefore consistent with the new functions you are about to fill; let silence prevail, and let the dignity of your sessions convince the majesty of the French people. It is about to give by your organ an awful lesson to Kings, an example for the enfranchisement of nations."

He then addressed himself to the Tribunes. "The National Convention (says he) confide in your absolute devotion to your country, and in your respect for the representation of the people. Remember the awful silence which prevailed on the return of Louis from Varennes."

Louis afterwards entered the bar, followed by the Mayor, two municipal officers, and generals Santerre and Wittenkof; the guard remained without. A profound silence reigned on the occasion, when the President addressed himself to Louis as follows:

"Louis, the French Nation accuses you: The National Assembly decreed on the third of December, that you should be judged by it; on the 6th of December it decreed that you should be brought to this bar. The act will now be read which enumerates the charges now exhibited against you.—You may be seated."

Louis having seated himself, one of the Secretaries read the whole of the act, the President repeating each article, calling on Louis each time to answer the different charges it contained. He then continued as follows:

"Louis, the French people accuse you of having committed a number of crimes, to establish your tyranny on the ruins of their liberty. On the 20th of June 1789, you made an attempt on the sovereignty of the people, by suspending the Assembly of its representatives and violently expelling them from the place of their sessions. On the 23d of June you attempted to force the laws of the nation; you surrounded its representatives with troops; you presented them with two royal declarations subversive of all liberty, and ordered them to separate. We have your declarations, and the verbal process of the Assembly, as proofs.—What have you to say for yourself?

Louis. "There existed then no law to restrain my actions."

The President then went on, repeating every article of the charge one by one, and Louis replying to each, no person speaking during the whole time besides the President and Louis. When the President had finished, he addressed himself to the Convention, and informed them that the questions were all put, and then asked Louis if he had any thing to add. Louis replied he wished for a copy of the charges, and the pieces annexed to them, and the liberty to choose a counsel for his defence. The President after reading several letters, &c. which had passed between Louis and Laporte, St. Foix, and others, and hearing Louis's answers, desired the latter to retire into the hall of conference, and the Assembly would take his request into consideration. Louis accordingly retired. A long debate immediately ensued, at the conclusion of which the subsistence of the request of Louis was decreed almost unanimously. The session broke up at eight o'clock.

Extract of a letter from Madrid, dated Nov. 18.

"There are at least 5000 Emigrant Priests in this kingdom; and as many of them have not conducted themselves as they should have done, our court have published certain regulations as to their entrance into or continuance in this kingdom."

Letters from Brussels dated Dec. 5, say, that the citadels of Namur, and Antwerp have both surrendered, & the garrisons are made prisoners of war; that of the former consisted of 4000 men.

Two French frigates have passed upon the Scheldt, & conveyed the stores to Antwerp. The Dutch have protests against their passage, but did not attempt to oppose them by force. There are three English frigates also in the Scheldt; so that the question of peace or war may be soon brought to issue.

DUBLIN, December 4.

Yesterday morning the Catholic Delegates met at the Taylor's Hall, Backlane, to consult of the best mode of carrying into effect the measure for which they were chosen, which is nothing more than simply this: To prepare a petition to the Legislature, laying before them the humble request of all the Catholics of Ireland, praying, that in consequence of their tried loyalty and long continued uninterrupted good conduct, they may be admitted to the rank of citizens, and share in common with their countrymen, the advantages of the constitution.

Levi Shephard,

WANTS to contract for 50 fat HOGS, and a quantity of White Beans, for the Proprietors of Locks and Canals on Connecticut river.

Said Shephard gives 7d. per lb. for good well dressed FLAX, fuitable for the Duck Manufacture.

Northampton, Feb. 18, 1793.

Timber.

THE following list of white oak Timber is still wanting for the use of the Proprietors of Locks and Canalson Connecticut River, viz:

no. pieces.	length.	squared.		no. pieces.	length. squared		size
24	30	8	by 9	2	40	16 by 16	
7	10	8	9	2	30	8	16
40	35	8	9	20	35	16	16
2	30	18	24	8	35	14	14
2	30	18	18	2	50	14	14
2	25	12	18	40	16	8	8
6	16	12	18	40	20	8	8
80	20	6	12	4	20	18	18
4	30	12	18	12	20	12	12
4	20	12	12	4	30	12	12
2	10	12	12	20	30	10	10

Also 10,000 feet SLITWORK.

WHOEVER inclines to furnish the whole or any part of the above TIMBER, or both, is desired at the board way near Gaylord's mill, in Southadley, or any where on the bank of Connecticut river, between the board way aforesaid, & the mouth of Deerfield River, on or before the first day of May next, are requested to call on the subscriber, who is authorized by the said proprietors to make contracts for the same.

B. PRESCOTT.

N. B. Cash will be paid on delivery of the Timber.

Northampton, Feb. 18, 1793.

ALL persons indebted to, or who have any demands on the estate of Lieut. Lemuel Delano, late of Sunderland, deceased, are desired to call on the subscriber that their accounts may be adjusted.

WILLIAM DELANO, Executor.

Sunderland, Feb. 12, 1793.

NOTICE is hereby given to the non-resident proprietors of Land, lying in the town of Middlefield, County of Hampshire, that their Lands are Taxed in a Town Tax, for the years 1791—1792.

Committed to the Subscriber to collect.

And are as follows, viz:

		No. acres.	£.	s.	d.
For 1791					
Col. John Robertson,		100	1	9	
Thomas Martin,		90	1	8	1
No. of Lots—	198	100	1	9	
	141	100	1	9	
	42	41		7	11
	37	80	1	1	
3d. Division Lot,	32	52	1	1	1
	35	52	1	1	1
5th Division Lot	33	17		3	1
	58	88	1	1	
	61	50		7	1
For 1792.					
Col. John Robertson,		100	1	10	
Thomas Martin,		90	1	8	1
Daniel Bigelow.		47	1	10	
No. of Lots—	198	100	1	10	
	141	100	1	10	
	200	75	1	1	
	127	41	1	1	
	42	80	1	1	
	37	58	1	1	
3d Division,	32	17	1	1	
	38	52	1	1	1
	35	17	1	1	
5th division	33	88	1	1	
	58	50	1	1	

UNLESS said taxes are paid, on or before the first of March next, so much of said land will be sold at the House of Mr. Oliver Bliss, in said Middlefield, as shall be sufficient to discharge said Taxes, with interest and charges.

TIHEMAR PELTON, Collector.

Middlefield, Jan. 19, 1793.

Hampshire Gazette.

NORTHAMPTON, (*Massachusetts*) PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY WILLIAM BUTLER.

Vol. VII.] WEDNESDAY, MARCH 6, 1793. [NUMB. 340.

For the HAMPSHIRE GAZETTE.

IN the declaration of the Rights, of the inhabitants of Massachusetts, Art. XII. we read the following, viz: "No subject shall be held to answer for any crime, or offence, until the same is fully, and plainly, substantially and formally described to him, or be compelled to accuse or furnish evidence against himself. And every subject, shall have a right to produce all proof that may be favourable to him, to meet the witness face to face, and to be fully heard in his defence, by himself, or his counsel at his election. And no subject shall be arrested, imprisoned, despoiled, or deprived of property, immunities, or privileges, put out of the protection of the law, exiled, or deprived of his life, liberty or estate, but by the judgment of his peers, or the laws of the land. And the legislature shall not make any law, that shall subject any person to a capital or infamous punishment (except for the government of the army or navy) without trial by jury." The object of this declaration, is to secure to every individual, a just and impartial trial by Jury, without subjecting him to the malicious designs of his enemies, and the tyranny of those who would with to punish him, in any circumstances whatever, without giving him an opportunity to produce his witnesses, procure his counsel, or prevent his free access to the administration of Justice. While the good people of this Commonwealth read this article in the Constitution, they imagine the privilege of being tried by their peers and laws of the land, is beyond all doubt secured to them. That no one at any time, or in any emergency, shall suffer an ignominious punishment, either by the lash or any otherway, in violation of those rights which the the God of nature has given him, and of which to the world we as a people have made declaration. But it is real blindness that affords this security to the people. For these rights are frequently violated in view of the people, and in presence of the magistrates. Are they not violated, when freemen are flogged, and drawn to the post and whipped on the naked back, without trial, in presence of a multitude of Spectators called together to see such punishment? What my countrymen, if a gentleman should fail in his business by some unavoidable misfortune, and be cast into prison, and while he is thus secluded from his family and friends, and should he attempt to obtain his liberty, that he might visit those who are dearer to him than any thing on the earth, and in this attempt should be detected: is it not a violation of his natural rights, when for this small offence he is drawn up to the grates in the gaol, and there whiped on the naked back, as many stripes as the arbitrary disposition of a Sheriff may dictate? Or as it was said of the enthusiastic Jacobites in Paris, without even a mock trial? Is this my countrymen, agreeable to our declaration of rights, that any individual in society (however unfortunate he may have been) shall be judged, condemned, and whipped, by one man who has no authority to do it, but proceeds contrary to the laws, and gives not the least opportunity for defence? Compare this with our Constitution. Does this arbitrary judge give the criminal an opportunity to procure his counsel and produce all proof that may be favourable to him? Is he fully heard in his defence? Surely not! He is rather subject (and so we all are who are liable to imprisonment) to be drawn up immediately to the grates, upon the bare assertion of *one man* and there ignominiously whipped without trial & *contrary* to the laws of the land—Yes, without a mock trial! And to add to the ignominy of the punishment, many of the rabble and others are invited, by this officer and judge, to see him lay bare the backs of freemen, spill their blood and commit violence on the rights of every man; I say every man, because where the rights of an individual are violated, the rights of *all* are essentially, invaded—Would you (my Countrymen) if one of you by misfortune should be cast into prison, and should attempt to obtain your liberty, would you for this small offence submit to the mercy of one man, and let his prejudice against you or his passion be the sole standard by which you are to be punished? And if he will for fifpes, will you, *ought you*, to receive them? No! you are a freeman, you may claim a fair and impartial trial. No man can invade those rights of yours—You are supposed to be innocent until your peers by you are guilty, and whoever strikes you does it at his peril; for if you had murdered a man, no one person can punish you in any manner until it is made evident and declared by a jury that you are guilty. There is not a man in this land of liberty, who is impowered to punish a freeable to his own will, any member of the community. There was no great judgment or foresight necessary in the framers of our constitution, to discover the danger of trusting our lives or liberties in the hands of a single man! Nor have we now any reason to expect justice administered in all instances by one imperfect being. A single judge may have some particular prejudice against a criminal and when in a passion will punish him beyond his deserts. Perhaps there may be influences of outward or inward application of *spirits* by a single judge, by which his passion may be so inflamed as to endanger the life of the prisoner by excessive punishment. But notwithstanding all this provision which has been made to secure us against the arbitrary will of any sole judge, yet we are all liable (my countrymen) to this kind of punishment. It is possible you may be lodged in prison by the malice of an enemy, & then subject if you step awry, to be drawn up to the grates in the gaol and whipped as many stripes as shall satisfy the overseer, should it be three hundred stripes, and after all this be obliged to take your trial at the next Court, for the same misdemeanor. Here in fact the prisoner is twice punished for the same crime. Is not this a violation of the rights of freemen? Shall it be said that an American who has been long fighting to secure for himself and children a free access to the administration of justice, shall be, be twice condemned and twice punished for the same crime? Forbid it ye friends to liberty, and present such news circulating among our enemies, lest they rejoice at the inroads already made on our privileges. Perhaps it will be said that the common law of England will justify a Sheriff's chastising the prisoners. But what have we to do with the common law, in this case, when we have declared as a free people that we will have no such proceedings. That we have rights in this respect which were before allowed by the people of England, and of which no power on earth can legally deprive us. I presume it will be granted that whenever our constitution militates directly against the Common law of England, that the Constitution must be regarded and the common law in that respect of no *validity*. If this be not the case, where are the privileges of which we have so long boasted? For what have we fought and bled, but to secure to ourselves our natural rights, and establish a Constitution which shall triumph over every other law under heaven, nor be controuled by the tyrannical precedents of Britain? Blush then ye advocates for tyranny when ye speak of common law in this case! Such conduct can never be justified in a land of liberty on any principle. I do not intend by this to speak reproachfully of our present Sheriff, I very much respect the man. I suppose another Sheriff would conduct on the same principle, and for this reason do I write. If our rights are invaded in any degree, and no one makes opposition, the evil will be encreasing continually, and posterity unreasonably conclude, that our declaration of rights has been disregarded, and our constitution controuled by English precedents. I believe this practice of our Sheriffs to be a relick of the old British government prior to the revolution. I pray them for its immediate destruction. It has already been so long the practice that the people are not moved when they hear of it, nor is the Sheriff convinced but that he is performing his duty. The Justices of the Peace in this Commonwealth have such a veneration for the laws and the constitution that they will not (perhaps dare not) whip a man even two stripes, after having given him a fair and impartial trial agreeable to the laws of the Commonwealth. Yet our Sheriff of his own authority will bind and chastise a freeman according to his own pleasure, without the appearance of a trial, and no one moves his tongue, against such proceedings. His Excellency the Governor in his late speech to the legislature had the following observations:

"It may be well worthy of your attention to investigate the question, whether the infamous punishment of the public whipping-post so frequently administered in this government is the best means to prevent the commission of crimes, or absolutely necessary to the good order of government or to the security of the people. It is an indignity to *human nature* and can have but little tendency to reclaim the sufferer." What indeed! must have been his observations if he had fully known the manner in which many of our fellow citizens are treated? Lacerated not *agreeable* to the prefent laws, which he wishes to have amended in that respect, but *contrary* to the laws of nature and our country—without form or trial. If the supreme magistrate, thinks this kind of punishment when inflicted legally, *so great an indignity* that it requires the attention of the legislature: If our justices of the Peace, are not permitted to whip a man after a fair trial: In fine, if we are freemen, and as *such*, have a right to claim a fair and equitable trial, agreeable to the laws of our country: why do we permit the Sheriff to inflict this punishment arbitrarily, without trial or giving an opportunity for defence? If these practices are long suffered to continue, they will in a few years be established as law, for in this way it became law in England. On the same principle a man is now whipped, without trial, he may e'er long without trial, be hung on the gallows. We are surprized when we read of the conduct of despots. But surely there is no man on earth, more despotic, than he, who arbitrarily binds, strips and whips a freeman without trial. The punishment in itself is infamous, when inflicted legally, much more so when executed arbitrarily, and in presence of a multitude who are called in to see the sport—Why do ye, my countrymen, permit an individual to sport with the backs of freemen? And more! Why do you suffer your rights—your sacred rights to be violated by individuals? By these means have tyrants risen up and with a rod of iron ruled the people. If you with for this, only do as you have done, be perfectly silent, and you *shall* see your rights taken from you by little and little, until every Sheriff shall become a Bashaw, and scourge every freemen, until you shall all become very slaves, and fall profitrate at his arbitrary nod.

Be it far from me, to wish any criminal should go unpunished, but let it be done legally, and agreeable to the rights and privileges, of a free people.

DIOGENES.

For the HAMPSHIRE GAZETTE.

The LISTNER.——No. I.

Mr. TALKER.

THE LISTNER proposes a friendly correspondence with your dread highness; upon the same principle the Hibernian spoke well of the devil—Who said to a brother countryman by way of excuse, when reproved for it, "I love to keep friends on all sides, for I don't know whose hands I shall fall into."

While I love to hear you gabble, I dread the influence of your power. You may talk what you please—any thing and every thing, that is bad, about the vulgar or common people—My ears will itch, and I'll seem to hear it:—But be careful what you say concerning me, or any of the failings of our great men in office. If you should be so foolish, as to let your tongue run at large and abuse your sovereign's (public opinion) confidence, whose prime minister you are in the executive department; you will be in danger of being impeached for high crimes and misdemeanors, besides being prosecuted for seditious libels, and indicted upon the old British statute of being guilty of *scandalum Magnatum*.

These are friendly cautions, Mr. Talker.—'Tis true, you han't said any think that's very bad yet—but I fear you will. Pray be upon your guard—Mind, and talk nothing about me that shall wound my feelings—But perhaps I act out of Character—My business is not talking; but listening to, and reporting what I hear; therefore I break off—and shall listen with great attention to your *future Talks*.

LONDON, December 4.

YESTERDAY a board was held at the War Office, which *fat four hours*. The different officers belonging to the office were ordered into waiting. The 3d and 11th regiment of dragoons were ordered to aslemble on Honslow Heath, and five other regiments were also ordered to be within one hour's march of the metropolis.

On Saturday two Noblemen were, by order of the Secretary at War, discharged from his Majesty's service in the Military Department, they having signed their names to the Revolution Society.

A turbulent spirit prevails in many of our Northern provinces; for this purpose the militia forces have been called out in the counties of Cumberland, Durham, Northumberland, Westmoreland, and York. These forces have likewise been very properly called forth in Essex, Kent, Lincoln, Norfolk, and Suffolk, as being maritime counties.

The news from the Northern parts of the kingdom appear to be the most alarming. In Scotland there have been several insurrections, but of no other importance than that they shew the turbulent disposition of some people there. In Yorkshire, particularly at Sheffield, in Northumberland, and Durham, a spirit of riot has shewn itself. In imitation of the French, the general cry among these rioters, let us have a more equal division of property, for why should one man be richer than another?

The number of seditious Clubs in and about the metropolis has likewise become a serious evil. But such is the vigilance of Government, and so strong is the spirit of loyalty in the people to support the Constitution, that we have no reason to be under very great alarm.

During the week, upwards of 100 pieces of cannon were conveyed from Woolwich to the Tower; part are planted on the walls, and the remainder are ready, to be removed wherever they may be wanted. The Ditch, which furrounds the Tower, is cleaning, and is to be kept constantly filled with water. New gates are making to the principal entrance: and the whole is undergone an entire repair.

The Bank Guard is nightly to be reinforced with 50 additional men.

From the CONTINENTAL JOURNAL.

Mr. Printer,

IN a late excursion I made through the southern states, I was kindly entertained at the house of Col——, in——county——in the state of——. The morning after my arrival at his house, happening to be Sunday, the Colonel proposed to me to accompany him with his family to church, assuring me at the same time that their parson was a very entertaining preacher; and that both his subjects, and his sermons, were different from the hackneyed texts, and discourses, which we generally hear in places of public worship. I readily consented to my friend's proposal, and had no reason to repent it. The parson was a neat little man—His manner was graceful and pleasing. His text and ser-

mon were both of a piece, and full of original matter. I devoured every word of it, and upon my return to Col.——'s in the evening, sat down and committed the substance of it to writing, nearly I believe in his own words.—If you think the publication of it will amuse any of your readers, you are welcome to it from yours, &c.

A CUSTOMER.

ACCOUNT OF A CURIOUS SERMON.

And Rachel said unto Jacob, give me children or else I die, and Jacob's anger was kindled against Rachel."
Gen. xxx.—Part of the 1st and 2d verses.

FROM these words, my brethren, I shall beg leave to make a few observations, which may tend to unfold some new ideas of the female character.

The first remark that occurs is the unreasonableness and folly of Rachel's request to her husband. She asks for children as the condition of her life. "Give me children, says she, or else I die." Ah weak and inconsiderate woman!—Little didst thou know the dreadful connection that was established in the book of fate, between thy death and the birth of children. But heaven often curses human folly, by answering its prayers. Rachel's desires for increase of her family are gratified, but alas! Rachel knows only a short lived joy from this event. She dies in childbed with her second son. Her lovely boy drops from her breast—His smiling infancy, and prattling childhood afforded her no pleasure—For Rachel's remains have descended into the grave and mixed with the clods of the valley. A second remark that is suggested by the words of my text, is, that upon certain occasions, anger is a necessary passion, and that it may be exercised, with peculiar propriety, by husbands, when the folly of their wives requires it. Jacob was a man of uncommon dignity of character.—He was wife, prudent, and religious—and yet Jacob was *angry*. He was a fond and indulgent husband, and yet he was angry at *his wife*. For we read, that the anger of Jacob was kindled against Rachel. But let us examine further, and enquire in what manner Jacob discovers and gives vent to his anger. Does he stamp upon the floor, and call his wife by improper names? No. Does he drag her across the floor by the hair of her head, or threatened to throw her behind the fire? No. Does he pinch her—or kick her—or beat her with his fist?—No—for Jacob was a brave man, and never disgraced his character as a soldier by striking a woman. He rebukes his wife by reasoning with her. "Am I (says he) in God's stead, who hath withheld from thee the fruit of the womb."

Learn hence, ye husbands, from the example of Jacob, to treat your wives as reasonable creatures.—In this way only, you will not only reform them, but secure their perpetual esteem and affection for you.

We have beheld the end of Rachel, the wife of Jacob; but unhappily for mankind, her posterity did not die with her. There are Rachels still alive in every part of the world. While one cries out, give me children or else I die——there are hundred of her descendants, who cry out, give me *no more* children, or else I die. Not is this all—how many wives do we find, who urge the requests of their husbands, with the same powerful, and as they suppose, distressing argument. Give me says one, a new house or else I die—Give me says a second, another house-wench, or else I die—Give me, says a third, a weekly route, or else I die—Give me, says a fourth, a trip to the Virginia springs, or else I die—Give me, says a fifth a winter in New-York or Philadelphia, or else I die—Give me, says a sixth, a service of plate, or else I die.—Give me, says a seventh a set of china, or else I die—Give me, says an eighth, a new silk gown, or else I die—Give me, says a ninth —but I forbear for the day would fail me, should I attempt to enumerate all the instances of female folly and extravagance, which display themselves in a conjugal and domestic life.

I shall conclude with one remark, which, I hope, will be profitable to the ladies, who compose a part of my audience—and that is, that this kind of petulence never fail to cool the affections of husbands. Of all this we have a striking proof in the conduct of Jacob: we read, that his wife died on her journey with him to Ephrath. But we read of no marks of respects paid to her memory, by a splendid or even a decent funeral. We do not find Jacob secludes himself, even for a single day, from his ordinary pursuits, in order to mourn over her. We only read that he placed a pillar of stone over her grave—probably to prevent her rising from her grave, to tease him with ill humor—and hence probably may be derived, the origin of Tombstones.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 15.

Mr. Fox's Motion to send an Ambassador to recognize the FRENCH REPUBLIC.

MR. FOX said, he should not trouble the House for more than five minutes, the question having already been narrowed by the two preceeding days discussion, and it being nearly physically impossible for him to speak, from the indisposition he laboured under. His intention for making the motion he was about to submit to the House, was, that it might be entered on the Journals, for the purpose of shewing to the country, that an attempt had, on the first opportunity, been made by the Representatives of the people to avert the calamities of war by negociation. In doing this, he again begged he might not be misunderstood, and have it imputed to him that he meant thereby to express his approbation of any part of the proceedings of *France*, it was not his intention to give an opinion upon them, but to contend for the necessity of treating with the powers that are, whoever they may be, or in whatever manner they obtained those powers. He was ready to admit that this was not the best time that could have been taken for recognizing those powers; but that was not his fault, nor the fault of that house. This was the first opportunity afforded them to forward the measure, and the former it was adopted, the less remarkable it would be. He lamented that our Ambassador had ever been called from *Paris*; but as that was past, and could not be remedied, the sooner the nation recognized the existing powers of *France*, the wiser and better would be the measure; for which purpose he moved, "An address to his Majesty, that he would be graciously pleased to send an Ambassador to *France*, to treat with the Provisional Council, in whose hands, for the time being, the Executive powers of that nation were held."

MR. GREY, "I second the motion."

Lord SHEFFIELD, in great warmth, declared that it was impossible for any man, who was a friend to his country, to sit patiently and silently when such propositions were made to the house. His Lordship declared his astonishment that such a motion could have been made by the Right Hon. Gentleman with whom he had long acted; but he was now ashamed of the enthusiasm he had for him, and parted from him forever.—What! did the Rt. Hon. Gentleman think the British nation was, or did he wish to make the world think them, the most despicable wretches in the universe, the first to stoop, to cringe, to treat with a nation of cut-throats and robbers, with an assembly of vagabonds and assassins, not capable of controlling their own banditti! What the purposes of such motions were, he knew not, or where the consequences would end. If such motions were continued the same dreadful scenes might be acted in the British Empire; the most respectable, patriotic, and distinguished characters might be crammed into goals for the purposes of massacre: Women of the most elevated rank, honor and virtue, might be thrown into dungeons, and butchered for no other reason than the exertions of their fathers, their husbands, and friends, to serve their country! No;—Englishmen were not prepared for such scenes—the time was come for men to speak out—the country was endangered by a faction—every man in that House who regarded the Constitution, should now stand forward; he felt himself too much agitated to proceed, but would declare, that if he had given his assent to the amendment proposed by the Rt. Hon. Gentleman (Mr. Fox) on Thursday; to the amendment proposed yesterday * or to the motion now before the House, that he should have considered himself guilty of having supported three of the most wicked, the most dangerous propositions which the mind of man could devise.

Colonel STANLEY said, he had attended to all that had fallen from the Rt. Hon. Gentleman (Mr. Fox) for the three days with the utmost astonishment and indignation; the Rt. Hon. Gentleman had in the two former debates, denied what was evident to the whole nation, to every man who would open his eyes; the minds of the people, he could speak of that part of the country from whence he came, had been proposed by the exertions of the seditious, and they had been kept within bounds by that wisdom which had advised the late Proclamations issued by his Majesty; but by such speeches as he had heard, every good effect would be destroyed, for nothing could so soon drive the Kingdom into open insurrection as the speeches and propositions of the Rt. Hon. Gentleman and his friends; they had already excited a cry against tythes, and taxes, and even against monarchy itself; he dreaded the consequences. He had unfortunately been a spectator of the scenes in *Paris* on the boasted 10th of August, which bloodshed and misery were triumphant, when neither age nor sex were spared, and when all was at the mercy of a murderous and savage banditti. He felt alarmed for this country, and deprecated what might follow from the speeches of the other side of the House. He hoped the Rt. Hon. Gentleman might be prevailed on to withdraw his motion, for if the distempered part of the people once understood that there were men capable and ready to make and support such propositions, they would go into open insurrection, and shake the peace of the Empire. The time was come for him to withdraw his attachment from that Right Hon. Gentleman, as his duty to the public demanded it.

Mr. M. A. TAYLOR rose in support of the motion, and to declare that he subscribed implicity to every word that had fallen from his Right Hon. Gentleman (Mr. Fox) for these three days; and in so saying, he was not afraid to *go back to his confinements for their approbation of his conduct*, notwithstanding every paltry and mean exertion that government would make against him. He was as zealous as any man in support of the Constitution by Kings, Lords and Commons, but he was not an advocate for the maintenance of abuses; he was for a reasonable reform, for a reform.

(A call for Order! Order! Question! Question! indicated the Speaker to rise, and to beg that the Hon. Gentleman would confine himself to the question, which was not relative to reform.)

Mr. TAYLOR said, he felt himself as much in order, and speaking as much to the question, as those Gentlemen had, who had taken up the time of the house by reciting those dreadful events which happened in *Paris*, and which every man must as much regret as they could; but the correction of the Speaker was sufficient, and he should submit. War, he said, was at all times a great and an heavy calamity; but still greater, when to answer no one good purpose; and it had already been admitted that in a war with *France*, we had much to lose, and nothing to gain; why then were Gentlemen to be branded with opprobrious epithets, and to be held up to the country as its enemies, and as traitors, for endeavouring to avert the calamity: That was what his Right Hon. Friend had been guilty of; he had endeavoured by every gentle means, to avoid a war: He had done the same, and that successfully, when we were on the eve of a war with *Russia*; similar motives had actuated him; on the same grounds he flood; the welfare, the peace, and prosperity of the Empire; and those who supported him acted upon those grounds with him, and were not more destitute of honor, of principle, and character, than their detractors. The country was not in danger from the speeches of his Right Hon. friend, and of those who acted with him: but from the speeches of the other side of the house, for notwithstanding their assertions, there existed no room to fear the rising of mobs against the King, Lords and Commons; but two much to fear of the rising of loyal mobs, similar to those which had been seen at *Birmingham*, and which were now to be seen at *Manchester*. He considered the motives of the Right Hon. friend in withing the proposition before the House to be entered on the Journals, to be founded not only in wisdom, but in the future advantage of his country; for the time might come when the services of the Right Hon. gentleman might be necessary in the Cabinet, and his present conduct would render him the fittest, as he was the ablest man to treat with the new Government of *France*. His Right Hon. friend's exertions appeared to him best calculated to save and to serve his country; for that reason he had his attachment, and for that reason he most heartily assented to the motion on the table.

Mr. LOWDEN considered the motion to be an insidious attack on his Majesty's Ministers, and an improper interference in the exercise of the Executive Power.—When domestick traitors had joined with foreign foes, which junction all must see who were not wilfully blind, and it was time for every man not to waiver, by such propositions as the present, the Executive Power of the country, but to stand forward in its defence, and maintenance and support. The motion therefore had his decided negative.

Mr. GREY said, concurring as he did in his Right Hon. friend's sentiments, and having seconded his motion, he could not silently suffer the assertions which had been made, to pass by: It was not the speeches of his Right Hon. Friend that tended to stir up sedition, but the Proclamations lately issued;—they had caused that mischief which it was *meanly* pretended they had in part suppressed. To the Proclamations the lords had to look for those insurrections they had so much heard of, for no where else were they to be found: To these proclamations were to be fought reasons for involving the country in a war; the true reason and ground for which, his Right Hon. friend wished to display to posterity, by having the motion now on the table inserted in the records of the House. In support of the motion, reason and conviction had been advanced—against it, nothing but declamation and an appeal to the passions, which he was sorry to see have a weight, hurrying the house into measure which they, with the nation, might have too much reason long and bitterly to lament. A noble Lord had asked, "Will you treat with cut-throats and vagabonds?"—No; his Right Hon. Friend wished this Empire to treat with the existing Executive Power of a great and formidable nation, struggling for their liberties. It was not his fault, or the fault of his friends, that they were reduced to the necessity at this moment of proposing such a measure; no, it was the fault of others—it ought to have been done earlier; our Minister at *Paris* ought not to have quitted his post; had he staid there, and had he been instructed to treat with the Powers which held the government, that melancholy event which had perhaps already taken place, and which they all looked to with dread and with horror, as an act of outrageous cruelty, and injustice, might possibly have been prevented. But we might still treat; and what he wished, was not for the nation to creep and stoop, as a noble Lord had expressed himself, but to treat with them whilst yet we could treat with honor. If we do not now, events may compel us to creep and to crouch with those we have insulted with every disgraceful epithet, for a war more threatening to every interest, and even to the existence of the British Empire, he never saw or heard of.

It was contended, he said, that we were compelling to hazzard the war in faith of treaties:—God forbid that we should be liable to treaties! But if we were brought into such a risk by their maintenance, it wilfied to act by whom, and how? The character of the nation for its good faith and its honor, he said, his friends would to their last breath endeavor to maintain, but the character and honor of the nation had been blasted by his Majesty's present Ministers; they might have by vigilance, and with good faith averted the storm; for it would have been perfectly confident with our treaty to have endeavoured to prevail with our ally to concede in some part; before he agreed to the war, it must be shewn him that was done; the express article by which we were bound to maintain an exclusive right to the navigation of the *Scheldt*, must also be shewn to him, and it must be proved that remonstrances had not been justly answered upon this point before he would consent to war; if they were, he should lament, but not oppose it. His Majesty's Ministers ought, however, to be called on to shew that by timely negociations they had endeavoured to avert it, and that the country was brought into a situation which could not have been averted; but if it had been brought into that situation by negligence and incapacity, the House ought, in justice to their constituents, to bring his Majesty's Ministers to a severe account for their conduct. The present motion he supported, because he did not think it inconsistent with honor or our interest—for the benefit of both it had been brought forward by his Right Hon. friend, who had stood forth with all the manliness belonging to his great character, to stand in the gap to prevent that danger with which the Constitution was threatened by those who were rallying round the crown, or round the standard of republicanism; and in that gap his Right Hon. friend should not be left alone; for as long as he (Mr. GREY) had breath and strength remaining, he would fight by his side for the Constitution of the country, whilst those who were destroying it, though he professed an attachment to it, were leading its defenders and champions with the grossest calumnies.

The Hon. Mr. NORTH strenously and ably opposed the motion, which, is agreed to, would take all responsibility from Ministers who were and must be answerable for their negociations, and transfer it to the House, who had not, nor could not have any responsibility. He was against treating with the French as they now were, being now convinced that we could not gain a single advantage by any treaty, and that no treaty could be binding; for how was it possible for that to be binding, which was entered into with an assembly, who, we had every reason to believe, had not the power or the authority to protect from their bar, that unfortunate and much injured monarch they had summoned to it. He deprecated the motion, because he saw and was convinced that it is greatly dangerous to the British Empire. He wished to ask, if the motion was carried, what Ambassador should we send? Had they not already received Ambassadors? Had they not already received, sanctioned, and applauded the Ambassadors from the seditious and evil disposed in this country? Was it then to be presumed that they would acknowledge an Ambassador from the King of *England* when they had renounced all Kings, and declared hostility to all monarchs? No! the proposition was monstrously absurd; he could never have imagined that such a one would have been made in the British Empire; but least of all could he have believed that the Right Hon. gentleman who had, could so have flood forward.

Mr. FOX begged to say two or three words to set the House right. The question was taken up as if he had proposed an alliance with *France*—he had done no such thing, but simply to open a way to treat with them, as he would with any other considerable people, whoever they might be.

Col. TARLETON supported the motion, and expressed his astonishment at the language which had been held. Language had been held, insulting against that which he had always understood in this country to be true, that every good Englishman was loyal, yet free, intelligent, but independent: and that it was the indisputable right and duty of that House to examine and watch over the conduct of Ministers; in so doing, they proved their regard to the confistution of the country and not their enmity; and he was so far ready to pledge himself in its defence, as to declare, that whenever we might be involved in war, his exertions by land, by heart, and by hand, should be devoted to his country; but when threatened with war, the duty he owed his constituents compelled him to enquire the cause, and examine the consequences; the cause he knew not; the consequences were evident; we had MUCH TO LOSE—and NOTHING TO GAIN. Our fleets of mercantile vessels covered the seas of the universe; the shipping of other countries were scarcely to be seen. With the French we have nothing to do, but by negociation; to us, their sword and their kornen can have no effect; the mode of conduct suggested by the Rt. Hon. gentleman's motion, would effectually guard against any danger, for it was calculated to prevent a war, which, if entered into, would be the destruction of our commerce, and by the creation of internal dissensions, expose the Empire to ruin.

* *What these amendments were we have not been able to learn. It is conjectured that they accured in the answer of the Commons to the British King's speech; and to relate to the conduct of the French towards their neighbors, and the "seditious" principles of the English—Perhaps approbation of both.*

PARIS, Dec. 14.

There is reason to suppose, that DUMOURIER's plan was to extend his conquests to *Holland*: and that if the Executive Council only to persist in its design of driving the enemy beyond the *Rhine*, and to extend the limits appointed to the French Republic by nature, as far as that river.

On the morning of the King's visit to the Convention, he rose at seven. He had a long beard, and was in dishabille—he was uneasy at the preparations going on in the neighborhood of the Temple. He was evidently, says the Municipal Officer, agitated.

The family breakfasted together—the noise much disturbed them.

The King usually gives lessons of geography to his son in the morning—he did not this morning. The King appeared to want amusement: as he played with his son at cards, the number *fifteen* occured in the game—the child pronounced the number unluckily. "I have ever found it so," said the King.

The Municipal Officer who witnessed this conversation, now told LOUIS he was about to receive a visit from the Mayor, therefore his son must retire.—"Embrace me then, my dear child," said he, and "embrace your mother for me." His Majesty then proceeded to enquire of the Municipal Officer respecting what kind of man the present Mayor was—what could be his business, and expressed much impatience at his making him wait so long.

Passing from the building, he cast a look up at the apartments he had left, while a tear glistened in his eye.

The Queen, continues the Municipal Officer, after Louis was gone, expressed much uneasiness, as did her sister. When told he was gone to the Convention, they seemed more confident and calm.

When the King, after his return, was told that he could no longer communicate with his family, he was particularly affected. "Not with my son!" exclaimed he.

The uneasiness of the Queen has much increased since the heard of the solemn procedure going on against her husband—the child is also very sensibly affected.

It has been determined, that the Kings counsel, on entering the Temple, shall be stripped and searched, as they shall also on their return: going out in different cloaths from those in which they come in.

HANNAU, December 4.

The day before yesterday the Prussians and Hessians took Frankfort by assault, and made the garrison, consisting of 1500 men, prisoners. General Custine has been obliged to quit the post at Hochst, and retire to Enghiegen, in disputing which he lost 600 men killed, and as many prisoners. The Hessians and Prussians lost about 200 men. The Prince of Hesse Philipsthall was wounded in the thing; several Hessian and Prussian officers were wounded, among the latter, General Knon.

LONDON, Dec. 4.

In consequence of the appearance of public danger, Cabinet meetings have been almost daily held for some time past. On Friday night, a Cabinet Council met at Lord *Grenwill's* office, *Whitehall*, which sat until one o'clock on Saturday morning. The result of this meeting was the Proclamation issued in the Gazette.

They write from *Warsaw*, that an Association of Patriots has just been formed, to re-establish the *Polish* constitution of the 3d of *May*, and that there is to be a Confederation there, for that purpose.—Prince Czartorisky and the Ex deputy Kronofsky are at the head of the Association.

One hundred and twenty persons, mostly Irish, are forming a plan of an intended Republican system for *Great Britain*, at White's Hotel in *Paris*. Paine and Gen. Santerre are alternately chairmen.

DECEMBER 6.—By a gentleman arrived from *Birmingham*, yesterday, we have the following particulars: In consequence of an advertisement in the Birmingham papers, and hand-bills circulated for some days past, vast numbers assembled on Monday evening at the Union Tavern, and at the sign of the Church in Church street, to form themselves into societies, by the name of *Loyal True Blues*. The streets were very turbulent during the whole night, and the dreadful buzz, of alarming in the late troubles, again assailed the ears of the peaceable inhabitants. About eleven at night a large party appeared before the house of Mr. HUTTON, in High street, and violently knocked at the door and window-shutters, they obliged the family to come to the windows & audibly exclaim, "*Church and King!*" About three in the morning, a very large party appeared before the house of Mr. G. HUMPHRIES, at Spark Brook from which, after breaking a few panes of Glass, and receiving from Mr. Humphries, five or six guineas, they departed. Every thing was tranquil when the above gentleman left Birmingham.

PHILADELPHIA, February 23.

A letter from New-York of the 21st inst. says, that an account is received by the ship Bristol, Capt Macnamara, that marvellous as it might appear, yet it is not lest true, that Spain has entered into alliance with France.—The particulars are not yet published.

Advice from Europe by the Bristol, arrived at New-York, mention that Austria is making the greatest preparations to continue the war with France—That there is no prospect of Peace—Kellerman is arrived in Savoy, and Montesquieu in London. It does not appear that any victory interesting military event has taken place.

A decree has passed the National Convention for banishing all of the Bourbon family, except the Ci devant Duke D'Orleans.

NEW-YORK, February 23.

Since we last the ship Charles, from Bristol, and the British Packet, Queen Charlotte, from Falmouth, have arrived at this port, bringing ample accounts to the 9th of January from London—from all which, although much art has been assayed to disseminate contrary opinions, the glorious cause of FREEDOM and EQUALITY seems to be regarded with complacency and preferring smiles by the all pervading EYE, who, of old, the WRATH sent KINGS.

From the mass of accounts we extract the following apparent facts: That the negociations and arms of France are admirably successful. That the Prussians occupy the heights of Nassau and City of Frankfort, but the King had requested a truce of 3 months to go into winter quarters—That the Kings of Prussia had summoned Custine to surrender Mentz in 48 hours, who returned for answer that he would allow his majesty 48 years to consider of it—he considered himself in perfect security—That the French have 12 sail of the line in the Mediterranean, and 16 in Brest waters—That Spain has a large fleet equipped, 14 of which, with 12 frigates, have sailed towards Corsica, expedition unknown—That 40,000 Austrians were on their march, through Eger to the Upper Palatinate, and Prussenia, for Coblentz, with 30,000 Prussians were expected to arrive before them—That an French emigrant was allowed to remain in the Prussian dominions longer than 48 hours—that the inhabitants of Luxemburgh had received orders to provide themselves with six months provisions—That a tumult occured at Turin, in the day the Austrians troops arrived there—and if the troops had arrived four days later, that city would have been a prey to flames, murder an pillage—that the gates of the city were occupied by Gen. Trivulzio, with 6000 men, who sent a detachment to the palace, for the protection of the royal family, and the remaining 700 were immediately sent to succour the fortress of Coniqui, which was menaced by the French—That the armies of the French Republic, amounting to 200,000 men, united by one common interest, were carrying every thing before them like an irresistible torrent—The King of Prussia is busying himself fortifying himself at Frankfort, and threatens and attack on Mentz.—That treason, and embezzlement of ammunition was one great cause of Brunswick's retreat.

BENNINGTON, Feb. 8

A letter from Canada to a gentleman in this town informs, that a conspiracy had lately been discovered, against the life of Prince Edward, fourth son of George III. and Colonel of the seventh regiment of foot, now in that province—The cause is supposed to have originated in the severity of discipline established by the prince, and his repeated whimsical alterations in the uniform and equipments of his regiment, which occasioned many stoppages in their pay: A general meeting of the regiment it is said had agreed on the assassination of the prince; which was to have been executed in the following manner. A small building near the Prince's quarters was to be set on fire, and an alarm given; three of the conspirators were to lay in wait and shoot the Prince on his appearance and in the midst of the confusion, join their comrades of the conspiracy, to in number, provided with 60 rounds of cartridges each, and make the best of their way to New-England, by the road, generally called Arnold's road. The plot was revealed to the prince by one of the band of music, who joining in the mutiny, relented. On receiving this information, the prince, it is said, prepared to go to the barracks perfectly undaunted, but was dissuaded by General Clark, the Governor, who went himself, ordered the regiment out, and desired that all who were dissatisfied with the prince would manifest it by a certain token, which it is asserted, was given solemnly, by all except the musician before mentioned, and two others. The general it is said then ordered three men of each company to be arrested for trial, but their fate was not decided when our accounts left Canada.

The prince is said to have indulged a whim, similar to that of Frederick III. of Prussia, and to have embraced every opportunity of procuring well built, large men for his regiment, for this purpose he bought the men from other regiments, however abandoned in character, procured the refuge of gaols, and convicts of every description, if of robust make and tall, and on the whole had compacted the worst regiment, as to morals, in the British service.

On the night of the 25th of January, a melancholy instance of mortality took place in Rupert, of which we have been favoured with the following particulars. Mrs. Lucy, the wife of Mr. William Barto, rose from her bed between the hours of eleven and twelve, apparently in health, having occasion to go into another room.—After opening the fire, as it is conjectured, to warm herself, she fainted and fell into it: her husband being awakened by her groans, jumped out of bed and ran to her assistance, when he found his companion lying in a large body of live coals, her head on the backlog, and her knees on the forefick, which although soiled considerably forward, was still much on fire. His first attempt to take her from the fire proved ineffectual, by reason of her cloaths being almost burnt off, but he immediately caught her in his arms and took her out. Unfortunately there was no water in the house, which laid him under the distressing necessity of fetching some in his hands to extinguish the fire in the remainder of her cloaths. Skillful assistance was immediately obtained, but human skill was vain, the expired the Sunday morning following, a melancholy spectacle! a solemn proof of the frail tenure on which our lives are holden. Her face, the right side of her head and body, the right arm and shoulder, her throat and both breasts, were burnt to an entire crust; scarce any part of the body escaped the fire, but the lower extremities were not so much affected as the upper part and head. What appears exceedingly remarkable, is, that although so terribly burnt, she retained her senses to to the last minute of life, and with a degree of christian fortitude that bespoken living faith in her redeemer, resigned her spirit to the God who gave it.

NORTHAMPTON, March 6.

A Letter from London, dated Jan. 9.

Mentions, that the prevalent report was the arrival of an express, that moment, from the National Convention of France, announcing, that SENTENCE was passed on LOUIS, which condemed him to IMPRISONMENT during the war, and PERPETUAL BANISHMENT thereafter—That the Convention should not contend about the Scheldt, and that they were inclined to support the principles of profound friendship with the British Nation.

By accounts from St. Domingo of the 21st January we find that, very signal victories have been obtained against the insurgent negroes, from which it seems probable they will soon be entirely subdued.

General Custine, has received a challenge from a lord of the bedchamber belonging to the Prince of Hesse-Cassel; to which the General has returned for answer, that being determined to fight no others duels then with cannon ball, if the challenger would fix the day, hour, and place, he shall be glad to meet him.

M. LA FAYETTE.

We are sorry to hear the most lamentable accounts of the inhuman cruelties practised on the brave and unfortunate La Fayette. Alexandre, Lameth, and their companions, in prison at Wesel. It is impossible to describe their sufferings in terms of adequate horror.

The inhumanity of their tyrant jailors deprives them of the comfort even of report in their dungeons—they have been made the sport of every emigrant who chose to insult them in captivity. M. de Puzy, we hear, has fallen a victim to his ill treatment—he had a fine talle for drawing, and amused himself in his solitude by the exercise of this talent. It was discovered, and in exact imitation of the ruffian who killed a spider, the companion and solace of a man who had been thirty years in the Bastille—they robbed him of his pencil and crayons.

He fought temporary relief, by driving with his nails, to sketch out the creations of his fancy, on the black and mouldy walls, but he sunk under the horrors of privation, and died of a broken heart. We have this melancholy account from a Frenchman who, confident of the unfollied patriotism of these men, diligently zealously, but ineffectually strove, by every possible exertion of friendship, to alleviate their sufferings, and avert their fate. *London Paper.*

TAKE NOTICE,

I HEREBY forbid all persons cutting Wood on the Land belonging to the heirs of the late TIMOTHY DWIGHT, deceased, (as they do it at their peril) without a written Certificate from one of the heirs:—In behalf of the heirs, and by order of the Executors. MAURICE W. DWIGHT.

NORTHAMPTON, MARCH 4, 1793.

LOST on the 18th ult. between Capt. Warner's in Belchertown, and Landlord White's in Hadley, a Check'd WOOLLEN RUG, fringed. Whoever has found said Rug, and will leave it with the Printer, or return it to the owner, shall be handsomely rewarded by

WILLIAM COLLSON.

NORTHAMPTON, MARCH 4, 1793.

RAN away from the Subscriber, the 22d of January, an indented boy, named *Asa Breed*, about 18 years of age. Whoever will take up said boy and return him to me, shall have *five shillings* reward.

BENJAMIN A. EDWARDS.

Northampton, Feb. 25, 1793.

From the CONNECTICUT COURANT.

On the Meeting of the Citizens of Boston, round Liberty-Stump *in the late procession.*

AT *Boston* once a *Tree of State*
To *Liberty* was consecrate,
Beneath whose wide extended shade
The Sons of Freedom might parade:
With pride its tow'ring size they view'd,
The first, the *noblest* of the wood.
But jealous grown, at length they found
It rose too high above the ground,
Had four'd already ten degrees
Above the *equal rights of Trees*,
And with luxuriance *Asiatic*,
Aspir'd to *height Aristocratic*;
Whence much they fear'd if let alone,
'Twould be a *King tree*, when full grown,
Then fierce with true Republic ire,
They fell'd and doom'd it to the fire;
Yet haply granting some reprieve,
They left the stump and roots to live,
Reduc'd at last to *Cit equality*,
They crown the trunk with immortality;
There every *Citizen and Citess*
Assemble still in grand committees,
And squat on Democratic rump;
Hold *Indian talks* around the *stump*;
Or at its shrine, like heathen folks,
Prostrate devout the *victim* Ox.

NOTE.

**The wit here misfates the fact.—The tree alluded to was not cut down by the Citizens of this town, but by a party of British troops, during the blockade.*

KING's BENCH.

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 18.

Sitting at Guildhall, before Lord Kenyon, and a SPECIAL JURY.

The KING, *v.* THOMAS PAINE.

This was an information filed ex officio by the attorney general, against Thomas Paine, author of the Rights of Man, for publishing in the second part of that work a scandalous libel upon the constitution, laws and government of England.

Mr. Percival, junior, council for the Crown, penned the pleadings.

The attorney general then solicited the most serious attention of the jury to what he termed a clear, plain, and indisputable case that he should lay before them, and which referred to one of the most seditious, wicked, and dangerous libels, that ever issued from the press. It was contained in a pamphlet of which the defendant was the avowed author, called, the second part of the Rights of Man. The pernicious consequences that had flowed from the publication of this work, rendered it unnecessary for him to occupy much of the time of the court; and in the first place, it was a duty he owed to himself and the public, to contradict a rumour that had been circulated, that the present prosecution did not correspond with his private judgment—Such a rumour was totally destitute of truth, for he should think he ought to be expelled from society, and branded as the worst of men, if he had not most cordially brought the defendant before the court. The attorney general took notice of the uncommon pains that had been taken to distribute the libellous pamphlet throughout the nation. It was not confined to the judicious reader whose judgment would refute its fallacious and alarming doctrine as he went along in the perusal, but it was sent to all persons: to the poor ignorant mechanic; to the credulous and uninformed of the lowest order; even the sweat-meats of children were wrapped up in it. It was the offspring of sedition, artifice and cunning, and calculated not to inform the judgment upon any principal topic, but to inflame the passions, to withdraw the allegiance of the people from their sovereign, and to induce them to overturn the constitution. The style and composition of it evidently proved, that this was the object of its author, for it contained no reasoning but consisted of nothing, but daring assertions, unfounded description, and false dogma. The offences he imputed to the defendant by this libel were of the most serious nature. He imputed to him a deliberate intention to vilify the whole constitution of this country, as settled and explained at the Revolution, and eradicate that enthusiastic love the people had always discovered for it. He charged him also with representing the legislature of this country to be an usurpation, and that the laws were founded upon their usurped authority. The defendant had in truth said, that the laws were not binding, and of course that the people were a lawless banditti.

The attorney general then read six or seven paragraphs from the pamphlet to the jury, upon which he animadverted with great ability: he dwelt a long time upon that paragraph, in which Mr. Paine calls the bill of rights, a bill of wrongs and insults. He also read a letter sent by the defendant to himself [the attorney general] upon the present prosecution. This letter is dated from Paris, and in it Mr. Paine avows himself the author of the Rights of Man. In the concluding parts of this letter are several very scandalous and treasonable reflections upon his present majesty and his royal sons. Mr. attorney general dwelt upon this part of the letter with great emotion and indignation which inspired every person in court with the feelings of affection and loyalty to their sovereign, and indignation against his calumniators. He added many other observations, & concluded a most admirable speech.

Several witnesses were called, who proved the hand writing of the defendant, and that he was the author of the pamphlet in question. One of the witnesses said that Mr. Paine came to give directions about printing it at one time while he was in a state of intoxication; that when he was drunk, his favourite subject was religion; that he expressed a great dislike to the dissenters, whom he considered as a set of hypocrites.

Mr. Erskine began an admirable defence for Mr. Paine, and declared, that his feelings and emotions were as great as those manifested by the attorney general, when he heard the concluding part of the letter dated from France read. No man felt a greater portion of loyalty for the king, nor affection for his royal sons, than he did; but this should not detach him from the duty he owed to his client. The fruits of a fair and impartial trial were a proof of the excellency of a constitution and good government, and it would be a foul stain upon the British constitution, if the defendant had reason to say that he would not be defended upon his trial in this country. Mr. Erskine said that he himself had been calumniated by ignorant or ill disposed persons for becoming the advocate for the defendant, although the honor and integrity of the bar would be lost if council assumed the power of prejudging, and refusing to stand between the crown and an accused subject. Thank God that was not the case in this court. With respect to the letter alluded to, although he abhorred the concluding part of it, yet there were truths in it that no man could deny; but this letter had nothing to do with the charge in question. The strong ground upon which he should contend that Mr. Paine ought not to be found guilty, was, that there existed no evidence of any intention on his part to occasion an insurrection, or to induce the people to alienate their affections from their sovereign. His defence of Mr. Paine was founded upon the principles of the liberty of the press and the right of free discussions of all political subjects, a right which the British constitution gave to every man, provided they act bona fide, or in other words, contemplated the happiness and not the misery of the people.

Mr. Erskine dwelt upon this point a considerable time, and went into a long and most able argument to prove that the defendant's pamphlets were provoked by Mr. Burke's attack upon the French revolution, and not intended to seduce particular persons from their allegiance, but ought merely to be considered as an appeal to the universal reason of mankind upon the defects and advantages of different forms of government.

The jury found the defendant guilty.

Some few persons hissed at the verdict, who were immediately taken into custody.

The court was more crowded than it has been known for a number of years; and when the trial was over, some of the mob took off the horses from Mr. Erskine's carriage, and drew him to his house in Serjeant's Inn.

COMMONWEALTH *of* MASSACHUSETTS.

In the House of Representatives, *June* 11, 1792.

ON the petition of Joshua Phillips, and others praying that their Fire Arms, which were taken from them, by order of Government, in 1787, *may be restored to them.*

RESOLVED, *That where it be made to appear by certificate from the Commanding Officer of a Regiment, or Company, or from the selectmen of any town, or from any justice of the peace, that any inhabitant of this Commonwealth has been deprived of his Fire Arms, by order of government, in the late insurrection, and that the same has not been restored to him again; and that such persons has taken the oath of allegiance, as prescribed by the act of the Legislature of this Commonwealth, February* 16, 1787, *the Quartermaster General or the persons having charge of said Arms, are hereby directed to deliver the said fire arms to the persons from whom they were taken, or to his order—Provided such persons make oath that he has not directly or indirectly received his said arms, or compensation therefor, if he apply for the same within six months after the passing of this Resolve; and in case any of said arms shall have been transferred or lost, the person so applying, shall receive another in lieu thereof.*

Sent up for concurrence,
DAVID COBB, Speaker.

In Senate, Feb. 7, 1793.

Read and concurred,
SAMUEL PHILLIPS, President.
Approved,
JOHN HANCOCK.

A true—Attest.
JOHN AVERY jun. Sec'ry.

WANTED,

A NUMBER of able bodied men to labor at the town of *Patterson*, in the state of *New Jersey*—All industrious, sober men, whose curiosity leads them to see the greatest manufacture going on in America. An opportunity now offers for them to visit that country where they will receive good wages in CASH, for terms inquire of QUARTUS MORGAN, of West-Springfield, where constant attendance will be given.

QUARTUS MORGAN.

N. B. The men to be ready to march from Landlord Stebbin's in West-Springfield by the 20 of next Month.

West-Springfield, Feb. 10, 1793.

The Partnership of MAY and BODMAN, is this day dissolved by mutual consent—All persons indebted to said Partnership, are desired to make immediate payment, to

JOSEPH BODMAN, jun.
or, CALEB MAY.

Williamsburgh, Feb. 20, 1793.

Timber.

THE following list of white oak Timber is still wanting for the use of the Proprietors of Locks and Canals on Connecticut River, viz:

no. pieces.	length.	square.		no. pieces.	length.	square.	
24	30	8	by 9	2	40	10	by 10
7	10	8	9	2	30	8	10
40	35	8	9	20	35	10	10
2	30	18	24	8	35	14	14
2	30	18	18	2	50	14	14
2	25	12	18	40	16	8	9
6	16	12	18	40	20	8	9
80	20	6	12	4	20	18	18
4	30	12	18	12	20	12	18
4	20	12	12	4	30	12	12
2	10	12	12	20	30	10	12

Also 10,000 feet SLATWORK.

WHOEVER inclines to furnish the whole or any part of the above TIMBER, to be delivered at the board way near Gaylord's mill, in Southadley, or any where on the bank of Connecticut River, between the board way aforesaid, & the mouth of Deerfield River, on or before the first day of May next are requested to call on the subscriber, who is authorized by the said proprietors to make contracts for the same. B. PRESCOTT.

N. B. Cash will be paid on delivery of the Timber. Northampton, Feb. 18, 1793.

Levi Shephard,

WANTS to contract for 50 fat HOGS, and a quantity of White Beans, for the Proprietors of Locks and Canals on Connecticut river.

Said Shephard gives 7d. per lb. for good well dressed FLAX, suitable for the Duck Manufacture.

Northampton, Feb. 18, 1793.

ALL persons indebted to, or who have any demands on the estate of Lieut. Lemuel Dennis late of Sunderland, deceased, are desired to call on the subscriber that their accounts may be adjusted.

WILLIAM DELANO, Executor.

Sunderland, Feb. 12, 1793.

NOTICE is hereby given to the non-resident proprietors of Land, lying in the town of Middlefield, County of Hampshire, that their Lands are taxed in a Town Tax, for the years 1791—1792. Committed to the Subscriber to collect.

	And are as follows, viz:	No. acres.	£. s. d.
For 1791			
Col. John Robertson,		100	1 9
Thomas Martin,		90	1 8 3
No. of Lots—198		100	1 9
		141	1 9
		42	6
		37	8 11
3d. Division Lot,		32	5 2 1 1
		35	5 2 1 1
5th Division Lot		33	2 7 1 3
		58	8 8 1
		61	5 0 7 1
For 1792.			
Col. John Robertson,		100	1 10
Thomas Martin,		90	1 8 3
Daniel Bigelow,		47	8
No. of Lots—198		100	1 10
		141	100 1 10
		200	160 1 10
		127	75 1 1
		42	41 7
		57	80 1 1 1
3d Division,		32	5 2 1
		38	17 3 1
		35	5 2 1
5th division		33	17 3 1
		58	88 1 2

UNLESS said taxes are paid, on or before the 19th of March next, so much of said land will be sold at public Vendue, on said 19th of March, at the Bar of Mr. Oliver Bliss, in said Middlefield, as shall be sufficient to discharge said Taxes, with interesting charges. JTHEMAR PELTON, Collector.

Middlefield, Jan. 19, 1793.

CASH,

AND THE HIGHEST PRICE, GIVEN FOR

SALTS of LYE, by

WRIGHT & STODDARD.

Northampton, January 2, 1793.

TO BE SOLD,

A VERY beautiful situation in *Conway*, from a spring house, containing three acres of excellent land, a convenient dwelling House, a good Barn, workShop, Shoe-Maker's Shop and Tan Yard; lying on the county road leading to Ashfield—terms may be known by applying to

DAVID CHILDS.

Conway, Feb. 7, 1793.

Locks and Canals.

THE *Proprietors of Locks and Canals on Connecticut River*, want to employ 22 CARPENTERS, 75 LABOURERS, *for six months, the enfuing spring. They begin their operations about the 20th of April next. All persons who wish to engage in a work of such public utility, may be assured of good wages in Cash, and are requested to call on either of the subscribers, who are authorized to make contracts for that purpose.*

JONATHAN DWIGHT,
JOHN WILLIAMS,
BENJ. PRESCOTT, } *Directors.*

Northampton, Feb. 16, 1793.

Hampshire Gazette.

NORTHAMPTON, (*Massachusetts*) PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY WILLIAM BUTLER.

Vol. VII.] WEDNESDAY, MARCH 13, 1793. [NUMB. 341.

For the HAMPSHIRE GAZETTE.

Nocere operæ ignarus auxit timet.—Abstinuisse negoti Nec audet nisi qui didicit dare.—Quod Medicorum est Promittunt Medici. Hor. Epist. lib. 2.

Who o'er the main presumes a ship to guide
In naval arts unknowing, and untri'd;
Or where's the man to Medicine unbred,
Whose flinty soul to every virtue dead?
Unskill'd in Physic, and in knowledge rude
Dealt on the sick his nauseous druggs obtrude?
Avaunt ye, *Quacks*, ye vain *Empirics*, hence!
No more to Phy'sic make your bold pretence;
Let men of science genius and skill,
Bred to the art, the great department fill.

THIS science of Physic has been respected in every age and nation, according to the knowledge and skill of its professors. If we take a survey of this art, in the most remote periods of antiquity we shall find in practitioners were held in the highest estimation. Some of them in those rude and barbarous ages, were ever despised for their skill in the healing art. And to be called a son of *Æsculapius* was in those days accounted the highest degree of honour. *Hippocrates* was held in great veneration among the *Greeks*. He was continually travelling from city to city, and from kingdom to kingdom to discharge the important duties of his profession. And though it was necessary, from the unimproved state of the science which preceded his time, that he should become an itinerant; yet did he not practice at random, but so far as his knowledge extended he was a faithful observer of nature. What he has left upon record, when we consider the small degree of light by which he was directed, ought ever to perpetuate his fame, and justly entitles him to the honorable appellation of *Father of Physic*.

The profession of physic among the Romans, was likewise respectable. Rome produced some eminent men, and good writers in this branch of literature.

It appears from the passage of Horace, above quoted, that Empirics were not much in fashion in his time; for he presumes, no one would venture to give *Sextius, senatui*, a common garden herb, to the sick, unless he had learned the medical art. Since those times however, the science has been greatly enriched, and improved. Many men, eminent for abilities in the profession, have arisen, whose labours have done essential service to mankind, & whose discoveries in the art, have prov'd the source of innumerable blessings to succeeding generations. But it is not my design in this essay, to write an history of Physic: or to particularize the shining characters which have graced the profession. My intention is to make some animadversions on the present state of the *Faculty* in this country.

It is a fact, too notorious to be denied, that notwithstanding the *Medical Society* of this Commonwealth has left nothing unattempted to establish the profession upon respectable grounds, yet physical knowledge is in general at a very low ebb, and there are but few characters eminent for skill and learning, among the *Faculty*. And altho' it has been often asserted, that a republican government is, of all others, the most happily calculated to promote the *liberal arts*; yet we find the practice of physic, in Great-Britain, is established upon a much more respectable footing than among us. There none are allowed to practice who are not initiated according to the regulations prescribed by their *Medical Societies*, to which a *diploma* is necessary. In consequence of which vile institutions, empiricism is almost wholly confined to itinerants and vagabonds. The extreme ignorance of many of our country physicians, has been noticed by foreigners of discernment, who have ascribed it to the want of genius in the natives. From observations of this kind, and other circumstances partially considered, they have characterized the Americans as a degenerate race, far inferior in mental abilities to their original stock. It needs, however, but little discernment to perceive that this supposition of theirs is as unjust, as it is absurd, and groundless.—That there are so few among us, who excel in the learned professions, is not owing to any deficiency of genius but to the early introduction to business, which professionary men find in this country; and that more especially in the practice of physic.—Hence ignorant physicians are every where multiplied; and empiricism is still a growing evil in many parts of this, and the adjacent *States*. Many examples might be adduced to prove what is here asserted; and among many I shall select one:

Being, not long since, in company with one of the *Faculty* who has been noted as a *Doctor-maker* among us, the subject of our conversation was concerning the redundancy of the bile. Our great Doctor held forth upon the matter with great emphasis, and profound erudition. "When the *pervis perspirabilis* (says he) are obstructed the humours are thrown inward, and the *dextes choledochus* is forced upon, from thence a redundancy of bile is poured into the intestines, and the stomach becomes overloaded, which sharpens the juices—and as a remedy I have found the *diuretus salsisimus* to exceed every thing in the world, when given with a little of the *cedar Rhealis*!" Now if any man knows the meaning of *pervis perspirabilis* or *diuretus salsisimus*, or can unravel the mystery involved in the *learned Doctor's* reasoning, he is surely a prodigy in science, a *rara avis* indeed. I must confess such reasoning made me stare!

It is a truth not to be controverted that the science of physic lies more remote from common observation, than any of the liberal arts. Hence mankind, not being capacitated to judge of the qualifications requisite to a practitioner in physic, and more liable to imposition from ignorant pretenders in this profession, than in either *Laws* or *Religion*.

The late celebrated Dr. Moore writes to his friend, when he heard he had dismissed an attending physician, who it seems was a judicious [illegible] man, and had applied himself to a slovenly old fellow, who appeared so absorbed in thought, that he scarcely knew what he did, and was quite an idiot in all kinds of knowledge which did not concern his profession: "That a man who is not possessed of general erudition, and sound judgment in the common affairs of life, cannot be a judicious physician," or, to the same effect. This is, perhaps, the only criterion by which common people can judge of the qualifications of a physician. If they find him to possess good judgement in common matters; a man of sense and observation, and one who assiduously applies himself to study; they will seldom be deceived if they draw the conclusion that such an one is a man of knowledge in his profession.

The Massachusetts Medical Society has recommended it to the physicians in the several counties throughout the Commonwealth, to form medical associations for mutual advantage and improvement. And to make, and enforce such laws and resolutions, as they may judge necessary for regulating the practice. Associations on a similar plan, are here formed, and forming in several counties, the beneficial consequences resulting from which have already been experienced. Among the regulations framed by those societies, there is one respecting the qualifications of *Pupils* which deserves our particular notice. Which specifies, that no pupil be admitted to the study of physic, who is not well acquainted with the rudiments of his own language; and let such be made such proficients in the *Latin* and *Greek* as to be able to translate them readily, by the help of a dictionary. Furthermore, every pupil is obliged to continue with his preceptor during the term of three years. He must likewise understand something of chymistry, botany, and natural philosophy, before he can obtain approbation from the society, and be licenced to practice. It were devoutly to be wished that gentlemen of the faculty in this county, especially the leading characters, would unite and form a society, on a plan similar to those of their brethren in the counties abovementioned.—That such regulations may be made as will effectually check the progress of *Quackism*, as a nursery for which, some parts of this county have become very notorious. It is not to be expected, however, that county associations will ever be incorporated by legislative authority; yet as every social compact is a *bond of honour*; no man who cherishes in his bosom the least spark of honesty, will refuse to comply with whatever wholesome restrictions may be deemed necessary by a majority of members. But should any one be found so utterly destitute of principle, let him be ejected the association, and discountenanced by his brethren of the faculty wherever he may be met with.

The method in which the business of taking pupils is commonly conducted in many parts of this *State*, (I believe I may say this county and not widely deviate from truth,) is to admit any one who applies, provided he has cash sufficient to defray the expence, however destitute of genius he may be; this qualification not being considered by the preceptor, as requisite, left the pupil be the greater man of the two. Hence, commonly taken raw from the *plough-tail*, and before he can construe a single sentence in his native language, according to the rules of grammar; and perhaps hardly knows how to spell his own name, he goes to the parish priest, with whom he pretends to study the latin tongue, one, two, or three months, according as he is furnished with self-conceit. At the expiration of which term he may possibly be able to distinguish an active verb from a passive, or, a pronoun from a participle, and perhaps know a little more of the latin grammar than he does of the English. Thus equip'd he applies to some practitioner, who is perhaps as great a dunce as he, by whom he is initiated into the *mysteries* of the profession, and made acquainted with all the *arcana*, and *nostrums* of the *fraternity*. Having spent a year or two in manner, at a small expence, he acquires just knowledge enough to make himself a finished *Quack*. Thus accomplished he launches into the world, qualified with impudence and self-conceit, *quantum sufficit*, to undertake any thing, or try any experiment, even though it be at the hazard of the lives, and fortunes, of his fellow creatures.

It is commonly said of physicians of this stamp, *that if they don't know much they will do for little*; and indeed it were well for the community could they be wholly confined to the *ends* where no human creature inhabits; that they might no more be the cause of mischief to mankind. For the lives, and health of the new settlers are as precious as the lives and health of those who inhabit settlements of more ancient date. Has not death means sufficient to accomplish his purposes? Must the profession of physic be made subservient to him?

That profession, whose office is eternal war with disease, whose requisites are an accurate knowledge of the structure and organization of the human machine, of the phenomena of diseases, & the proper safe and expensive indications of cure, is surely worthy to be a great *study* to know what is the true *theory* and great *observance* of what in his views is the true *practice*. A man of *Anatomick*, a curious *simpler*, and *judicious* observer, and well versed in the art of *nature*, may be a good *Philosopher*, and of good influence to explain things with things, and thence draw conclusions. But knowledge of this kind is quite without the reach of our half-bred Doctors—If they know how to feel an *artery*, or administer a *glyster*, it is as much as we can reasonably look for. They never explored the *rationale* of the science, nor can they advance one rational argument upon the nature and cause of disease.

However this view of matters may appear to people in general; it is certainly no exaggerated picture. Examples every way corresponding with the above description are now to be found, among those who pretend to skill almost *ubique gentium*; as those who look their lives with *assurance*, and such like empirical impositions. After how different a character this, from what a physician ought to be!

Should there ever subsist in the *Science of Physic* as was formerly in Dunkards, if ye feel for the calamities of the afflicted! Associate yourselves to withstand the audacity of those pestiferous *Death Mongers*, who impudently intrude as an society as proficients in the healing art! Frustrate *Sciolists* from among you—expel your claims to genius, and wipe off that reproachful *stain* brought on your profession, by *fools, impostors and Empirics*!

PHILOMEDICUS.

For the HAMPSHIRE GAZETTE.

At a special meeting of the eleven northern towns in Convention, it was thought fit by and with the advice of the *council be often*; and unanimously resolved, "That it is of the utmost importance for obtaining the object in view, that an agent be appointed, forthwith, to get the echo of the late Northampton remonstrance, reprinted. Therefore, by authority in me vested. I do hereby issue

PROPOSALS

For Printing by Subscription,

PAUL's *ODE*.

CONDITIONS.

I. IT shall be struck off by every Printer in the County. Although it was said, one of them would not print the original, yet as we wish to keep friendship with him, and as we know that it was never sent to him to print, and therefore like Pharaoh's demand of the children of Israel, brick without straw, so we are willing to give him a chance to make a fortune, for we presume the demand will be so great, the Printers must all work night and day.

II. Price to subscribers "*One vote for the Zealous of the County.*"

As some people perhaps have not seen this publication which we propose to have reprinted, I will quote one verse, which I think the most celebrated for wit, sublimity, elegance, harmony, and sound argument, viz:

"Thus driven to Spring field, you must go
"When old north wind takes holts by the nose
"Makes cheeks look blue, or so,
"And freezes hard the toes-es." Oh! Beautiful.

It is expected that those who are particularly interested in the division of the County, will immediately subscribe, as it will surely overthrow our enemies and destroy their arguments, and we doubt not, that if it has free circulation among the people, it will have a greater effect upon them, than Paine's Rights of Man. For it has a tendency to expose all the intrigues and artifice, so detrimental to a free people, and at first view sets forth all the argument that can be produced for the division of the County. Altho' it is said to be a remonstrance against the division, yet we assure you, that we believe, no other way could have been taken to answer the Northampton remonstrance, than this, which we have taken in the Echo, alias Paul's Ode. By authority in me vested, I do in behalf of the convention, earnestly recommend to our constituents, to subscribe freely and generously—For your encouragement, be assured, is well doing, and to free you from the terror of ever of building your court house, and other public buildings at your expence; I will acquaint you with another resolve of ours at the same "special meeting." Resolved unanimously, That in case the subscription is not full, agreeable to the above conditions, that no one shall be entitled to a single copy. Before I conclude the sale of this excellent and sacred ode will be so rapid that the

probity on those five thousand will be sufficient to defray the expence of court house, gaol and all public buildings necessary to make us as respectable as in fact *we are really are*. Beloved, you see by this how we will do you justice when we have *power proferred*, & how we will free you from *taxes* and make you all *free and happy*. You see also, we are not courting *popularity*, nor have any desire of obtaining *offices* and multiplying law suits. No, for be it from us. You know we are uniformly seeking your happiness and have no regard to our *own promotion*. We hope you will not believe all their foolish notions about the expence of building gaol, &c. for there is not a word of truth in it—You see we have overthrown this argument entirely, even if you ever thought it would be any expence to you—For if there should happen to be any expence in the division of the county, you see, believed, we have made provision for *that*, by printing and selling this elegant, beautiful ode, this noble work of Ores—If ye are wise, ye will hearken to this, our counsel—Ye shall become officers and statesmen. Subscribe then, freely and make your fortunes. In behalf of the convention,

PETER BOB, agent.

N. B. Those who published
the original are desired to
print these proposals, and they
may expect their reward.

For the HAMPSHIRE GAZETTE.

The TALKER.——No. III.

UNHAPPY for man, that foreign aid is necessary, both to convince him of his errors, and to correct them. Partial to himself, he looks thro' a false mirror, and often plumes himself upon those fancied accomplishments, for which he is ridiculed and despised by his neighbour. Thus, man walketh in a gaudy show: happy is his own conceited importance, and would never know his true character, did he not derive information from some other quarter, beside his own reflections. From his own reflections, without preternatural assistance, man would never investigate the true source, or motives of his conduct. The heart is deceitful above all things, and perhaps rarely fails to delude the deepest researches of man—Still, KNOW THYSELF; ought to be engraved on the breast of every one. But leaving these dark and hidden things of the heart, my object is to talk of man in his external appearance, and teach him, that the world forms a very different estimate of him, from what he does of himself—that the knowledge of this estimate, is one grand corrective of his follies and vices—that it excites doubts in his own mind, respecting himself—tends to strip him of his hypocritical disguises, and show him to himself in his true likeness, and is often the first step to a thorough reformation. The favourable opinion of mankind, is to a man of the world, like the law, and the testimony, to a good man. I may privately observe my neighbour's behaviour, and in my own mind, foretel his ruin. I may know him dishonest, intemperate, dissolute in his manners, and what effect will this have on him? He may at the same time caudier me, as highly pleased with his conduct: such is our partiality towards ourselves. If I make general observations on dishonesty, intemperance, idleness and the like, he will not apply them to himself, but will tell me of his neighbour, who is infamous for those vices. General observations rarely arrive to personal application; they may suit our neighbour, but never reach ourselves.—Some other method, therefore must be devised. Why, has our Creator implanted in man, a fear of man?—but that it might act as a subaltern agent, in preventing the commission of those vices, which are a disgrace to human nature. If a man is intemperate, talk about it, and tell *him* of it, if you please. If he is a profane swearer, frame him out of that low and degraded vice. If he is a lewd person, follow him to the brothel, and portray him, and his companions in those dark and hidden places of iniquity, and tell the world his character, and neglect him. If heads of families are immoral in their conduct, tell them, that of all people under heaven, they ought to lead exemplary lives. Talk about the dreadful legacy they are bequeathing their posterity, that the very mention of their names, (for such is the constitution of things,) will extort a blush, from their children's children to the third and fourth generation. Perhaps old offenders may not, even in this way, be reclaimed; but their characters may be delineated in such manner, that they may serve as beacons, to the youth, and render such infamous conduct abhorrent to their tender minds.—Complain no more of the talking societies, they are the grand sentinels that watch over the manners, and guard the morals of civilized society; without them, we should soon return to our ancient state of barbarism, and loose all sense of social obligation.

Proceedings of the GENERAL COURT.

HOUSE of REPRESENTATIVES.

THURSDAY, Feb. 14.

SEVERAL private petitions were read and committed. A number of public and private Bills, &c. were read the first, second, and some the third time; among which, were a bill for granting to the United States, the jurisdiction of an Island near the mouth of Kennebeck River, called Sequin—and a Bill for raising the sum of £. 300 by Lottery, for the purpose of building a bridge over the Eastern River, in the County of Lincoln, to be called the Sidney-River Bridge.

FRIDAY, Feb. 22.

A message was received from the Senate, informing the House, that they had non-concurred their choice of Federal Senator, and had again chosen CALEB STRONG, Esq. The House assigned Wednesday next to come to a choice.

SATURDAY, Feb. 23.

Ordered, That Mr. Gardiner, Mr. Fuller, Mr. Jolsyn, and Mr. Winter, be a committee to inspect the Alms-House, in the town of Boston, and obtain a full and perfect list from the Master thereof, of all the State's Poor, now therein; with their names, sex, ages, and the town which they came from; how and when they came into the Alms House, and if any are sick and infirm, under what disorders they respectively labor, and how long they have been confined. And the Master of the Alms-House, under whose care and direction such Poor are, is directed to give every necessary information herein to such committee.

MONDAY, Feb. 25.

A Bill in addition to an act, entitled "an Act to prevent Stage-Plays and other Theatrical Entertainments." was read, and Wednesday, 11 o'clock, assigned for the second reading.

TUESDAY, Feb. 26.

A Bill in addition to an Act, intitled "an Act to establish an Academy in the town of Hollowell, by the name of the Hollewell Academy" was read a third time and passed to be engrossed. The debate on a bill granting a bounty on the manufacture of Glass, in its second reading, took up the remainder of the day.

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 27.

THEATRE.

The House went into the second reading of the Bill in addition to an Act for the preventing of Stage Plays, and other Theatrical Entertainments. This Bill provides that no Theatre shall be opened in any town without the permission of the inhabitants thereof, first had in town-meering; and generally meliorates the severity of the original law, leaving it in the power of each town to regulate its own immicipal pleasures, so far as they respect Theatrical Amusements. The principles of the Bill were very ably advocated by Mess. Tudor, Essis, Ives, Gardiner, Jarvis, and others, who supported it on the ground of its promoting taste, literature, genius and morality: While the opposition of Mr. Bliss and Mr. Martin, arose from the idea that a Theatre, and the consequences resulting therefrom, would have a tendency directly the reverse.—Yet these gentlemen spoke so low, that we were not able to connect the chain of their reasoning on the subject. No question was taken on the Bill, the hour of adjournment arriving in the midst of the debate—and the choice of a Federal Senator being the assignment for the afternoon, the debate was not resumed, but we presume that to-morrow the question will be again agitated.

Agreeable to assignment, the House came to the choice of a Federal Senator, when the votes being taken, it appeared that CHARLES JARVIS, Esq. was AGAIN chosen; which choice was sent to the Senate for their concurrence.

LONDON, Dec. 20.

House of Commons,

DECEMBER 15.

IN CONTINUATION.

THE Hon. Mr. JENKINSON was astonished to hear from those gentlemen on the opposite side of the House, a dread of a war at this moment, who in 1787, had declared the nation degraded for not having entered into one. He wished them to compare the circumstances of both periods: In 1787 our resources were not to be compared to what they now are. At that period the resources of France were infinitely better than they now are, for France, even upon the authority of her own finance Minister, must be fast verging to total bankruptcy; for M. CAMBON has stated, that in the course of three months, the expenditure has amounted to 19 millions sterling: If in 1787 we had commenced a war, we should have had Spain against us; if now, we should probably have Spain for an ally.—If gentlemen saw a chance of success then, what must they see now, at a moment when England was never better prepared for war. But, say they, internal danger should prevent our going to war. To this he would answer, that he admitted that in some degree, a discontented and seditious faction did exist—a faction known to hold correspondence with France; to subvert the constitution of the British empire; but that would not deter him from entering into a war; on the contrary, it would be an incentive; for war declared, the laws would attach treason to such correspondence; the correspondence of which would be, that the correspondence must cease, which would be a national blessing; or, which would also be a blessing, the seditious would be compelled to go to France. These circumstances, however, proved that war would be beneficial rather than otherwise. He admitted that war at times was calamitous; but it was sometimes unavoidable and necessary; and if now necessary, he would contend we were never in a better situation to bear it. The ambition of the court of France we had long guarded against; we had now to guard against the ambition of the people, which was more threatening; for the ambition of a King has the people to check it; the ambition of the people no check. Examine into their reasons and principles, and it will be found that the ambition of Charles V. and of Louis XVI. never dared to state such projects as the existing powers of France have done.—The conquest of Savoy exhibits what in monstrous aggression has never been equalled. The King of Sardinia had no project of declaring war, and not more than 7000 troops dispersed over his whole territory; but he had done that which every other power had done, permitted some emigrants to reside in his country. Their next aggression was their interference at Geneva, the government of which, being justly alarmed at the approach of the French called on their allies, the Swiss, for assistance: These troops the French General ordered to quit, and demanded, the punishment of the magistrates who called them in: Was this no interference in the internal government of other countries? And did not the French minister at Geneva, by endeavouring to cause an insurrection in Geneva itself, prove that one of the principles of the French was, the subversion of all Governments? Were those things to be warranted or permitted? Had the policy of Great Britain led to the reprobation of such policies in every power to give France an exception? What was the pretext for plundering Frankfort for a contribution—merely that a newspaper had been published there favourable to aristocracy, and that a few bankers had changed some of the notes of the emigrants. And these attacks, upon such pretences, proved that the policy of France was now conquest and aggrandizement. War not sufficient to alarm his Majesty's Ministers, that the more the French this gained, the more they seemed disposed to gain? As soon as they had possessed themselves of Brussels, they displayed hostile intentions to our allies the Dutch; the National Assembly declaring in open the navigation of the Scheldt, by declaring that rivers were free to all nations; which declaration was contrary to the laws of nations; for though seas were free, rivers were the sole property of those countries through which they ran; if one country possessed one bank, and the other the other, the river was free to both; if one, the banks of the higher part of the river, and another the lower, the navigation of that part of the river bounded by the banks of the country, belonged exclusively to that country, and was, to all intents and purposes, founded on the laws of nations and natural rights, its sole property: So if the *Scheldt*, the Dutch possessed both banks at the mouth, and a considerable way upwards; as far as those banks extended, the river enclosed was their property, and they had undoubted right to prevent any vessel, they thought proper to refuse, navigating that part. This right we had guaranteed; it was confirmed by every natural right, and by the law of nations.

This being manifestly clear, he hoped that the Rt. Hon. Gentleman, (Mr. Fox) who would not, if he condemned ministers for making the treaty, which at the time he greatly applauded, insinuate that the country was not bound to assist the Dutch; for treaties were not between ministers and ministers for the time being, but between nations. Were we now to send a minister to France, after her object had been shewn in the conquest, the appearance to the world would be that we were actuated by fear—was the House, or was the country ready to submit to such an appearance? Independent from what he had already advanced, it was to be remembered, that his Majesty and the House, he was sure would not regret it, had in two state papers, on the requisition of the Neopolitan and other ministers, at this court, declared, that if the royal family of France should fall, and the murderers seek revenge here, that effectual measures should be taken to defend them over to justice. Is this then the moment, when in all probability their King was condemned and murdered, that we should send an Ambassador to them? If we did, was it possible, after the declaration of his Majesty, to betray a fear, more dastardly and disgraceful to the crown and the nation, than to adopt such a proposition on the very day of the murder, acknowledging thereby in pretty strong terms, our approbation of the conduct of his murderers. But setting all that aside, what had we to gain? It was admitted that we might only possibly succeed; that we should offend every other power in Europe was certain; he must therefore think long before he consented to offend many to obtain one, he might now say, such an one. Who would entrust the safe residence of a minister in Paris for a single week? The government there was the government of a party, for the permanence of which there existed no security; one might hold the government this day, another the next, and another the day after. Nations. It had been always contended that it was the policy of this country to maintain the independence of Holland, and have her as an ally; but that even we should endanger by the proposed motion; for if our ambassador was not received, Holland would beat the mercy of France and we having offended Prussia, Austria, and every other power we should have none to co-operate with or to aid her; by the mode proposed of avoiding, we had much to lose, by throwing Holland from us forever, and that perhaps in the opposite side; for she might become a province to our rival France. That she would always continue to be our rival, had been admitted; her aggrandizement was then certainly more to be guarded against, and was more alarming, than the progress of the confederated armies had been, which had been stayed as a matter of considerable alarm.—But Prussia and Prussia were military powers, and could not become our rivals, until they became maritime powers; of course we had less to fear from their aggrandizement than from the aggrandizement of France, which was already a formidable maritime power.

In times of French prosperity, he said, that country was the disturber of Europe; in her adversity (be it the fate or in her own ruin was endeavouring to ruin other nations—this ought not to be suffered; the mischief should be checked: For little satisfaction would be to say that she has ruined others, she is ruined herself. Of the folly of this notion, he had no doubt; for we were all in the general unanimity of that House, and the country it represented. He lamented that the Right Hon. Gentleman had made the motion, but hoped that if the negative he was confident it would receive, should not be unanimous, that it would at least be as general as had been the rejection of his two former propositions.

Mr. FRANCIS was sorry that language had been held, destructive of the freedom of debate, tending to destroy character, to impute disloyalty, and perhaps aimed at personal safety.—He viewed the execrable transaction which had passed in France, with horror, equal to that of any man; but nothing that we could do, could remedy them, or prevent that fatal catastrophe, which there was too much reason to believe had now taken place. For the past then we had no ground to go to war; but ought to examine into the causes that did exist, to see whether such a calamity was indispensibly necessary; for this purpose, the motion had been made—and he considered the proposition to be prudent and wise to every interest of this country. The question had been argued as if we were actually at war, and had not an opportunity to negociate—which trusting to the Speech, was not the case. Was it then criminal or traitorous to endeavor to preserve peace? Certainly not; for if it was, the speech was unreasonable, for it expressed a hope of preserving the blessings of peace. Surely then, it was open to him and to all, to suggest and recommend measures for that purpose; and it was more laudable, as it appeared dangerous; for by the treatment, gentlemen on that side met, he might be led to believe, that instead of being in a British house, they were in that Assembly, which had been so much the object of every abusive epithet.

After some further observations, he concluded by saying, that before we went into a war, we ought to examine how competent we were to maintain it; for the principle of loyalty was the same in advising to and a war, as in zealously supporting it to a successful end, when commenced.

[*To be continued.*]

KNOXVILLE, Jan. 13.

On Sunday last arrived in town, James Carey, one of the interpreters, the Standing Turkey, the Warrior's Son, the Big fellow, George Paris, and George Miller, from the beloved town of Ellanaula, and several other Cherokees from Chota, with further confirmation of the sincerity of the overtures of Col. Watts for the peace with the United States: and on Tuesday they returned from Chota, under an escort to the frontiers.

On the 5th of December, a party of the cavalry in service for the protection of Mero district, about eight miles from Nashville, were fired on by a party of about twenty Indians, who put them to flight, killed John Adkins, who was scalped and his body much mangled, and shot one horse.

On the 29th of the same month, John Haggard was killed and scalped, about six miles from Nashville.—Twelve balls were shot into him. His wife was killed last summer, by the Indians, and he has left five small Children in poverty and wretchedness.

The Indians carry on horse stealing, according to custom, without cessation in that district.

On Monday the 31st of December the Indians drove off 18 head of very valuable horses, from big Pigeon, Jefferson county, near where Richardson's family were murdered, and wantonly killed several cattle and hogs.

Lately arrived at Will's Town, nine Shawanese, who have passed on to the Creeks and Choctaws, for the purpose of exciting them to go to war with the United States. They are to return through the Cherokee towns, with an expectation of meeting that nation in full council at Ellanaula. They informed the Cherokees, that the Shawanese were determined to fall on the Chickasaws and cut them off, for joining the army of General St. Clair.

PHILADELPHIA, March 6.

CONGRESS.

Saturday last the second House of Representatives of the United States closed its second session, and adjourned without day. In the early part of the session, business moved with no great celerity—but towards the close, a number of very essential and important acts were passed—the benefit of which will be experienced by the Agricultural, Mechanical, and Commercial interests of our country—while the public Revenue will be encreased without any additional public burthens.

Two of the great Departments of State have been continued in the course of the session—and tho' at this early period in the existence of the government, the best feelings of the human mind revolt from the idea of corruption in its administration, or the smallest deviation from the strict line of rectitude and honor, on the part of its functionaries, yet it must afford heart-felt satisfaction to every lover of his country, and its glorious Constitution, to find on the severest investigation, prosecuted by the first *abilities*, that in the opinion of a very large majority, not a spot or wrinkle was found to sully the official conduct of the high and responsible characters concerned.—May the day be far, far distant, when similar investigations, tho' instituted by the sacred jealousy of patriotism, shall terminate in a less favorable result.

Thirty-two Acts were passed during the session.

OATH OF OFFICE ADMINISTERED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

Monday last the Senate of the United States convened in the Senate Chamber pursuant to summonses from the PRESIDENT of the United States. The Speaker and Members of the late House of Representatives, the Secretary of State, the Attorney-General, the Judges of the Supreme Court, and other Officers of Government; the foreign Ministers, and a number of private citizens, Ladies and Gentlemen, were also present on the occasion. At twelve o'clock precisely, the President entered the Hall. Mr. Langdon, President pro tempore of the Senate, then rose and said: Sir, one of the Judges of the Supreme Court of the United States is now present, and ready to administer to you the oath required by the Constitution, to be taken by the President of the United States. The President then addressed his "fellow citizens" in a short but comprehensive speech, as follows:

FELLOW CITIZENS,

I AM again called upon by the voice of my Country, to execute the functions of its Chief Magistrate. When the occasion proper for it shall arrive, I shall endeavor to express the high sense I entertain of this distinguished honor, and of the confidence which has been reposed in me, by the people of United America.

Previous to the execution of any official act of the President, the Constitution requires an oath of office. This oath I am now about to take, and in your presence—that if it shall be found, during my administration of the Government, I have in any instance violated willingly, or knowingly, the injunction thereof, I may (besides incurring constitutional punishment) be subject to the upbraidings of all, who are now witnesses of the present solemn ceremony.

Judge Cushing then read the oath, which the President repeated after him, sentence by sentence, as follows:

I George Washington, do solemnly swear, that I will faithfully execute the office of President of the United States; and will, to the best of my ability, preserve, protect, and defend the Constitution of the United States.

After taking the oath, the President retired, as he had come, without pomp or ceremony; but on his departure from the house, the people could no longer refrain obeying the genuine dictates of their hearts, and they saluted him with three cheers.

The snow Alexander, Capt. Camagie, arrived here last Sunday from Lisbon, in 32 days.—As he came out of the Tagus, he met a British Packet going in—the Captain of which, supposing the snow to be a British vessel, informed Capt. Camagie that War would be proclaimed in England against France, before he could arrive there.

The accounts at Lisbon, respecting Louis XVI. were, that the trial was not completed.

MARTINSBURGH, January 7.

Thursday evening Capt. James Stephenson returned to this town from Fort-Pitt, having resigned his command in the Western Army.

We learn that all hopes of accomplishing a peace with the Western Indians is given up;—the only terms on which they will treat being, that the river Ohio shall be the boundary line; therefore, as it would include all the New-England and Byrnn's purchases, as well as the lands granted the officers of the Virginia line in the late Continental Army, it is reasonable to suppose those terms will never be agreed to.

CATSKILL, February 11.

MODERN JOCKEY-MATCH.

A few days since, a Mr. —— of Rhynebeck, having effected a breach in that article of the tenth commandment which forbids him to covet his neighbour's wife, and feeling a strong propensity to violate the seventh also, proposed to her an elopement; which was effected to; they accordingly set off and came as far as Kit Camp, a place a few miles below this on the opposite side of the river, here they took lodgings for the night.—The husband who was absent during his wife's elopement, missing her on his return home, and getting some information of the route they had taken, immediately pursued, and overtook them at the tavern where they had put up, and began to make considerable disturbance about the matter; when the possessor of the fickle booty endeavoured to silence him, by saying it was foolish to make so much bustle for so trifling an affair; that it was evident his wife liked HIM best, or she would not have come away with him; and telling him at the same time, that he was willing to make compensation for his loss and trouble; the husband listened to his proposal, and after a few minutes haustering, accepted, in exchange for his wife, an old horse, with nine dollars in cash to boot, and a bridle gratis. The parties seemed equally satisfied with their bargain, though it is thought the husband rides the best beast.

BOSTON, March 2.

By an arrival at NEW-YORK, from LONDON, intelligence is received as late as December 26, four days later than before received, which briefly states,

That the Comte of *Vienne*, for from being discouraged at the successes of the *French* arms, had determined to carry on the war with redoubled vigour, and sacrifice every thing rather than submit to *France*—That the *Pruffian* and *Austrian* were assembling their forces, which is said, would consist of near 360,000 men, in order to begin a new Campaign early in the spring; and that the Emperor will put himself at the head of his troops, as soon as the business of the Cabinet will permit him.

The National Convention have passed a decree, which was ordered to be sent to the several Generals of the army, "freely declaring their revolutionary power, by overturning established Constitutions, and convoking Primary Assemblies in every country which they should enter"—That in consequence of the Royalists beginning to shew themselves in favor of LOUIS XVI. the Convention decreed that all the members of the families of the *Bourbons* and *Capets* (except the King, Queen, and their son, who are yet in the Temple) shall quit the department of *Paris* in 24 hours, and in three days, the territories of the Republic—that on the question, whether *Equality* (late Duke of Orleans) should be included in the banishment, a warm debate ensued, which lasted two hours, when it was proposed to adjourn the question as it respected him, for three days—That LOUIS was to receive definial judgment on the 26th of December.—That Gen. MONTESQUIEU, who some time since fled from the French army had safely arrived in *London*.

There are letters in town, as late as the 26th. Dec. from *England*: They inform of the most active preparations for WAR being made on the part of the *British*; and that the *fears of* internal commotions had subsided—The prospect of War having substituted, in the breast of *John Bull*, the sentiments of loyalty to "*King* and *Constitution*," to the CAUSE of Revolutions—It is dangerous to talk even of *Reformation in Great-Britain!*

From Port au Prince.

A Letter from *Port au Prince*, dated Jan. 31, states, "That the rise of Sugar is occasioned by the Plantations being set on fire, and a revolt of the negroes, who have been here before peaceable, until within these 10 days past; and now there is a general insurrection throughout this part of the island—three marched out yesterday 1500 men, and 400 light horse; since which there has not been any accounts of their progress; but there has been an incessant firing kept up all day—nothing further to acquaint you of, only that business is stagnated, and American produce 20 per cent. cheaper than at *Boston* !"

March 7.— On the 21st ult. the *British Packet* for *January*, arrived at NEW-YORK, and brought *European News* to the 9th of *January*.—We are enabled, by the receipt of the *New-York Journal*, by the Mail of Saturday, to give our readers the following *Abstract* of important and interesting particulars, viz.

That many writings, in favor of Louis and family, are circulating. That the Kings of Spain and Naples had made a species of acknowledgment of the existing government of France; they will, at any rate, be neutral; Spain is alarmed at the French armament opposite to her shores, and requests a disarmament, as no evil is to be expected from that quarter.—That JOEL BARLOW, of Connecticut, in America, author of "ADVICE to PRIVILEGED ORDERS," is appointed a member of the Convention of France.—The Dutch seem to be arming their navy, but astonished and fearful of the hydra *equality*, are *kind of* undetermined; *England*, say they, will stay as it yet England seems also *lost in an original* system of politics, both at home and abroad, and have not yet, nor is it believed they will declare open hostilities against France, though the continues to *prepare for War* both by land and sea; parliamentary debates on this subject are very voluminous—That the King of England seems much interested in the fate of Louis XVI; but the *mode* to be pursued *as a nation*, is the question; if they send an embassy, with whom treat? if they treat with the present ministry, it would be a species of *acknowledgment of the Government?* This mode, however, has many able advocates; and here are open, that the principle will be adopted, in order to effect *interest* in favor of Louis; the King has proposed to recal Lord GOWER from France, and to instruct him how to proceed with respect to Louis.

NORTHAMPTON, MARCH 12.

DIED,—At Belchertown, on the 2d inst. Mr. JOSHUA DICKINSON, late of Harfield, aged 84.

A Nazarite indeed, in whom there was no Guile.

COMMONWEALTH of MASSACHUSETTS.

In the House of Representatives, Feb. 13th, 1793.

RESOLVED, That the Treasurer of this Commonwealth, be, and he hereby is authorized and directed to contract for supplying the Garrison and Convicts on Castle-Island, with Provisions and Clothing, for the term of one year, commencing April 1, 1793, on terms most advantageous to government; & that he cause public notice thereof to be given in the Independent Chronicle, three weeks before he enters into such Contract, that he shall receive proposals from any person or persons disposed to make the same, and seal; and shall require bond, with good and sufficient surety, in the sum of five hundred pounds, from the Contractor or Contractors, for the faithful discharge of their duty; and that the said Contract shall allow the same articles of Provision and Clothing for the Garrison and Convicts, as is specified in the Contract of the last year, made for the same purpose.

DAVID COBB, Speaker.

In Senate, February 13, 1793.

Read and concurred.

SAMUEL PHILLIPS, President.

Approved by the Governor.

Treasury of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, Feb. 27, 1793.

PURSUANT to the foregoing Resolution, notice is hereby given, that proposals will be received at this Office, until the 21st day of March next, inclusively, for supplying the Garrison and Convicts on Castle Island, for the term of one year, from the 1st day of April next, with the following Rations, viz:

For each Soldier, one and a quarter pound of beef, or half a pound of beef and half a pound of pork; one pound of wheat-bread or flour, one gill of peas or beans or vegetables equivalent thereto; one ounce of butter, one gill of rice, and one quart of beer; and with two quarts of salt; two quarts of vinegar; four pounds of hard soap, and two pounds of candles, to each hundred rations.

And for each non-commissioned Officer and Soldier, one uniform coat; one waistcoat; one pair of woolen and one pair of linen overalls; one shirt; one hat and one pair of shoes.

For each convict, the following Rations, viz: One and a quarter pound of meat; one and a quarter pound of bread; one gill of peas or beans, or vegetables equivalent thereto; and when they shall draw fresh provisions, with two pounds of soap, and two quarts of salt, for each hundred rations.

And for the said Convicts, the following articles of cloathing, viz: Two shirts; one coat; one waistcoat, and two pair of overalls; to be of different colours, & agreeable to law. The Cloathing for the Soldiers and Convicts to be of as good a quality as have been heretofore usually furnished for that purpose.

The Contractor or Contractors to have the benefit of the labour of the Convicts, together with the shops, tools, and necessary buildings, and the Commonwealth to pay the expence of an overseer; excepting the Commanding Officer of the Garrison may employ the whole of the Convicts four days in a year on fatigue duty, without expence to Government.

THOMAS DAVIS, Treasurer.

JAMES INGOLS,

INFORMS the public, that he has lately removed from Boston to Northampton, where he has opened a shop, nearly opposite the Court House. He flatters himself that he shall be able to gratify the gentlemen and ladies, in the vicinity, with the newest fashioned wigs, ryes, commodes, &c.—Cash and the highest price will be given at said shop, for all kinds of HUMAN HAIR, and every favour gratefully acknowledged.

N. B. Wanted a likely young lad, about fourteen years of age, as an apprentice to the above business.

Northampton, March 12, 1793.

THE subscriber having purchased the Situation lately occupied by Mr. ROGER WING, intends carrying on the *CLOTHIER'S BUSINESS*, in all its Branches; Those who will please to favor him with their Cloth to dress, may depend upon fidelity & dispatch: the smallest favors gratefully acknowledged, by the *Public's Humble Servant*.

SAMUEL POMEROY.

WILLIAMSBURGH, MARCH 12, 1793.

Just published, and to be sold by the Printer hereof,

PROPHECIES of the Reverend CHRISTOPHER LOVE, and his last WORDS on the Scaffold: Who was beheaded at Tower Hill, London, the 22d day of August 1651.

A TOUCH on the TIMES.

COME listen and laugh at the times,
Since folly was never so ripe;
For every man laughs at those rhymes,
That gives his own folly a wipe.
We live in a kind of disguise:
We flatter, we lie, and protest;
While each of us artfully tries,
On others to fallen the jest.

The virgin, when first she is woo'd,
Returns every sigh with disdain:
And while by her lover pers'u'd,
Can laugh at his folly and pain:
But when from her innocence won,
And doom'd for her virtue to mourn:
When she finds herself lost and undone,
He laughs (though unjust) in his turn.

The fools, who at law do contend,
Can laugh at each other's distress;
And while the dire suit does depend,
Ne'er think how their substance grows less;
Till lamper'd by tedious expense,
Although to compound they are loth;
They'll find, when reduc'd to their sense,
The lawyers fat laughing at both.

But while we perceive it the fashion,
For each fool to laugh at the other:
Let us strive, with a generous compassion,
To correct, not contemn one another.
We all have some follies to hide,
Which known, would dishonor the best:
And life, when 'tis thoroughly try'd,
Like friendship, will seem but a jest.

ENTERTAINING ANECDOTE.

A YOUNG preacher in France, who had a graceful countenance, a very harmonious voice, fine action, and every other requisite necessary to charm his hearers, and attract their attention, being got into his pulpit, his memory at once failed him, that he could not recollect a single sentence of his intended sermon. To come down from the pulpit would have been too disgraceful; and to stay there and say nothing would be doubly so had. He therefore resolved to put a good face upon the matter and employ both his voice and action, without pronouncing any but imperfect and inarticulate sounds; such as—for finally—be—if—that—therefore—my brethren—and such unconnected sentences, and with all made a terrible thumping upon his cushion. The preacher ever seemed more animated with fire: He bawled as loud as possible, rearing exclamation, and beat with his feet and hands. All things trembled under him, and the roof of the church, which was very lofty and spacious, echoed loudly to his voice. The whole congregation observed a profound silence, every one thrust forward his head, and gave all possible attention, in order to hear what it was impossible to understand. Th ose who stood by the pulpit said, "We are too near, there is no possibility of hearing." Such as were at a distance complained—that they being too far from the pulpit lost the finest doctrine in the world.

To conclude, our preacher amused his audience during three quarters of an hour, and left off with the applause of the whole congregation, who resolved to place themselves to more advantage the next time, and not lose the fruits of so admirable a sermon.

APHORISMS.

THE boiled water extinguishes fire, and the affected heat of a cold character, friendship.

He, who gives himself airs of importance, exhibits the credentials of impotence.

Who lies in wait for errors neither to mend them in persons, nor to justify his choice in things, is on a road where good hearts are seldom met.

All finery is a sign of littleness.

From the ALBANY GAZETTE.

Messrs. PRINTERS,

In giving the following a place in your paper you will greatly oblige a forlorn and returned captive, who subscribes herself your very humble servant.

POLLY SMITH.

I WAS unfortunately taken by the Mohawk Indians, eighteen or nineteen years ago; and being a child I have no knowledge of my parentage, or part of the country they belong to, except what I received from two young women (who had also been captured) and with whom I fortunately fell in company, the evening after I was taken. They informed me, that they were acquainted with my parents, and as we were kept together for five years, I became capable of retaining their information, which to the best of my present recollection was—that my name was Polly Cooly, my mother's maiden name Betsey Stanley; and that my brothers' names were Jacob, Gideon, and Calvin. I do not recollect that they informed me that I had any sisters, or the town, county or state I came from. The Christian names of these two young women were Betsey, and Hannah, but their maiden names I do not remember. After five years captivity they were inhumanly murdered, for Betsey's refusing to marry an Indian. After their death I still lived with the Indians about six years, when I was sold by my Indian father and mother to a German, at Detroit; I lived with him very nearly six years, in which time I married John Smith from New England, and had two children. In May last my husband and eldest child were unfortunately drowned. I have since been travelling, seeking, as yet in vain, for my parents and relations. I have some inclination of going to the Mohawk River, supposing I was taken from the counties of Albany, Montgomery, or Saratoga, but as the Indians would never give me any information on the subject, it is only supposition. I have therefore thought fit to publish these lines, hoping they will be copied into the different papers in this country, that if I have any relations living, they may from the above narrative get information thereof; & should any claim me as a child, sister, or relation, they can see or hear from me at Mr. Alexander Bryant's at Saratoga Springs, about thirty six miles north of Albany, in the county of Saratoga, where I shall remain until Spring, when, if not inquired for, I shall return to Niagara.

January 26, 1793.

ANECDOTES.

DR. GRAHAM being on his stage in a country town, in order to promote the sale of his medicines, told the country people, that he had come there for the good of the people, and not for want? Then speaking to his merry Andrew—Andrew, says he, do we come for want? No, faith, sir, says Andrew, we have enough of that at home, besides, continued he, my master has a very great estate, but that is neither here nor there.

THE celebrated Doctor P——, in the course of the Twelve-month generally makes an elegant dinner for the brethren of his cloth; and in common none of the learned professions either medical or legal are admitted to this select party. As no rule exists without an exception, the Doctor, upon a certain occasion, invited a gentleman of the bar. He was the only one present. At dinner, an apology was offered for the appearance of a character so foreign to the clerical. A would be wit remarked, that the matter was excusable, for when the sons of God assembled, the devil came also. True, retorts Mr. H——, and the same book relates, that a certain man fell among thieves.

ONE day, as Charles the XIIth of Sweeden was dictating some dispatches to his Secretary, to be sent to court, a bomb fell on the house, pierced the roof, and burst near the apartment in which he was: One half of the floor was shattered to pieces; but the King's chair, being partly surrounded by a thick wall, suffered no damage; & by an astonishing piece of fortune one of the splinters which flew about in the air, entered at the chair door, which happened to be open.

The report of the bomb, and the noise it occasioned in the house, which seemed ready to tumble, induced the secretary to drop his pen. "What is the reason," said the king, "that you do not continue writing?" The secretary could only say—"Ah fire! the bomb!" "Well," replied the monarch, "what has the bomb to do with the letter I am dictating to you?—Go on.

RAN away from the Subscriber, the 22d of January, an indented boy, named *Amos Bread*, about 18 years of age. Whoever will take up said boy and return him to me, shall have *five shillings* reward.

BENJAMIN A. EDWARDS.

Northampton, Feb. 23, 1793.

TAKE NOTICE.

I HEREBY forbid all persons cutting Wood on the Land belonging to the heirs of the late TIMOTHY DWIGHT, deceased; as they do it at their peril, without a written Certificate from one of the heirs:—In behalf of the heirs, and by order of the Executors,

MAURICE W. DWIGHT.

NORTHAMPTON, MARCH 4, 1793.

LOST on the 18th ult. between Capt. Warner's in Belchertown, and Landlord White's in Hadley, a Check'd WOOLLEN RUG, fringed. Whoever has found said Rug, and will leave it with the Printer, or return it to the owner, shall be handsomely rewarded by

WILLIAM COLLSON.

NORTHAMPTON, MARCH 4, 1793.

Locks and Canals.

THE *Proprietors of Locks and Canals on Connecticut River, want to employ* 22 *CARPENTERS, and* 75 *LABOURERS, for six months, the ensuing season, to begin their operations about the* 20*th of April next.—All persons who wish to engage in a work of such public utility, may be assured of good wages in Cash, and are requested to call on either of the subscribers, who are authorized to make contracts for that purpose.*

JONATHAN DWIGHT,
JOHN WILLIAMS,
BENJ. PRESCOTT, } *Directors.*

Northampton, Feb. 26, 1793.

CASH,

AND THE HIGHEST PRICE, GIVEN FOR

SALTS of LYE, by

WRIGHT & STODDARD.

Northampton, January 2, 1793.

THE Partnership of HUNT and RAY, is by mutual consent this day dissolved. All persons indebted are requested to make immediate payment, to

M. HUNT.

Sunderland, Feb. 20, 1793.

Twenty Dollars Reward.

ON the Twenty fifth day of December 1792, *Abraham Brown*, of Adams, and *William Davis*, of Windsor, both in the county of Berkshire accidentally met at the house of Mr. Sabin, Landlord in Williamstown, in that county, and being, as is supposed, both, warmed with spiritous liquors, challenged each other to fight, betted two dollars upon the occasion, and laid down the money. Davis's blood cooling, or more regular feelings returning, he declined the combat, and Brown took up the stakes. The next morning Davis, (now become sober and regular) left Mr. Sabin's house, to return home, and as Mr. Brown lived not far from the road he must travel, said he would call and see if Brown would give up the two dollars he had taken as above mentioned.

Davis was seen to go to Brown's this day, viz. the 26th of December last, and the family consider he was there, but has never been seen nor heard of since, tho' much inquiry has been made for him. A boy belonging to the family has reported, that Davis and his father went to the barn quarrelling, or differing, and Davis has never been seen or heard of since. It is certain that Brown, when inquired of by one and another since Davis's absence from his family, had entertained the apprehensions of his friends, and put them upon search for him, has said things variant and false relative to the two dollars, and on examination by some gentlemen in commission for the peace, not indeed, exited an arrest, but called upon at his house by them in a friendly manner, appeared disconcerted and confused.

A circumstance that strengthens suspition that Davis is dead, and did not die a natural death, or come to his end by accident, is this, the beast he rode is not to be found; and a son of Brown, soon after Davis and his father met at the barn, and it is said the next day, or the next day but one, set out a journey (and it is supposed to the state of Rhode-Island) and has not been seen returning homeward on foot. It is not known, indeed, where he has been or how he went, but as it is highly probable he rode, and none of his father's horses have been missing from home, the several circumstances and my connexion with Davis's family, together with motives of a more public nature, have all united their force to convince me that it is my duty to publish the following description of the beast he rode from home, and had at Brown's, and to offer a reward of TWENTY DOLLARS to any person who shall bring her home, or TEN DOLLARS to any one who shall give information where she is that I shall be able recover her.

It was a chestnut coloured Mare, with a white face in the face, trots and paces, will be twelve years old the next spring, supposed to be with foal, but not certainly known to be so, has a scar on one of her buttocks, and carries her head something low.

And I earnestly request the Printers of public newspapers, into whose hands this advertisement may come (as the wife or widow of Davis will not be able to reward them) from motives of humanity and a regard to public justice, to give it a place in their several papers.

BENJAMIN GAILUP.

Dalton, January 31, 1793.

Timber.

THE following list of white oak Timber is still wanting for the use of the Proprietors of Locks and Canals on Connecticut River, viz:

no. pieces.	length.	size squared.		no. pieces.	length.	size squared.	
24	30	8	by 9	2	40	10	by 10
7	10	8	9	2	30	8	10
40	35	8	9	20	35	10	12
2	30	18	24	8	35	24	14
2	30	18	18	2	50	14	14
2	25	12	18	40	16	8	9
6	16	12	18	40	20	8	9
80	20	6	12	4	20	18	18
4	30	12	18	12	20	12	18
4	20	12	12	4	30	12	14
2	10	12	12	20	30	10	12

Also 10,000 feet SLITWORK.

WHOEVER inclines to furnish the whole or any part of the above TIMBER, to be delivered at the board way near Gaylord's mill, in Southadley, or any where on the bank of Connecticut River, between the board way aforesaid, & the mouth of Deerfield River, on or before the first day of May next, are requested to call on the subscriber, who is authorized by the said proprietors to make contracts for the same.

B. PRESCOTT.

N. B. Cash will be paid on delivery of the Timber.

Northampton, Feb. 18, 1793.

All Persons indebted to the subscriber are hereby requested to settle the same with him, on or before the 10th day of April next, as he is about to remove from this place.

ROGER WING.

Williamsburgh, February 25, 1793.

ROBERT BRECK, & SON,

HAVE just received a good assortment of

IRON HOLLOW WARE,

necessary for family use, which they will sell low for Cash. Produce taken as usual.

They give SEVEN-PENCE ½ per pound for good

FLAX.

N.B. A quantity of 5 pail kettles, proper for making Sugar.

Northampton, February 5, 1793.

RAGS,

CASH GIVEN FOR CLEAN COTTON AND LINEN RAGS, AT THIS OFFICE.

Hampshire Gazette.

NORTHAMPTON, *(Massachusetts)* PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY WILLIAM BUTLER.

Vol. VII.] WEDNESDAY, MARCH 20, 1793. [NUMB. 342

FRANCE.

NATIONAL CONVENTION.

WEDNESDAY *December 26.*

Trial of LOUIS Sixteenth.

THE sitting was opened at nine o'clock, and the galleries being crowded with people who sat in them all night.

Massel moved, that they should be cleared, in order to ascertain the Hall; but those who had taken so much trouble to secure seats drowned his voice in a general clamour, and the Convention could only obtain silence by deciding that he should not be heard.

It was then proposed to call over the names of the members, but this also was dropped.

Louis left the Temple at nine; and the National Guard not being assembled time enough to line the streets through which he was to pass, or to form a body round his person, he was escorted by a small party of cavalry. The people not expecting that he would set out so early, were not assembled in the streets, and he arrived as it were *incognito*.

Before he came to the bar, a member observed that, in denying all knowledge of the key of the iron door which concealed the papers produced by Roland, he had probably denied the truth, as the key opened several of the cabinets in his apartments. He therefore proposed that this key should be again presented to him, which was ordered.

At ten, Louis appeared at the bar, with the same firm and collected air as on his examination. He was attended by his three Counsel, the Mayor of Paris, Generals Santerre and Berruyer, and some municipal officers.

The President said, "The National Convention has decreed that you shall be finally heard this day, to present your means of defence. Be seated."

Louis replied, "My Counsel is going to speak for me," pointed to M. Deseze, and sat down.

Deseze, in an able and eloquent speech, of which the following is an abstract, said,

"*Citizens, Representatives of the Nation,*

"The moment is at length arrived, when Louis, accused in the name of the French people, and surrounded by Counsel, granted him by humanity and the law, is about to enter on his defence! The silence which at present prevails, gives me reason to think that the day of justice has succeeded the days of prejudice. Unfortunate Kings are entitled to more pity and respect than the unfortunate in other ranks of life, and he who formerly occupied the most brilliant throne in the universe, must excite a still greater degree of interest.—You have ordered him to appear before you; he has obeyed with calmness and dignity, emboldened by his innocence, and supported by the testimony of his whole life. He has revealed to us even his thoughts. In discussing with our preparation, and without mature examination, charges which he did not foresee, and being obliged as one may say, to make an extempore defence, it was impossible for Louis not to declare to you his innocence. This I shall demonstrate.—I shall produce proper proofs, and I sincerely wish that this ball could be instantly enlarged, that the multitude, who have received the most fatal impressions against Louis, might come hither to receive impressions of a contrary nature. Louis knows that Europe waits with anxiety for the sentence you are about to pass. He knows that it will be handed down to posterity; but he considers only his contemporaries—like him, we forget posterity, and look only to the present moment.

"Had I to address only Judges, I should be satisfied with telling them, that since the nation has abolished royalty, no farther sentence can be pronounced against Louis; but I address the people—I must examine the question under two points of view, that in which Louis was placed before he accepted the Constitution, and that in which he stood after he had accepted it.

"In examining this affair, I first find the decree which enacts that Louis shall be tried by the constitution.—Those who framed that decree undoubtedly said, that Louis could not shelter himself under his inviolability. What then have you done by that decree? You have constituted yourselves judges of that accusation which you yourselves made. You have decreed also that Louis shall be heard. If he ought then to be heard, he has a right to defend himself; the Judge must not circumscribe the means; the Convention will examine them according to their just value when produced. If Louis deceives himself, you must refute his errors.

"Nations are sovereign: They have a right to give themselves whatever form of Government they think proper. I shall not contest this principle, and it is not yet forgotten, that the efforts of one of the Counsel of Louis contributed to make it be inserted in the constitution. But the nation itself cannot exercise its sovereignty. It must therefore, delegate the exercise of it. In 1789, the nation chose a monarchical government—a monarchical government required inviolability in the chief: it was necessary he should command that respect which inforces the obedience required by the law. The nature of this inviolability has been fully discussed. It has been pretended, that it was a synallagmatic contract: But the delegation of the sovereignty was a contract as long as it was not revoked. It was a mandamus if you choose, but a mandatory could not submit to other conditions, or other punishments, than those mentioned in the mandamus.

"On opening the second chapter of royalty, I said, that the person of the King is inviolable—there is no exception, no modification whatever; but there are certain circumstances in which the chief might lose that character of inviolability. The first case is as follows:

"ARTICLE V. SECTION I. CHAP. 2. of the title. If the King has not taken the oath, or if after taking it, he retracts, he shall be considered as having abdicated the throne." "The nation here imposes on the King the duty of taking the oath. To retract this oath, is a crime against the nation. The nation guarded against this crime, and appointed a punishment for it. I express myself incorrectly—it was not a punishment—it was not a forfeiture; the word is not once mentioned; it is only a supposition that the King should be considered as having abdicated the throne. You see that the constitution establishes no tribunal, that it speaks not of a trial, and that it does not pronounce the word forfeiture.'

"The King however, without retracting his oath, might betray it—he might favor criminal and hostile enterprizes against the state. The constitution provided also against this case.

"ART. VI. If the King shall put himself at the head of an army, and direct its force against the nation, or if he does not oppose by a formal act such an enterprize which may be undertaken in his name, he shall be considered as having abdicated the throne."

"Weigh well, I beseech you, the nature of the crime, provided against by this article; none more criminal can exist. It supposes all the machinations, all the perfidies, all the scourges, all the horrors, and all the calamities of a bloody intestine war; and yet, What does the Constitution pronounce? A presumption of the King having abdicated the throne.

"ART. VII. If the King quit the Kingdom and does not return, after being invited to do so by the Legislative Body." What does the Constitution declare in this case? A presumption that he has abdicated the throne.

"ART. VIII. states, that after an express or legal abdication, the King shall be tried, like other citizens, for all crimes posterior to his abdication. It results, then, that the King had a particular existence absolutely different from that of other citizens: And whence arose this particular, this privileged existence, but from the law, which conferred upon him that character of inviolability, which he could not lose but by an express and legal abdication? It is after being guilty of the most attrocious crime a King can commit against the nation, that it supposes him to have entered the class of citizens. In short the law here is perfectly equal with regard to the legislative body and the King. The legislative body might also betray the nation. It might invade the national sovereignty. The nation had a right to establish a punishment for the deputies, and yet this has not been the case.

"Louis is accused—he is accused in the name of the nation—he is accused of various crimes. These crimes are either provided against by the constitutional act, and then the punishment there established is to be applied to them, or they are not provided against; and, in that case, there exists no punishment which can be applied to them.

"I will go still further; I say they have been provided for. The most attrocious of all, that of a criminal war against the nation, has been provided for. In whatever manner that article may be understood, the crimes are there—they are all there; but the law only declares, the presumption of the throne being abdicated. I am well aware, that as the nation have at present abolished royalty, the punishment cannot be applied: But could it change the condition of Louis? Had he not a right to say, I was the prisoner of the nation, why did you not bring me to trial? You have abolished royalty. I do not dispute your right: But what—because you have abolished royalty, do you wish to punish me; and because you know no law applicable to me, do you wish to create one for me—for me alone? You are doubtless invested with every power, but there is one which you have not—that of being unjust.

"It has been said, that Louis ought to be tried as an enemy. But is it not a very cruel enemy who could put himself at the head of an army against the nation? It has been said, that he was inviolable only as regard to every citizen individually. According to this principle, would not the Representatives of the people, be more inviolable only in regard to the people for whatever they might have done, said, or written during a session? I shall here quote to you the following passage from Rousseau.—'When I see neither the law which prosecutes, nor the law which condemns, I will not refer to the general will; for the general will cannot pronounce as the general will either against any man, or any fact.'

"But if you take from Louis the right of being inviolable, you cannot take from him the right of being tried as a citizen; and in the latter case I would ask you, Where are those protecting forms, where are those juries, which are as it were bottages for the lives and honor of citizens? I would ask you, Where is that proportion of suffrages which the law has so wisely established? Where is that silent ballot which includes in the same urn the conscience, and the opinion of the judge? I speak to you with the openess of a son of freedom. I wish to find among you judges, and I see only accusers.—You who pass sentence on Louis, and you have been his accusers.—You wish to pass sentence upon Louis, and you have already expressed your sentiments on his case. You wish to pass sentence upon Louis, and your opinions are well known all over Europe.

"I now proceed to the act of accusation. You go back to the month of June 1789. I shall go back to the same period: But how could you accuse Louis of having then attempted to destroy the Assembly? Do you forget that it was he who convoked it? Do you forget that for above a century and an half, Princes, more jealous of their authority than he, constantly refused such a convocation? Do you forget that had it not been for Louis, and the numberless sacrifices to which he consented, you would not be here deliberating on the interests of the state? He is accused of having surrounded Paris with troops; but I can say, these troops were destined only to protect Paris from those who wished to disturb the public tranquility. I had occasion to see the orders given to them when I undertook the defence of the commandant, whom the nation without any hesitation acquitted.

"I shall not here take notice of the memoir in which Talon is mentioned as acting a part in a plan formed for a counter revolution, nor of the papers subjoined to that memoir. Had I to defend a person of ordinary rank, I would observe, that a citizen cannot be condemned from papers procured by attacking his habitation, unless they had been previously sealed up and an inventory taken of them.

"The habitation of Louis was attacked, and his drawers were broke open. None of them were sealed up, no inventories were taken, and papers which might have been opposed to others may have been concealed. The letters of a deceased person are quoted: But can the letters of a person deceased be adduced as proofs? These letters it is said, mention money distributed; but even supposing that this fact, which they do not clear up, were true; and supposing it true, that greater or smaller sums had been extorted from the beneficence and sensibility of Louis; Do you know with what unhappy facility Kings may be surprised and deceived? The plan of a letter to La Fayette and Mirabeau is mentioned; but this letter was never sent. Mirabeau and La Fayette were at that time the two most popular characters; they both loved the constitution, and nothing was meant in the letter but the good of the state. Louis is accused also of having written a letter to Bouille; in regard to this, he has no occasion to justify himself; the National Assembly had before voted thanks to Bouille for his good conduct.

"You accuse him for the assemblage on the 28th of February; but popular rumours had attracted at that time a number of violent persons around the palace, & Louis ordered them to lay aside their arms. You accuse him with the massacres in the Champ de Mars; But do you forget that this unhappy Prince was then suspended from his powers, and watched as a prisoner? The nation has decreed that it shall be a republick; but this was not the form of government which is wished for then. Did not the Legislative Assembly declare against a republic in the month of July last? Had Louis is betrayed the interests of the nation at that period, or had he abused its confidence, you ought to have pitied him—you ought to have bewailed the fate of Kings—but he ought not to have been tried; I have not yet pronounced the word which would have made that chain of accusations fall. I have not said, that since all these facts, Louis accepted the constitution—the constitution was the contract of alliance between the people and the King; there was no longer any doubt; the past was forgotten. Let us now examine what Louis has done since this acceptation; the act of accusation comprehends facts for which Louis was not bound to answer personally, and facts for which he was personally responsible. By the constitution, the King was not responsible for what might be done by his agents. On the contrary, it made his ministers responsible. At present one has no right to accuse the King and his Ministers for the same acts. Louis is accused of having left the national Assembly ignorant of the Convention of Pilnitz.

"But this Convention was a secret treaty between the Emperor and the King of Prussia. There was no reason of state that could make it a role for Ministers to communicate to an Assembly whose deliberations were publick, an act which was not publick. You have accused Louis of retarding, for a month, the transmission of the decree relative to Avignon. That, citizens, was one of the charges against the Minister Delessart, who had declared, that his defence, which he was preparing in his prison, would leave no doubt of his innocence. And can you, after his death, pre-

for the same charge against the King? You have charged him with troubles of Nismes, and of Jales: Was the King responsible for all the troubles inseparable from so great a revolution?

"A letter of Witgenstein is imputed to him as a crime: All that he could do, was to give Witgenstein no appointment after his recal. The situation of Commandant of Corsica is talked of; but that command he never obtained. It is said, that he had an appointment in the army of the North; La Fayette may have asked it, but the letter that gave him such an appointment, remained in the War-Office.

"Louis is accused of the account given by Narbonne. I shall answer but a word. When Narbonne quitted the Ministry the Legislative Assembly decreed, that he carried with him the regret and the confidence of the nation. The surrender of Longwy is made a charge against him; but the inhabitants alone were guilty.—The surrender of Verdon is made a charge against him

"Who then but Louis appointed the commandant, so celebrated for his heroism, who preferred death to his surrendering?

"He is accused of having retained the Swiss Guards, although the Constitution forbade it. Mark the facts. A decree said that the King should be requested to present a new formation of his regiment of Swiss Guards, and in the mean time the Assembly had directed, that it should be kept up provisionally until the period of this information. On the third of July, the Assembly ordered the departure of the three battalions of this regiment. On the 17th, the letter of D'Affry, remonstrating against the decree, and appealing to the capitulations—a new decree which ordered the departure of two battalions, D'Affry, hesitating between the decree and the capitulations, addressed new remonstrances to the Assembly. The Assembly passed to the order of the day; and the battalion left Paris.

"I come now to the facts that may be considered as concerning him personally. Louis is first attacked for not having sanctioned the decree respecting the priests, and that respecting the camp at Paris. I might say, that the Constitution gave him the free and absolute power of sanction; and that, if he erred, his error could not be imputed to him as a crime. But if a great number of citizens seemed to support the latter decree, a still greater number seemed to oppose it. He thought it prudent to refuse his sanction; but at the same time, by a wise measure he directed the formation of the camp at Soissons; and this camp was more useful to our armies than that at Paris could have been.

"His letter to the Bishop of Clermont is objected to him: But that letter contains only an opinion purely religious, and was prior to his acceptance of the Constitution. When he accepted the Constitution he did not think it free from blemishes; for, in the very act of accepting it, he speaks of legal reforms. He is accused of having paid his guard; but the Assembly, in decreeing its discharge, had said that it should be organized anew. It was therefore incumbent on his justice and his humanity to pay it until its new formation. He is accused of having given aid to the emigrants, & of having protected, by his Ambassadors, the coalition of foreign powers. He is accused of his influence at the Court of Vienna. I answer, that Louis constantly opposed the efforts of the emigrants. Respecting this, I will cite a fact. Louis was informed, by his Resident, of an attempt of the emigrants to obtain arms and ammunition at Frankfort, and of the refusal of the Magistrates, of Frankfort. He directed his Resident to thank the Magistrates, and to invite them to persevere in their refusal.

"There is not a single emigrant that received aid from him. He provided for the maintenance of his nephews; the eldest was fourteen, the youngest eleven years of age; there was no law that fixed the age at which emigration was a crime: The Convention has made one. The nephews of Louis were without resources; must he stifle the sentiments of humanity? must he, for being a King, cease to be a kinsman? He gave money to the governess of his children; but the was the governess of his children, and had left France since 1789. Choiseul Beaupre had been in Italy since 1789, and had never borne arms against France. He gave aid to Rochefort, but Rochefort was not an emigrant. He is accused of having remitted money to Bouille; Bouille's letter says, "Pay to Monsieur, the King's brother, by his order." The truth is, that he never remitted pecuniary aid to Monsieur, and the order in question was the order of Monsieur, not of the King. All that he did was, to give security for his other brother for a sum of 400,000 livres; but this was in 1789, and he was induced to it by motives of humanity.

"He is accused of the manœuvres of Dumouriier at the Court of Berlin; but Dumouriier was not the agent of Louis, but of the Princes, his brothers.

"A letter of Choiseul Gouffier is objected to him. It is supposed, that because he was the Ambassador of Louis, to Louis must his projects be imputed; but the very letter of this Ambassador proves, that it was three days after his recal, and on account of that recal, that he formed an intrigue against the National Ambassador sent to replace him. It was Choiseul who wrote, who acted, who spoke of his services to the Princes, the King's brothers. The billet proves that Louis had no connexion with him.

"I come now to the charges of subordination of several members of the Legislative Assembly. This plan reduced the liquidation of offices ten millions; he eased the National Treasury to that amount, and charged the civil list with the interest. We understand the corruption that turns to the profit of personal interest; but a corruption that leaves us all the shame, and gives to another all the profit, we cannot easily comprehend. The fact is, as it appears from the papers communicated to Louis, that it was he alone who prevented the decree from being proposed to the Assembly, and that he expressed displeasure and indignation at it.

"A charge is brought against him which has excited the indignation of the people, and which could not but appear a very heavy one. He is accused of having paid his body guards at Coblentz. This charge, I own struck me with grief; I was led to suspect the good faith of Louis; the proofs appeared to be clear. I come to this day to make the reparation in the eyes of Europe, which I feel that I owe to him. All the papers refer to the month of October 1791. Mark what the Administrators of the civil list wrote to the Treasurer in November: "The intention of his Majesty is to continue the pay of his body guards until they be replaced; but his Majesty means that the amount of this pay shall not be delivered in total to the etat major, but to each individual at the Pay-Office of the civil list, on his particular receipt and certificate of residence within the kingdom." All the papers have been made as publick as possible. Louis has been denounced to France, to all Europe. All the articles of the accusation have been ordered to be printed; and the only paper that refutes these charges is the only one that has remained unknown. This paper must have been among the rest. By what strange fatality is it not to be found among them? As laft Louis, after much pains, obtained from the offices an authentick copy of this paper. He has produced it to the eyes of Europe.

"I come at laft to the diftreffing day of the 10th of Auguft. Had we believed that Louis had committed the crimes of which he is accufed, you would not fee us at this bar to give him the aid of our courageous veracity. All your fucceffes fince that day have given you the power of being generous; we aft you only to be juft. He dreaded the invafion of his palace; he maintained a more exact correfpondence with the popular authorities. In fine, the people came thither. The Procurator Syndick reads, with regret no doubt, the fixth article of the law, which directs to repel force by force. The cannoneers for anfwer difcharge their cannon before him. Then the Procurator Syndick invites Louis to go to the Affembly; he goes thither. One hour after our adminiftrations commence. How began the action? I know not; hiftory perhaps will know no more than I. He is accufed of having reviewed the troops—Granted; accufe the Mayor alfo of having vifited the poft. Was not Louis a conftituted authority? Was not his authority a depofit in his hands, of which the law forbade him the leaft infringements? I know it has been faid that Louis excited the infurrection to effect the execution of his projects: But who is now ignorant that this infurrection was combined, matured, that it had its agents, its counfels, its directors? Who is ignorant that acts, that treaties on the fubject, had been figned?

"In this Hall men have contended for the glory of the 10th of Auguft. I come not to difpute that glory: But fince it has been proved that the day was premeditated, how can it be a crime to Louis? And you accufe him, and you would give judgment againft him, who has never given a fanguinary order; againft him who, at Varennes, preferred returning a captive to expofing the life of a fingle man; againft him who on the 20th of June, refufed every kind of aid, and preferred remaining alone in the midft of the people. Here hiftory fpeaks—Louis mounted the throne at the age of twenty; he exhibited on it an example of morals, of juftice, of economy: He abolifhed fervitude in his domains; the people defired liberty he gave it. [*Murmurs.*] We cannot deny to Louis the glory of having always anticipated the wifhes of his people. I do now conclude. I appeal to hiftory; think that hiftory will judge your judgment."

Fermond, the Prefident, then afked Louis, if he had any thing to add to the defence made by his Counfel.

Louis rofe, and with mixed fenfibility and firmnefs, faid,

"Citizens, my means of defence are laid before you. I fhall not repeat them. In fpeaking to you, perhaps, for the laft time, I declare to you that my conficience makes me no reproach, and that my defenders have told you nothing but the truth. I have never dreaded the public examination of my conduct; but my heart is rent to find in the act of accufation, the imputation of having wifhed to fhed the blood of the people; and, above all, that the misfortunes of the 10th of Auguft are attributed to me. I own that the many proofs I have given upon all occafions of my love for the people, and the manner in which I have always conducted myfelf, appeared to me fufficient to prove, that I did not fear to expofe my own perfon to fpare their blood, and to exempt me for ever from fuch an imputation."

The keys found at the Garde Meuble were then prefented to him, and he was afked if he knew them. "I know, faid he, that I delivered keys to Thierry; I know that my houfe was forced, and all my furniture broken. I had no more occafion for keys; but I know not whether thofe now prefented to me are the fame that I delivered. From the time that has elapfed, I cannot recollect them."

He then retired with the fame calmnefs that has attended him fince he was firft brought to the bar. But on going out, a fudden flufh overfpread his countenance, and a few tears fell.

A decree was immediately paffed, that he fhould be reconducted to the Temple; a fecond, that the defence of his Counfel fhall be figned by them and by him, and laid on the table; and a third, that the words, 'The people defired liberty, he gave it,' which had excited murmurs in the Convention, and which the Counfel had ftruck out of their notes, fhould be replaced.

It was alfo decreed, that a minute of defence fhould be prepared, with the aftiftance of the Counfel; and on the application of the Counfel, that they fhould aftift in correcting the printed proofs of the defence, copies of which were to be fent to the 84 departments.

Manuel, who had moved the printing and fending to the departments, moved, that copies fhould be diftributed to the Deputies within twenty four hours, and that the diftuffion fhould be adjourned for three days.

Duhem moved, that juftice fhould be inftantly done, and that the members fhould anfwer individually to this queftion, "Shall Louis Capet undergo the punifhment of death, or not?"

Lanjuinais oppofed this ferocious motion, which tended to difgrace, not only the Convention, but all France. He was interrupted by cries from the violent party, commonly called the Mountain, among whom M. Egalite was ftated; but when he added, that the Convention ought to take care not to give the enemies of liberty an opportunity of faying, that Louis was tried by men who were themfelves great confpirators, the tumult was redoubled. At length he was fuffered to proceed and concluded, that they ought not to pronounce on the fate of Louis as a matter of general falety, and that the beft mode would be, to refer it to the fovereign judgment of Primary Aflemblies.

After a number of other propofitions, the Prefident put the adjournment of the diftuffion to the vote; and declared it carried by a great majority.

The Mountain exclaimed againft the decifion, and farrounded the Prefident and Secretary with menaces and reproaches. The majority kept their feats, and with the Prefident endeavoured to bring the diforderly to a fenfe of their duty, by firmnefs and filence.

Jullion feized the opportunity of inveighing againft the Prefident and the ariftocrats, in wifhing to diffolve the Republic. He defired that the Prefident might be turned out of the chair, as unworthy of the confidence with which his colleagues had honored him, and charged him with having held private conferences with Malesherbes, one of the King's Counfel.

Fermond, the Prefident, repelled the invective with becoming dignity, and challenged any man to prove that he had converfed with Malesherbes, but for the purpofe of fettling the mode of receiving the Counfel at the bar.

Quinette propofed delay.

Thuriat, who, but two days before, had faid at the Jacobin Club, 'that rather than Louis fhould efcape, he would blow out his brains with his own hand,' moved that the Aflembly fhould continue to fet until judgment was pronounced.

Couthon moved, that the diftuffion fhould be opened immediately, and continued, in preference to all other matters, until judgment be given.

Many members, conceiving that this prevented referring the whole to the Primary Aflemblies, wifhed to fubftitute for judgment given, pronouncing on the fate of the King.

Perion rofe to explain Couthon's propofition, and to fhew that it did not prejudge the queftion.

The Mountain, feconded by clamours of the gallories, which had been on their fide during the whole debate, endeavoured to prevent his being heard.

The majority at laft loft their temper and forgot their dignity. They advanced, with menancing geftures, to meet their antagonifts, and a brawl, in which blows were exchanged, enfued.

The Prefident put on his hat, declared that he would inftantly exert the utmoft rigour of his authority, order was reftored, and Perion was heard.

He fpoke with grief of the fcandalous fcene that had juft paffed; of the facility with which men's motives were calumniated; of the atrocity of forcing the confciences of men, and compelling them to decide without diftuffion. "We wifh, faid he, to examine every thing, becaufe we all wifh to be juft. The friends of liberty and of juftice are not thofe who fhew themfelves the moft eager for blood, but thofe who with to judge on entire conviction." He concluded with fhewing that Couthon's motion did not narrow the diftuffion, and fat down amid the applaufes of the members; but not a motion of applaufe from the gallories to his whole every word was formerly applauded.

The Convention decreed Couthon's propofition, thus explained, and adjourned.

THURSDAY *December* 27.

The Convention refumed the diftuffion refpecting the defence of Louis Capet. St. Juft opened the debate in a long fpeech, in which he argued, that if Louis was innocent, the people muft be guilty; he concluded by moving, that each member fhould mount the tribunal, and declare aloud, 'Louis is guilty, or Louis is innocent.' Many other members after wards fpoke, and the debate was adjourned until the next day.

FRIDAY *December* 28.

A letter from the Minifter of Foreign Affairs, was read, ftating that the charge des affaires of the court of Madrid had juft fent him two declarations of the Spanifh miniftry.

Copy the firft Declaration.

"The French government, having teftified to that of Spain, a defire of feeing that neutrality formally atteftied, which in fact prevails between the two nations; his Catholic Majefty has authorifed the undernigned, principal Secretary of State, to declare by this note, that Spain will obferve on its fide the ftricteft neutrality in the war in which France is engaged with other Powers.

"This note fhall be exchanged at Paris with another figned by the Minifter for Foreign Affairs, in which the fame aflurances fhall be given on the part of France.

Signed, FIRMADA LE DUC D' ALCUDIA.

"*Madrid, the 7th December*, 1792."

Copy of the fecond Declaration.

"The Catholic kings, in confequence of the neutrality agreed upon between Spain and the French Government, on an aflurance of the friendfhip and good faith of the French Nation, fhall order the troops on the frontiers to retire; retaining, in places of ftrength, the number neceffary for the fervice, and that of their refpective detachments, which fhall be executed immediately after the French have delivered a declaration fimilar to the prefent, promoting to aft on their part in the fame manner. Commiffioners fhall be appointed by both parties, to aflift at the execution of this agreement, at the period which may be fixed; and all meafures fhall be taken with mutual content, acting with that good faith which is proper.

"This note, figned by the principal Secretary of State of his moft Catholic Majefty, fhall be exchanged at Paris, for another figned by the Minifter of Foreign Affairs, in which the fame aflurances fhall be given on the part of France.

(Signed) FIRMADA LE DUC D'ALCUDIA.

"*At Madrid, December* 17th 1792."

Thefe declarations were accompanied with a letter from the Chevalier Ocariz, the Spanifh Charge des Affaires in France, of which the following is an extract:

Application to the National Convention on the part of Spain, in favour of LOUIS XVI.

"The declaration of neutrality demanded by the Minifter of France, might have been conidered as fufpicious, but I am now going to give a new character of authenticity to thofe fentiments of candor which have always diftinguifhed the Spanifh nation. It will be from the manner in which the French nation fhall behave towards Louis and his family, that it will experience what reliance may be placed in the promifes of Spain. This grand trial cannot be confidered as foreign to the King of Spain; and his Majefty cannot be accufed of wifhing to intermeddle in the internal affairs of the State when he makes his voice to be heard in favour of a relation, a friend, and an unhappy Prince."

"It is impoffible," continued he, "that the whole world fhould not behold, with horror, the violences committed againft a Prince oppreffed by the miferies of a long and rigorous captivity, and by the infults of fome men, who think to aggrandize themfelves by treading under foot greatnefs now fallen. A revolution can never excufe men for neglecting to fhew that refpect, which is ever due to misfortunes. Though the greater part of the French have not yet fpoken out, the majority of them feem favourable to Louis; and if his enemies fhall be able to execute againft him the laft violence, the French government will alone be accountable. It will then be evident, that foreign nations cannot depend upon the promifes of the French nation; whereas a magnanimous conduct toward the Royal prifoner, who might be fuffered to choofe an afylum for himfelf and family, would be an evident teftimony of the generofity of the French. What I now exprefs to you is the with of the King—is the with of the Spanifh nation; and under thefe views his Majefty has ordered me to prefent to the Convention his moft ardent interceffions."

A member moved, that all thefe pieces might be referred to the Diplomatic Committee, and that a report might be given in on them after the trial of Louis XVI.

Thuriot fupported the motion, and requefted that no papers from foreign powers refpecting Louis XVI. whatever they might be, fhould be read before the conclufion of the trial.

Chales faid, that no agent of the Republic ought to treat with any of thofe individuals called crowned heads until by a folemn act they fhould acknowledge the French Republic.

After fome debate, the Convention proceeded to the order of the day.

Diſcuſſion on the defence of LOUIS XVI.

Lequinio, who had been prevented the preceding night from delivering his opinion, concluded his ſpeech, with moving that the Convention ſhould determine by the Appeal Nominal:—Firſt, Is Louis convicted of a crime againſt the Sovereignty of the Nation?—Secondly, if he is convicted. What puniſhment ought to be inflicted on him?

Buzot ſaid, that Louis XVI. ought to be condemned to death by the Convention, and that this ſentence ſhould be referred to the people, in the Primary Aſſemblies, for their ſanction.

Faure aſſerted, that the Convention had not a right to try Louis XVI.

Robert de Steint Etienne formally denied that the nation had ſent judges to try Louis. He founded his argument upon the impoſſibility of the nation ever forgetting this principle, that a legiſlature is not a judge. "The people," ſaid he, "ſent you as Mandatories, as Repreſentatives, and as Legiſlators, but never as judges."

Robeſpierre oppoſed the idea of an appeal to the people, which he conſidered as the ſignal for a civil war. He threw out a great number of reflections againſt Sallet, who, he ſaid, pleaded the cauſe of the King in the Conſtituent Aſſembly and concluded by moving, 'That Louis XVI. ſhall be declared guilty, and irrevocably worthy of death.'

Duchatelet ſpoke in favor of inviolability, and declared it to be his opinion, that Louis XVI. ſhould be baniſhed from the land of liberty, which ought not to be ſullied by the preſence of a tyrant.

After a lengthy debate, the Committee rofe, and the Speaker took the Chair; and the Committee reported verbally, that they are of opinion, that they fhould not go into the queftion of *expediency* of the members elect hold feates in the Houfe.—And on the queftion, Whether the members of Congrefs elect were *conftitutionally* difqualified from feats in the Houfe? It paffed in the negative.

And on the queftion for the acceptance of this report, it paffed in the affirmative—115 members prefent—75 being in favour of the acceptance.

TUESDAY, March 5.

An engroffed bill for incorporating the fouth precinct of the town of Braintree, in the County of Suffolk, into a feparate town, by the name of *Randolph*, was read & paffed to be enacted.

The Hon. Mr. Fowler brought down the vote of the Houfe of the 27th ult. refpecting the choice of a Senator for the Congrefs of the United States:—In Senate, March 5th, read and non-concurred, and the Senate proceeded by ballot, to the choice of a Senator as above; when the Hon. Caleb Strong, was chofen.

WEDNESDAY, March 6.

A Bill empowering Charles Barrett, Efq. to erect Locks and Canals, from the upper part of Barrett's Town, fo called, in the County of Lincoln, with the fea, thro' George's river, fo called, was read and paffed to be engroffed.

A Committee is appointed to bring in a Bill prefcribing the mode of chooling Senators to reprefent this Commonwealth in the Senate of the U. States.

A number of public and private Bills and Refolves were paffed.

Copy of a letter from Samuel Dexter, jun. *Eſq. to the Preſident of the Senate of this Commonwealth, dated*

Charleſtown, March 4, 1793.

SIR,

AS I have been honoured with an election to repreſent the People of this Commonwealth in the Congreſs of the United States, and the term for which I am choſen, *now commences*, I think it proper to acquaint the Hon. Senate, that I have determined to accept the appointment, and relinquiſh my ſeat at this Board: Be pleaſed, Sir, to aſſure them, that with painful emotions, I ſo ſoon reſign the pleaſing connection, and that a zealous attachment to the intereſts of Maſſachuſetts, and a ſufficient reſpect for her Legiſlature, can never ceaſe to be my predominant feeling.

I am, Sir, with the greateſt reſpect and eſteem, your moſt humble ſervant,

SAMUEL DEXTER, jun.

The Preſident of the Senate.

PHILADELPHIA, March 11.

By letters from Holland to this city, it is ſaid that the Dutch have compromiſed with the French and conſented to the opening of the Scheldt; and that an amicable treaty was on the Carpet: if this ſhould be the fact, and that the Dutch and French are become allies, the armaments of Great Britain will have no other object to operate upon, than their own internal diſcontents.

NEW-YORK, March 6.

Yeſterday, about 2 o'clock, on the ſudden ſhifting of the wind from the ſouthward to the northweſt, blowing freſh, two oyſter boats, and a canoe, were foundered in the North-River, oppoſite the city; by which unfortunate accident, it is ſaid, ſeven men loſt their lives, ſeveral of whom have large families of Children, who are left in great diſtreſs.

A letter, by the Delaware, arrived at Philadelphia laſt Sunday, dated Cape Francois February 12 and 13, ſays:—Our army, returned yeſterday having been ſucceſsful in every inſtance; have driven before them and diſperſed the rebels, and taken all their important poſts. This day a veſſel arrived from Breſt in 26 days. She brings orders *to put the ports in a ſtate of defence and to man the veſſels completely. War appears inevitable.* Final judgement on the King has been referred to the primary aſſemblies.

HARTFORD, March 18.

Yeſterday arrived here, from Cadiz, ſays a Baltimore paper of the 6th inſt. Capt. Albert Smith, of the Brig Apollo, which place he left Jan. 17.

Captain Smith has favoured us with the following intereſting and important advices, viz: That Spain was making great preparations for war with France. Which was hourly expected to be declared, and which would undoubtedly take place; that it was currently reported, that 4000 Spaniſh troops had deſerted to the French, and that the commander of the French army, on the frontiers, was anxious to proceed to Madrid, not having met any enemy that could withſtand him; that the officers of the Spaniſh navy, without exception, were ordered on board, and that orders were iſſued to all the troops, then about Cadiz, and in garriſon, to be in complete readineſs to march at a moment's notice, ſuppoſed to be deſtined to the frontiers; that 14,000 Portuguefe troops were actually embarked, who, together with ten ſail of the line, were to ſail for Cadiz in a ſhort time; that the Britiſh ſhips were making great exertions to leave that port; that American ſhips and flags were in great demand by the French factors, that previous to Captain Smith's ſailing, there had been two American veſſels chartered, at a very high rate, for France; that the evening before he ſailed, a private expreſs had arrived with diſpatches to the Engliſh conſul, to what purpoſe was not known.

Saturday laſt paſſed through this town, a Coach loaded with INDIANS, who, it is ſaid, are going to viſit the *citizens* of Boſton—It is ſuppoſed, that, on their arrival in the *metropolis*, a BALL will be given them by *citizen* H—and an OX roaſted (alive) for their entertainment.

NEWBURYPORT, March 6.

Laſt Thurſday a boy about two years old (in the abſence of his mother) while diverting himſelf near the fire, put his mouth to the Spout of a Coffee pot, and ſwallowed ſome of the boiling coffee: Medical aſſiſtance was ineffectual; and the unfortunate innocent died on Saturday in great agony.

BOSTON, March 13.

Yeſterday being aſſigned by the hon. Houſe of Repreſentatives, for chooſing a choice, on their part, of a *Federal Senator*—the ballots were taken—when the number of votes, given in were 199—200 making a choice—The Honourable CALEB STRONG, Eſq. had 113 votes, and was choſen. This gentleman is therefore re-elected.

We hear the hon. Senate have appointed the Rev. Dr. PARKER, of this town, to preach the Election Sermon, in May next.

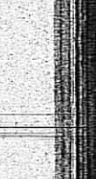
NORTHAMPTON, March 20.

Extract of a letter, dated Worceſter, March 16, 1793.

"AS to the Choice of Delegates, to Congreſs, we hope the County of Hampſhire will not deſire an undue proportion of influence in that body,—you have now one Senator from your County, and we think you will not be ſo ungenerous as to deſire two Repreſentatives and allow us to have but one, eſpecially as *Dwight Foſter*, Eſq. the Candidate from this County, is allowed by all, to be eminently qualified for the Office—We ſhall therefore, in this County, give our votes for Mr. Foſter, as Repreſentative for the Diſtrict, and for *Samuel Lyman*, Eſq. as Repreſentative for the County of Hampſhire.—As Mr. Lyman, if he had not been voted for in different capacities, would have been choſen at each of the former trials; and his Character ſtands extremely fair, we preſume that all will concur in voting for him as the County Member."

The Preſident of the United States, with the advice of the Senate, has appointed General Lincoln, Timothy Pickering, and Beverly Randolph, Eſquires, Commiſſioners for negociating a Peace with the hoſtile Indians. A treaty for this purpoſe is to be holden at Sunduſky in May next.—Congreſs have appointed a Sum not exceeding 180,000 dollars to defray the expences of this Treaty.

His Excellency the Governor, with the advice of Council, has appointed THURSDAY, the 11th of April next, to be obſerved as a Day of public FASTING and PRAYER throughout this Commonwealth.



For BOSTON,

THE Sloop *LUCINDA*, William Wickham, Maſter, For New-York, the Sloop *JACOB*, James Hinſdale, Maſter, both of which will ſail in March. For Freight or paſſage apply to the Maſters on board, or to Nathaniel Blake & Co. near the Ferry, Hartford:—Who have for ſale, W. I. and N. E. RUM, BRANDY, GINN, WINES, Loaf and Brown SUGARS, TEA, COFFEE, CHOCOLATE, BAR-IRON, STEEL, NAILS of different ſizes, & a variety of GROCERIES, too numerous to mention; All of which they will ſell by WHOLESALE or RETAIL, as cheap as can be purchaſed in Hartford. All thoſe who will favor ſaid Blake and Co. with their cuſtom, either by perſonally applying or by their order, whether for Goods, or for Freighting their property to Boſton or New-York, may depend, that the ſtricteſt attention ſhall be paid to their orders, and for as ſmall a compenſation as buſineſs of that kind is tranſacted for, by any one in Hartford. The ſmalleſt favours will be gratefully acknowledged,

By the publick's humble ſervants,

NATH. BLAKE, and Co.

N. B. Thoſe gentlemen who have already lodged property with the ſubſcribers, and intend to ſhip it, are requeſted to forward their orders ſpecifying the port to which it muſt be ſent, and if conſigned to any one, to whom conſigned as the River is now clear of ice, and opportunity preſents for forwarding it on, either to Boſton or New-York, immediately.

N. BLAKE, and Co.

Hartford, March 1793.

WANTED,

A Sn apprentice to the Joiner's buſineſs, a ſmart active Boy, 14 or 15 years of age, one that can be well recommened. Enquire of

BENJ. A. EDWARDS.

Northampton, March 20, 1793.

ALL Perſons indebted to N. Blake, & Co. of Northampton, are hereby requeſted, to ſettle their accounts with the ſubſcriber, on or before the firſt day of May next: As a ſettlement after that time may be attended with more expence. A ready compliance is expected.

In behalf of N. BLAKE, and Co.

SAMUEL LYMAN.

Northampton, March 19, 1793.

JAMES INGOLS,

INFORMS the public, that he has lately removed from Boſton to Northampton, where he has opened a ſhop, nearly oppoſite the Court Houſe. He flatters himſelf that he ſhall be able to gratify the gentlemen and ladies, in the vicinity, with the neweſt faſhioned wigs, tyes, commodes, &c.—Cafh and the high eſt price will be given at ſaid ſhop, for all kinds of HUMAN HAIR, and every favour gratefully acknowledged.

N. B. Wanted a likely young lad, about fourteen years of age, as an apprentice to the above buſineſs.

Northampton, March 12, 1793.

ALL Perſons indebted to, or have any demands on the eſtate of DANIEL GRAVES, late of Sunderland, deceaſed, are deſired to call on the ſubſcriber, adminiſtrator on ſaid eſtate, for ſettlement.

COTTON GRAVES.

Sunderland, March 20, 1793.

LONDON, Dec. 20.

House of Commons,

DECEMBER 15.

(Continued from our last.)

MR. ERSKINE complained of the contemptuous looks from the other side of the House, thrown on every gentleman who rose to support the motion of his Rt. Hon. Friend, (Mr. Fox) He said the noble Lord (Sheff.) who had renounced his Rt. Hon. Friend, and declared himself ashamed of the enthusiasm he had entertained for him for years, ought rather to be ashamed of that passion, of that momentary enthusiasm, which had indeed led him to make such an assertion. His Rt. Hon. Friend had been grossly attacked, and grossly misrepresented by several speeches on the other side of the House; but what colour, what occasion had there been given for such attacks; all that his proposition went to, was to call on the House to discuss the circumstances of the case, and to endeavour to avoid that most dreadful of all calamities—War! The proposition was not to solicit for peace, or applaud the conduct of the French, but merely to have a man on the spot, in case France should come to her senses, if Gentlemen would have it that she was now out of them, that might treat for the interests of this country. What that Ambassador was to do, or what words were to be put in his mouth, the motion did not prescribe. The simple question was, Should we, or should we not, force ourselves into a war because we would not put ourselves into a state to prevent it? If a war was so begun when would it be ended? If not until France had a Constitution equally good with our own, he feared we might go on to the endless effusion of our blood and treasure. He had heard with surprise, as an argument in favor of war, that we were better able to carry it on than in 1787. Such arguments he hoped and trusted would have no weight; war was one of the heaviest curses that could fall on man, though by some considered with indifference. Here the Hon. Gentleman quoted Dr. *Johnson's* beautiful declamation on its horrors; and after adverting to the dangerous consequences that might fall on trade, commerce and revenue, by a war with France, which might be avoided by the mode proposed, he said he should vote in favor of the motion.

In the course of the Hon. Gentleman's speech, he begged to have it remembered, that he had not then, nor at any time since the Revolution, uttered a single syllable in the admiration either of the Law, the Government, or the Constitution of France.

The *Master of the Rolls*, without imputing improper motives to any man, declared it to be his opinion, that a motion of more dangerous and pernicious tendency had never been made in Parliament. The learned Gentleman who had been so warmly declaiming against wars, and favoured the House with elaborate quotations, might have saved himself the trouble, as war or peace was not the question, but, whether under all the circumstances which existed we should send an Ambassador to Paris? And he was astonished to find, that any man could have made or supported such a proposition. Was it not known, that seditious persons in this country held correspondence with those in France? Was it not known that the President of the Convention, to which if an Ambassador was appointed from our Court, he must go, had received in a most distinguished and public manner, and treated with their highest honors, persons from this country, declaring their hostility to its government, and their determination to overthrow all kingdoms? Had they not made a decree to violate the national rights of our allies? And was this the time to propose sending them an Ambassador, instead of leaving it, where by right it ought to be, in the hands and deliberation of the Executive Power? Who would be the Ambassador? Was the nation ready to place any man in such a situation to expose him to the mortifying question, which in probability would be put to him, "Do you come from the King, or from the People?" If the answer was given from the King, the President might reply, we have nothing to do with Kings, we have proscribed them; get about your business. To the possibility of such an insult he would not consent to expose his country. It would be petitioning for peace and praying for an exception for our King from the general proscription. The motion to him appeared to tend to elevate the spirits of the seditious, within the kingdom, and its enemies without, it had therefore his most hearty negative.

Mr. WYNDHAM, was ready to acknowledge the integrity of the motive of his Right Hon. Friend (Mr. Fox) but was compelled from conviction, and from the duty he owed his country to resist with the utmost of his ability and force, the motion now made, as fatal and ruinous, not only to the British Empire but to all Europe. The Rt. Hon. Gentleman then deprecated the interference with the right of the Executive powers with whom war and peace was intrusted, and in whose hands it certainly was much safer, than if entrusted in those of the people in Parliament assembled; or in those, as some wished, in the hands of the people in clubs distributed. He concluded by saying that as the motion had been made by his Rt. Hon. Friend, he found himself not inclined to state how fatal he felt it to England, to humanity, and to the world.

Mr. Whitebread, jun. was for the motion, and entered into a general defence of the motives of Mr. Fox, who he said, did not disclaim the right of going to war, but whose object was to try if war could not be honourably avoided by a previous negociation; if war was necessary, and should be entered into, all would join hand and heart to bring it to an honourable and glorious termination.

The Rt. Hon. Gentleman who spoke last said, that we should disgrace ourselves if we treated now, and would rather wait for compulsion, and plead that as his excuse. What a situation should we then be in, if we had the *foot of a nation upon our necks*, which a noble Lord had styled a nation of cut throats and assassins—*[A cry of hear! hear! interrupted the Hon. Gentleman for some minutes.]*—He proceeded, and lamented, that by that cry of hear! hear! he too plainly understood the sentiments of the great majority of that House to sanction the epithet.—*[The exclamation was repeated]*—If then we offer to treat with this nation of outcasts, this nation of assassins, what are we to expect but the most fatal consequences that can result from their barbarity being driven to extremity? The fears of disloyal mobs, were mere pretences. The danger was the reverse, and occasioned by his Majesty's Ministers advising proclamations which had occasioned insurrections, and would occasion an insurrection from one end of the kingdom to the other. It was now as in 1790, not a mob of no King no Constitution, but "Church and King," was the horrid watch-word, by which Manchester was now alarmed, as Birmingham was before, & where those who had made themselves obnoxious, by stating themselves to be against the abuses of the Constitution, were in danger of their lives, and had their houses burnt and property annihilated—but this was zeal for the Constitution, not sedition, and to that zeal the houses of Mr. Walker, and Mr. Faulkner, has already given light—He was as true a friend as any man to the Constitution of the country, but was an enemy to its abuses, and as long as men were to be found to stand in the gap, fighting for the Constitution, and against its abuses, he would follow their fates, whatever they might be, and stand or fall with him.

Mr. WYNDHAM said two or three words by way of explanation; he did not argue to preclude us from negociation at a future period, but wished not at present, nor until time had wiped away from the hands and faces of Frenchmen, some of that blood with which they were now stained.

Mr. GRANT, said England never had, and he hoped never would act in a manner so mean, so pitiable and contemptible, as proposed by the motion before the House. We were desired to supplicate, to negotiate we could not; France having declared hostilities to all monarchies—Did the Right Hon. Gentleman with by his proposition to have Great-Britain establish one of the first principles of the French, viz. that all governments were their enemies, and all people their friends? It was the Rt. Hon. Gentleman who had brought the House into this disagreeable situation, if it was so to be considered, for France has taken no notice of the absence of our Ambassador, but had considered it, as she had considered the absence of other Ministers, a matter of course in consequence of the abolition of her monarchy. It was him and his friend who had started the question of recognizing the Republic of France, & that on a day when the French were embruing their hands in the blood of their King. Was that the fittest day he could chuse? Were we to shock all Europe by agreeing with him? He hoped, he trusted not: the house had too much honor, too much humanity. But there was nothing to negociate about, for if you complain of a breach of treaties, they have a ready answer, they are bound by none, they have renounced them all, and insist upon the law of nature; on that law they have opened the Scheldt. The question then is, will you send to petition them to suffer it to be closed? If they were to seize your ships at sea by natural right, you might also petition them not to continue the practice; and a petition would unquestionably be cheaper than a war, which it seems should at all events be avoided. But if such petition was certain of success and a war was so to be avoided, there was no man with a British heart in his bosom that would sign it. No, we are to defend and protect ourselves from oppression by our strength, and not to hold our rights, our constitution & independence, upon the sufferance or good will of any power on the globe. He gave his negative to the motion, considering it to be unreasonable, nugatory, and disgraceful.

Mr. Burke never saw any thing so consolatory to the country as the general aspect of the House on that day, still more important than the two past, for the propositions had risen gradually in their fatal aspects to that now before them, which he hoped had gained the climax. In the course of the debate, a learned Gentleman had declared that he had, from the commencement of the revolution, been silent with respect to the laws, to the government, and to the constitution of France, and in so doing the learned Gentleman, famed for his eloquence, had been most eloquent—for silence on these subjects must be eloquence—and as every thing in this country and France, seemed to be directly opposite—as in this the King was against *Paine*, and in that *Paine* against the King; in this, happiness; in that, misery—in that neither law, government, nor Constitution; the Ambassador therefore to be appointed to it, ought to possess those opposites, and as the learned Gentleman had a great deal of law, much government of himself, and a good constitution, he hoped that if the motion of his Rt. Hon. Friend should be adopted, he might be sent to that country, and that his having engaged to defend *Paine*, (who in this country had the King against him, but who in that was against the King) he would endeavor to remove that bar, and facilitate his departure, by soliciting the Attorney General to drop the prosecution. After putting the difference of France and England in every possible view, and shewing that France had been endeavouring for a long time, to untheath the sword of civil war in her bowels, he contended for the policy of turning it against her bosom, and to shew that, situated as we were, our honour compelled us to war, and our national safety rendered it necessary and expedient. He confidered the three propositions offered by the Rt. Hon. Gentleman to have the most mischievous and wicked principles, but did not impute the motives to the mover; they were calculated to deaden the spirit of the nation; to make the people averse to contribute to the expences of the war; to give the appearance to it of being offensive, instead of what it was, defensive; and on those grounds they appeated to him to be extremely dangerous and pernicious. Mr. BURKE, drew a picture of the revolutions in America and France, shewing, that in the whole seven years war between England and America, there was not, to the honour of both nations, one wanton, barbarous murder. Negociations with them, was therefore easy and honourable—with France it could not be otherwise than dishonourable.

Mr. JAMES MUERAY, was against the motion, he entered into a history of the campaign of the confederated armies, and declared, that no treaty or mistake existed, but that the Duke of Brunswick moved off *because he could not move on.*

Mr. SHERIDAN, contended for the motion, and asserting that the Dutch Minister was negociating at Paris, wished to know why we should keep ourselves so much aloof?

Mr. Secretary DUNDAS, said, he would not trouble the House many minutes, but to answer the Hon. Gentleman who spoke last, and who had, for want of novelty in his speech, advanced one bold assertion, which was that a negociation was now carrying on at Paris by the Dutch Minister. Such questions, standing as he did, it was difficult to answer without a breach of duty; but this he would say, that the assertion was incompatible with his belief; and as to the Dutch Minister, instead of being at Paris, he had been to the best of his belief, for upwards of three months past at the Hague; there was however a noble Lord on the other side of the House, who had lately left the Hague, and who might possibly be good enough to state the fact.

Lord R. SPENCER, confirmed the information of Mr. Dundas.

Mr. Fox then rose, and after replying shortly to several arguments against his motion, he spoke to its motives, which were not, he said, to pay his court to administration, to his friends who on the affairs of France differed with him, nor to court popularity, but in the conscientious discharge of his duty to the people; and that though the people might abuse him, and though excited by the speeches of those who pretended to be supporters of the Constitution, they might treat his house as they had Dr. Priestley's, he should have the satisfaction of having endeavoured to serve them, and to have gained this good effect, that the country might know the cause and not the pretence for the war, and that the cause was mere form, which sooner or later must become to, which may, through success, that most probably through defeat.

Mr. DRAKE, considered the question to be, Whether we should prefer having a reigning King or a cashiered monarch—constitution and laws, or anarchy—religion or atheism? Being true to his God, loyal to his King, and faithful to the people, he gave the motion his negative.

The question was then put and negatived without a division.

Twenty Dollars Reward!

ON the Twenty fifth day of December, 1792, *Abraham Brown*, of Adams, and *William Dewit*, of Windsor, both in the county of Berkshire, accidentally met at the house of Mr. Sabin, Innholder in Williamstown, in that county, and being, as is supposed, both, warmed with spiritous liquors, challenged each other to fight, betted two dollars upon the occasion, and laid down the money. Davis's blood cooling, or more regular feelings returning, he declined the combat, and Brown took up the stakes. The next morning Davis, (now become sober and regular) left Mr. Sabin's house, to return home, and as Mr. Brown lived not far from the road he must travel, said he would call and see if Brown would give up the two dollars he had taken as above mentioned.

Davis was seen to go to Brown's this day, viz. the 26th of December last, and the family confess he was there, but has never been seen nor heard of since, tho' much inquiry has been made for him. A boy belonging to the family has reported, that Davis and his father went to the barn quarrelling, or differing, and Davis has never been seen or heard of since. It is certain that Brown, when inquired of by one and another, since Davis's absence from his family, had excited the apprehensions of his friends, and put them upon search for him, has said things variant and false respecting the two dollars, and on examination by some gentlemen in commission for the peace, not indeed, under an arrest, but called upon at his house by them, in a friendly manner, appeared discomcerted and confounded.

A circumstance that strengthens suspicion that Davis is dead, and did not die a natural death, or come to his end by accident, is this, the beast he rode is not to be found; and a fon of Brown, foon after Davis and his father met at the barn, and it is faid the next day, or the next day but one, fet out a journey (and it is supposed to the state of Rhode-Island) and has been seen returning homeward on foot. It is not known, indeed, where he has been or how he went, but as it is highly probable he rode, and none of his father's horses have been missing from home, their several circumstances and my connexion with Davis's family, together with motives of a more public nature, have all united their force to convince me that it is my duty to publish the following description of the beast he rode from home, and had at Brown's, and to offer a reward of TWENTY DOLLARS to any person who shall bring her home, or TEN DOLLARS to any one who shall give information where she is that I shall be able recover her.

It was a chesnut coloured Mare, with a white streak in the face, trots and paces, will be twelve years old in the next spring, supposed to be with foal, but not certainly known to be so, has a scar on one of her buttocks, and carries her head something low.

And I earnestly request the Printers of public newspapers, into whose hands this advertisement may come (as the wife or widow of Davis will not be able to regard them) from motives of humanity and a regard to public justice, to give it a place in their several papers.

BENJAMIN GALLOP.

Dalton, January 31, 1793.

RAGS.

CASH GIVEN FOR CLEAN COTTON AND LINEN RAGS, AT THIS OFFICE.

Hampshire Gazette.

NORTHAMPTON, *(Massachusetts)* PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY WILLIAM BUTLER.

Vol. VII.] WEDNESDAY, MARCH 27, 1793. [NUMB. 343.

For the HAMPSHIRE GAZETTE.

Mr. PRINTER,

If you think the following lines worthy a place in your useful Gazette, please to infert them.

"'Tis education forms the common mind,
"Juft as the twig is bent the tree's inclin'd.

SCOTT.

YOUTH is the most important period of life. In youth, when the mind is susceptible of any impression, people imbibe sentiments and manners which they commonly carry with them to the grave. Therefore, a virtuous and refined education of children, is a far better inheritance for them, than a great estate. "To what purpose is it," said Crates, "to heap up riches, and have no concern what *heirs* you leave them to?"

The ruins of government, both civil, and ecclesiastical, will soon devolve on the shoulders of our youth. They appear now weak and insignificant *mortals*, but they are young *immortals*; and may, with the help of a good education, rise up and surprize the world with their greatness. The man who can, without horror, anticipate the period, when his offspring shall step forward, upon the *theatre* of human life, unacquainted with the various scenes they may have to act in the important *drama* of publick affairs; must be totally devoid of philanthropy, and even common humanity. Many parents appear very solicitous to treasure up wealth for their children, and decorate their bodies to make a figure among the vulgar rabble; while they treat their minds with total neglect! It appears, that they think their labors amply compenfated, if their sons, when they come to mature years, can make a good bargain, or carry on a buffoonery to hassle and bowbeat the modest deportment of the more sensible and well-bred youth; who have too much good breeding to answer these fools according to their folly; or resent upon them in their ludicrous style. Such persons will often countenance such indecencies and impieties, with a silent smile of approbation! Thus they are trained up, not the *ornaments*, but the *pests*, of society—And all this, for want of proper attention to their education.

Altho' there may be some difference in the genius & disposition of people; yet, its education forms the principal difference. "This has raised the polite nations of Europe, as much above the wild and uncultivated tribes of Africa, and America, as these are above the beasts and birds." Some may say, "while learning flourishes, and arts and sciences are advancing toward perfection, under the auspices of a republican government; these observations are not necessary." But altho' there is more attention paid to the education of children now, than before the revolution; yet by many, there is not that attention given, which its importance requires. There are yet many unskilful men employed as instructors of youth; men, whose principal qualification is, either an austere severity on the one hand; or an extreme indulgence on the other. People's fondness for procuring cheap instructors for their children, fills many of our schools with illiterate, and unskilful *Pedagogues*; whose magisterial severity frightens more learning out of children, than they can ever whip into them. There is more care had, (even among wise men in many respects,) to procure a skilful man to tutor their horses, than their children. Hence, we see them have time and well ordered horses, but wild, & unfortunate children. Therefore, they find more pleasure in their horses, than comfort in their children.

ANTHROPOS.

For the HAMPSHIRE GAZETTE.

Mr. BUTLER,

The following lines which are written (on the advantages arising from reading History,) the author carefully desires, to be published, if you should think them worth a vacant corner in your useful paper—and by so doing you will oblige your's,

AUCTOR PACIS.

IT is necessary that nature should be considered as the prime agent, the most first bellow original talents, the most fow feed, but cultivation is requisite for bringing forth perfection;—and nature, like wife most always have done something, but yet a great deal more is still left to be done by civilization, and art. But the advantages arising from the knowledge of *History*, (which is our topic) is exceedingly beneficial. It exhibits to mankind in one view, the rise, progress and decay of nations. It points out the advancement of the mind in society, and the improvements of the arts, which adorn human nature. To observe the origin of civilization, the gradual progress of society, and the refinements of manners, policy, morality and religion, which History displays; must blend that happy union of instruction and entertainment, which never fails to win our attention, to the purfuits of all well grounded objects. And likewise History gives a faint description of what is contained in the soft breath of nature, in the delicacy of smiling meadows, and of cultivated fields; in the sublimity of an aged wood; of rivers pouring along their lucid waves; to which the soul always gives a ready reception. But how incompetent is the force of words, to express some peculiar sensation; the expressions of the *Historians* are feeble, when their emotions are exquisite; they cannot give a description in many cases adequate to the grand ideas they wish to convey. It softens, and refines the manners; polishes the asperities of ankwardness, and fits us for the society of gentle beings. Here the mind may be agreeably described; as an extensive plain, and the knowledge of History, as the lucid river which waters it; and if the river be properly directed, the plain will be rendered fruitful, and cultivated to advantage. And likewise History attracts the mind of man from savage tufficity, to all innocent compliances; to all decent and honest civilities, and to all becoming, and manly condescensions. This opens before us an unbounded prospect; which makes the name of America appear noble, grand, and majestic; while other nations pass neglected, which were never favoured, with the genial influences of science. In fine, History ought to come under the inspection, both of gentlemen and ladies; throughout the country in general. This is the year, this is the noble, and this is the grand, advantage arising from the knowledge of History.

House of Commons,

Mr. FOX's *SPEECH*, on the first day of the meeting of PARLIAMENT.

MR. FOX, after a few preliminary observations on the then situation of Great-Britain, which, he said, was so important and momentous, that he could not examine it, without trembling; said, that the SPEECH from the throne, just read, consisted partly of, what, perhaps, it would not be just to call assertions, for they seemed to convey a meaning, further than belonged to the fact expressed. In this, and his future observations upon the speech, he however begged it might be observed, that his respect for his Majesty was undiminished, and that he considered it entirely as the speech of the minister. Taking it then, as the speech of the minister, there was not one assertion of it, which he believed; and there were several which he did not think were believed by the ministers themselves.

It began with an acculation of numerous bodies of men, and with a statement, that insurrections had existed. Where were the insurrections? In what did they consist? Where are the symptoms, or the traces of their having existed? Already two speeches had been made on the other side of the house, and no declaration had appeared that insurrections were known.—A worthy magistrate, indeed, had said, that the existence of plots had come to his knowledge, in consequence of his information. But was the house arrived at the period of confidence, that not only ministers were to be believed upon publick affairs without proof, but that even a municipal magistrate was to enjoy the privilege upon questions of such interest, as the existence of conspiracies or tumults. That gentleman had, indeed, said, that his means of information could not suitably be disclosed; the second speaker, on the same side, had said, that the tumults were too notorious to be mentioned. There had, it was true, been some riots at *Yarmouth*, where the seamen demanded increased wages, and where the exportation of corn was opposed. The speech said, that they had been by various pretexts excited, which was certainly true enough; but then it went on to affirm, that they were all promoted by French Emissaries, which he could not believe. Were there Emissaries at Yarmouth, talking to the seamen, about their wages, or at *Perth* or at *Dundee?* If there were, why had not ministers seized and prosecuted them?

The Speech said, that the House was sure to learn, that insurrections had existed. That there had been plots, they admitted, that they positively had known. If what must have been publick then, they declared, that they heard from the Speech, and what was secret, as most plots were, the whole House confessed themselves to know. The existence of insurrections indeed, he had first learned from the Speech; and he, therefore, must admire, in that respect, the modesty of the Address.

As to the affairs of France, they formed a wide subject, and he would not enter upon it; but he must give his protest against one construction used by the friends of Ministers, that those, who discovered a lowness of spirits, when the Duke of *Brunswick* was supposed to be approaching Paris, were probably guilty of treasonable intentions towards this country. If such lowness of spirits constituted treason, then he was guilty of it. No publick event out of this country, ever gave him such a depression, as when the Duke of *Brunswick*, after having published a Manifesto disgraceful in a civilized country, and after entering a country in which he had no right, appeared to be upon the point of fulfilling all the threats of that publication. Mr. Fox, with much earnestness thanked God, that such an event had not taken place; but did it result from his past low spirits, or his present satisfaction, that he was connected with the French Government?

Did Ministers mean to lay, that they were themselves connected with the Duke of *Brunswick*, since their enemies must necessarily be connected with me? But maxims of tyranny he could, indeed, see were increasing, when men were not to lament, or rejoice, but with the sorrow or exultation of Ministers; when it was thought criminal to delire the ruin of armies, led on by despots, and to foresee the triumphs of those, assembled round their stands, fighting their own cause! He had read of many perfecutions, but remembered none, in which men were held guilty for their thoughts, *even when they were such as could not innocently be expressed.* But he had now heard principles of perfecution still more severe; for even when what was said was right, the intentions of the speaker were to be held guilty. An honourable Magistrate had said, that societies had many fair pretentions, but their object was universally dangerous; so that, though they had done nothing wrong, it was known, that they meant it. Where was the Inquisitor, or the Pope, who had ever exceeded this?

Mr. Fox said, that he had heard, with great satisfaction, a noble Lord declare, that if there were any speculative persons in the country, who held and published opinions, contrary to the constitution, their punishment should be in the temperate opposition of reason, and not in violence, or perfecution. "Wherever the time shall come," said Mr. Fox, "when a man shall not dare to say he prefers a republican form of government, or that he prefers a despotick form of government; if either of those notions equally opposite to our constitution, are his, and he dares not utter them, from that time I date the extinction of that constitution." Was it to be maintained, that no discussions, concerning government, were to take place in this country; in this country, whole constitution was not formed at once, but by the experience and continual enquiry of our ancestors? After so many of your blessings had resulted from gradual improvement, was it to be said, "Now we have had enough of improvement: Now we stop. Our ancestors, whose wisdom we compliment by praise, improved the constitution, as experience taught them, but we cannot need improvement." That man, with the imperfection of views and understanding, should esteem his labours perfect! Perfect, indeed; they could not be proved by argument, but then punishment enough, it seemed, was to be provided for diffidence. The argument of the day was that of Peter, to John in SWIFT's tale of a tub. "*Don't you believe it? Why then may God Almighty forever condemn you!*"

The Associations newly formed, though many of them were composed of respectable members, disdained to argue; but if any man thinks differently from them, he is held up as a traitor. Wretched time when even the name of Liberty becomes unpopular! "But does any man," said Mr. Fox, "suppose, that I do not know enough of currents and of opinions, to see where this tends? But whatever panic may prevail against liberty, whatever may be the strength of popular opinion, I will persevere, careless of the general voice, to support that liberty, which I know to be constitutional to this country, and just in all. One party, impelled by the dread of licentiousness, would demand despotism; the other equally apprehensive of tyranny, run towards republicanism. The middle part diminishes every day: but, as long as I have life, there shall be one man, not frightened by either cry. Let what may happen, let me be abused on the one side, as a friend of despotism: or, on the other, as a republican, I shall persevere—I love popularity; am sorry to lose it: But I love better to do my duty; to stand in the gap; and, when contending parties would ruin each other, to try to save them both.

As to a war with France, there was none in which he could find so much risk with so little chance of profit. He defied to know whether administration had done every thing possible to avoid it; whether, as when Spain offered us a gross insult in 1789, they had begun to negociate? If it was said that we had no minister at Paris, why had we not? Was this country so hostile to republicks, that upon such a *punctilio* every thing was to be lost? This was the sure mode to ripen discontents. He had some difficulty to believe, that the Dutch required our assistance; and as to *guarding*, he would recommend to ministers to pay some attention to the example of the old government of France. In 1786, when the Emperour threatened to open the Scheldt, did France, then the ally of Holland, declare war with the House of *Austria*; did she not negociate, and by that means save the republick? If we could not negociate with France because she had not an *avowed* government, he must wish, that the *pétal* at Reims had been emptied upon the head of one of the Presidents of the French Convention, that so they might have become worthy of a Minister from England.

Alluding again to France he observed, that when the Emperor, and the King of Prussia seemed likely to take poffeffion of that country, Ministers here shewed no alarm, though by such conquest the greatest increase of power in Europe, next to our own, would have been added to the greatest military force, and the balance of power plainly enough gone forever. When happily, on the 30th of September, the Duke of Brunswick began his ever memorable retreat from France, and Dumourier, promised to winter in Brussels, Ministers had then no foresight about Holland. They tho't doubtless that military discipline must prevail against

armies, described to be scarcely fed, cloathed, or commanded; but thank God, discipline had been found weak when opposed to the animated love of liberty.

The glorious battle of Jemmeppe, did not even induce Ministers to feel any of the present alarm for Holland. The battle happened on the 6th of November; on the 16th they prorogued the the Parliament. It appeared, that the present ministers had emplated those of CHARLES II. and were now raising an alarm, on account of supposed republican principles, as great as had been before instigated by the Popish plot. Republican principles were odious, as applied to England, and principles of leveling and destruction of property were detestable every where. But where were the bodies of men in this country to whom they should be applied.

Mr. Fox said, that he should heartily oppose the motion for suspending the Habeas Corpus Act. As to removing discontents, his way would be not to punish, but to remedy them. Were the Dissenters discontented? He would repeal the Test Act. Were there discussions about Parliament? he would grant a reform. Were particular descriptions of persons uneasy under penalties? he would repeal particular penal laws. These were the supplies which he would vote. If imaginary grievances were urged, they should have a fair discussion, and the mistaken persons, who produced them, should be convinced, not persecuted. Every man should be accustomed to say to his neighbour, "If you are discontented, go to the House of Commons. If you are wronged, there you will have redress." "These," said Mr. Fox, "should be my proclamations."

What was the other system? militia, cavalry: was it meant to prevent thought, and reading; and, as no man, who has not a hundred a year, is permitted to kill a partridge, to say, that none, who has not twenty pounds a year shall be permitted to read. Mr. Fox noticed the efforts used to oblige publicans to purchase papers only of particular principles, and read the resolutions of one or two associations, threatening them with the loss of licences. A debating Society had existed in the city of London, ever since he new the city, and he did not know by what law it was put down: There was a considerable debating society in Dublin, which he hoped would not be put down.

Mr. Fox again declared his love for the government by Kings, Lords, and Commons, and held, that it was founded on the Rights of Man, but he did not think so highly of any government as not to lament, that confidence might be misused; he thought there was danger in this country, but that it was the danger of increasing power in Ministers, and of the degradation of the House of Commons.

Mr. Fox, concluded by moving the following amendment: That after the words "an humble Address be presented to his Majesty," all the others be omitted for the purpose of inserting the following: "And that we do express to his Majesty our sense of his goodness in communicating to us his most gracious Speech; that we learn with the greatest anxiety, that such circumstances exist as render it necessary to call out the Militia; and that we will diligently enquire into such circumstances, it being equally our desire to maintain a due obedience to the laws on the one hand, and a faithful execution of them, on the other."

Mr. Burke entered into the consideration of the conduct pursued by the Lord Mayor, which he much applauded, and thence took occasion to compliment the city of London, for its old and unshaken loyalty. He then made some observations on the Speech of Mr. Fox, who he spoke of in the highest terms of esteem, and whose language he acknowledged, bore the appearance of subordination. He professed himself attached to no party, but came there solely to defend his country in the present alarming crisis. Artifices had been used to introduce among us the politicks of France, a country where there was no such thing as liberty; on the contrary, there never was any nation in which there existed such an absolute tyranny. He asked, would the people of England be governed by such men as CARAT, GARRAT, and MARAT, and all that tribe of sanguinary villains, robbers, murderers & assassins. Despotism itself possessed liberty; but here there was none. The French were now ravaging every country round them, their fleet was in possession of the Mediterranean; Spain lay like a great whale on the shore, ready to become a prey to these depredators: The other countries of Europe were in such a state, as effectually destroyed the balance, and therefore it was necessary for us to enter into a war.

Mr. Fox, in consequence of an intimation to withdraw his motion, insisted on a division taking place, as unanimity would be a pernicious measure.

Extract of a letter from Ensign MORGAN, dated Charleston, (S. C.) Nov. 1, 1792.

"I AM equally satisfied with you, my friend, that the President of the United States has no wish to assume arbitrary or despotic authority; but, as you think with me, that the Secretary at War has done so, by ordering me to Fort Washington (300 miles) for trial, at a time when the pretext was unfounded in truth, and when my accuser was to remain, and has remained ever since in Philadelphia, or in such parts of Pennsylvania as his pleasure or his inclination led, I confess myself at a loss for the motives, either in point of policy, honor, or justice. Moreover, the evidences which I called on the Secretary at War for, have been dispersed over the continent, as though designedly to render it impossible for me to derive advantage from any. Major GAITHER, for instance, a most important evidence, is sent to command among the Creek Indians, where his testimony is to be buried; for by the 10th article of the appendix to the rules and articles of War, no testimony of an officer in the army can be admitted, but such as shall be delivered in person before the Court-Martial: Now, my dear sir, how can I procure such testimony at Fort Washington, when the Secretary at War has designedly or undesignedly scattered thro' out the Continent, the officers whose evidence I called upon him for last March or April? And no one of whom has been at Fort Washington, since my being ordered there for trial; but all have been at Philadelphia, or near it—where I have in vain solicited to be tried!

"The 16th article of the same appendix, ordains and directs, that no officer shall be detained in arrest, longer than *eight* days without a trial, or longer than 2 Court-Martial can be convened; and the first article of the same appendix declares, that five commissioned officers shall be sufficient to constitute a general Court Martial: Yet I have been injuriously held in arrest TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY DAYS, and upwards, when there has scarcely been a day, since the date of my arrest, that double that number might not have been assembled at Philadelphia; and frequently four times the number necessary, within a small distance, doing little, and some, no duty. You know, my friend, that I have in vain made application to obtain a trial, even, at Pittsburgh, the head quarters of the army, and that it has been refused me.

"On the 19th or 20th of September, I found a general Court Martial setting at Philadelphia; whereupon I presented myself immediately in person at the War-Office, to desire upon my trial before that Court; but my application was rejected. You have seen my correspondence with the Secretary, in consequence. It is these circumstances, my friend, I call *Symptoms of tyranny and despotism*—for what is tyranny or despotism, but a discretionary use of power, without being legally amenable for the just exercise of it? How degarding will the situation of gentlemen in the army be, if a Secretary at War, a Commander in Chief, or a President, can at his discretion, dispense or evade the articles of war, when inclined to oppress an individual in it! If the Secretary or President, at his discretion, has a right to order me for trial from Philadelphia (where my accuser and evidences are, or may be easily collected) to Fort Washington, where neither my accuser nor evidences are, he will have an equal right to order my brother officer in like situation to the lake of the woods! This, my dear sir, is not my cause alone: It is the cause of the army and the nation, which I am resolved rather to suffer in, that betray.

"My business here was to obtain a renewal of Major GAITHER's very important testimony; the original whereof I sent to Major BUTLER, who transmitted it in last May or June to Mr. Brown Editor of the *Federal Gazette*, for publication, in whose office it was *mislaid or lost*: I was in expectation of overtaking Major GAITHER here, but he is gone on to the Creek Nation; and therefore I must wait to hear from him, go to him there, or return without his testimony. Thus you see me involved in expenses, which have in a few months amounted, and will amount, to several years pay of an Ensign!

When I first entered on this business last February, my sole object was to justify the honor and reputation of my deceased friend Gen. BUTLER: And having done it to the satisfaction of his country, and his family, I disregard the trouble I have been involved in by his enemies. To me he was a friend; and to his country, a faithful, punctual and able servant.

JOHN MORGAN."

For the HAMPSHIRE GAZETTE.

Mr. Butler,

I TAKE and read your Newspaper constantly, and seldom see any other—but lately I accidentally saw one printed below—where, I now don't remember—wherein it was proposed to vote at the ensuing Election for the Hon. SAMUEL PHILLIPS, Esq. for Governor—and the reason given was, the ill-health of our present Governor, that he was so infirm as to be unable to discharge the duties of that office, and that the Commonwealth suffered much on that account. Which reminded me that a few years since our present governor resigned that office on that very account, and I then thought it to be very reasonable to excuse him from any further service, as he had clearly done more than his proportion of public service, and fully believed he never could have been called upon any more, but be permitted to spend the rest of his days in peace and quiet. Notwithstanding, we were so unreasonable as to vote him in again after one or two years, and at a time when it was said his health was not at all mended; of which I confess I never could see the reasonableness or policy; it looks as tho' we had a design upon his life, and were determined to kill him, he was already exhausted and worn down unable to serve us any longer, yet we insist upon his serving again. Such treatment of a Negro would raise a great clamour about our ears as this day, every mouth would condemn us should we obstinately persist to hold the Africans in servitude—For shame my countrymen, be no longer so unreasonable, but discharge the faithful servant of the Commonwealth from all further services, and let him die in peace. He doubtless would again beg to be excused serving, but is sensible it wont avail him, you insist upon holding him in service and will take no denial; how unreasonable and cruel you are?

Besides it seems to me exceeding bad policy to persist in choosing a man for our Governor, who is utterly unable to do the duties of the office by reason of ill health; so that we may blame ourselves and not him if our business is not done, as it seems to be the case, as it is said he is confined to his bed for a great part of his time, and incapable of attending to any business. We must certainly have, Mr. Printer, gentlemen capable of serving us well in that office, who enjoy a good state of health, and who would be willing to serve in that office a few years until some other person be found qualified to succeed him—the gentleman abovementioned, The Honourable SAMUEL PHILLIPS, Esq. who has been for some years the President of our Senate, is doubtless a person well qualified for the office of Governor, he has the character of an honest, faithful and foreskilful man, well acquainted with the true interest of the Commonwealth, and most heartily disposed to promote it; let us Mr. Printer, choose him for our Governor, and, I believe the complaint, that our business is not done, *will be at an end.*

TORY.

To the ELECTORS *of the* COUNTY *of* HAMPSHIRE.

FROM the former attempts to choose Representatives to Congress it appears to be the general wish that SAMUEL LYMAN, Esq. should be one—as he would have been chosen each time by three quarters of the votes, if part of them had not been given for him as a district member, and part as a member for the County. It is said and I think we may reasonably suppose, that the County of Worcester will universally vote for DWIGHT FOSTER, Esq. as member for the district, and as Mr. Foster has many relations and a numerous acquaintance in the counties of Hampshire and Berkshire, by all of whom he is highly esteemed. I think there is no doubt but he will be elected for the district—I therefore it is the wish of the Electors that Mr. Samuel Lyman should be chosen—as I presume it is with every one who knows his character. I hope we shall not lose any more votes by mistake, but that all will agree to vote for *Samuel Lyman*, Esq. as representative for the County of Hampshire.

AN OLD HUSBANDMAN.

To the ELECTORS of the second District, including the Counties of *Hampshire, Worcester* and *Berkshire*.

NEXT Monday is the day assigned for the choice of two of our Federal Representatives, to wit: one for the county of Hampshire and one for the district at large, as by the last return of votes it appears those two members are not yet elected.

The Candidates for the County of Hampshire, William Lyman, Esq. is much the highest, and of the candidates for the district, Samuel Lyman, Esq. It is needless to say much, as the Electors have had such opportunity to contemplate the business; you know them fellow citizens to be men of approved abilities, patriotism, and of genuine republican principles, you will determine for yourselves whether characters of that description are not at all times highly necessary in the National Legislature to secure the wise and dignified administration of the government. The public voice hath hitherto been decidedly in their favor, and I hope we shall be unanimous this time in giving our votes for the Hon. WILLIAM LYMAN, Esq. for the County of HAMPSHIRE, and the Hon. SAMUEL LYMAN, Esq. for the district AT LARGE.

A REAL REPUBLICAN.

For the HAMPSHIRE GAZETTE.

To the free ELECTORS of the COUNTY of *Hampshire*.

MY COUNTRYMEN,

A WISE choice of rulers is a matter of infinite importance to the community. Uniform patriotism, a love of their brethren, a steady adherence to our common liberty, and an unshaken regard to justice, united with experience and handsome abilities, are qualifications in a legislator, which ought never to be dispensed with when we give our votes for our Senators and other officers. I beg leave to mention a list which I think will meet with your approbation, as the persons named will by their local situation commode the county, and as their political qualifications will happily coincide with those essential marks which I have now given—the gentlemen who strike my mind as proper persons for Senators the next year are the

Hon. JOHN HASTINGS,
DAVID SEXTON,
WILLIAM SHEPHARD, Esquires.
And EBENEZER MATOON, jun. Esq.

I should need an apology for leaving out of this list the Hon. SAMUEL LYMAN, Esq. only as there can be no rational doubt but that *that* gentleman will upon the same day be elected by this district a Representative in Congress for the County of Hampshire, as it is the general sense that DWIGHT FOSTER, Esq. will be chosen Representative for the district.

I am gentlemen,
your friend and servant,
A Lover of GOOD MEN.

To the ELECTORS of the County of HAMPSHIRE.

NEXT Monday we are to vote for *Governor, Lieut. Governor*, and *Senators*, for this County,—and as it is at all times important to have public characters of tried, patriotic abilities, and republican sentiments, I would propose JOHN HANCOCK, Esq. for Gov. & SAMUEL ADAMS, Esq. for Lieut. Governor,—and for Senators, SIMEON STRONG, SAMUEL FOWLER, JUSTIN ELY, and WILLIAM BILLINGS, Esquires.—We know their virtues, and in proportion to their merits, shall as virtuous citizens of a republic, honour them with that confidence which heretofore they have so largely possessed.

A FRIEND *to the* PEOPLE.

From the FEDERAL SPY.

Mr. HUTCHINS,

IF the yeomanry of the ancient republics had exercised their rights in judging and acting for themselves, and had attended to the choice of their legislators and rulers, their governments would probably, have remained to this day. But the inattention and neglect of some, and others exercising their rights without examining for themselves, put it in the power of a few designing men to get the reigns of government into their hands, or those of their friends, and thereby the original principles on which their governments were founded; were soon undermined and changed to monarchies or aristocracies. What has been may happen again: for like causes produce like effects.

If the freemen of this country do not examine for themselves, and in electing their rulers do not support those whose characters (from the best information they can get) are freest from anti-republicanism? those ruling principles in politics have been to maintain the *Rights of Man*, and secure as much as the nature of our and of government will admit, equal liberty to all; not many years hence they may experience what serious inroads have done, and for the same reason: because they do not now judge and act for themselves.

We are frequently told, through the channel of the newspapers, that the grand Legislature of the United States is composed of too many monarchial and aristocratical characters. That they are spending the manners and extravagancies of European courts; and a late decision of the Senate, but too justly corroborates the report, viz. that the motion for opening the doors that the citizens might hear their debates, was negatived by a large majority. We ought to be very careful then, to whom we commit this grand deposit of our liberty; and not trust it with those that will be unwilling that their constituents should know what governs their decisions.

ELECTORS ATTEND!

You have made two trials to elect a member to Congress for the county of Hampshire, and another for the district at large, in both which attempts you have failed. You are again called on to make another trial on the first day of April next, and by the law you are restricted to vote for one of the two highest candidates, and must therefore make a choice.

The candidates for the county are the Hon. WILLIAM LYMAN, who had 2036 votes; and the Hon. SAMUEL LYMAN, who had 1675 votes. And for the district at large the Hon. Samuel Lyman, who had 2203 votes, and Dwight Foster, Esq. who had 1564 votes.

I flatter myself you will not neglect your duty to society and to yourselves, but will divest yourselves of prejudice, and appear on the said first day of APRIL, armed with your votes to support each of the candidates as (all things considered) shall appear most likely to support your true interest, and perpetuate freedom to your country.

I would not wish to prejudice your minds in favor of any of the candidates, but would only suggest, that undoubtedly Mr. Foster is a "gentleman of veracity," but he has long been a practising attorney, and (I am told) has made a fortune by his profession. He is now sheriff of the county of Worcester: a lucrative office, & perhaps he would not with to change his situation, and if he would, the expediency of electing him a member of Congress is doubted, for he is an executive officer, and it is contrary to good policy to blend the legislative and the executive together—but you are the judges.

I think enough has been said heretofore to convince you that if the two Mr. LYMANS are elected, you will find them bold asserters and firm defenders of your liberties. They appear to have a greater share of your confidence at the two former elections than any others; & by the latest information, the electors in this & the county of Berkshire are determined to support these two gentlemen, and I have no doubt that our brethren in the county of Worcester will join with us in the choice. One thing deserves your attention, however, that Mr. Samuel Lyman, has heretofore been considered as a candidate for the district in his own county, and his being voted for, for the county member in the other counties, is the reason of his failing of an election before. It is hoped the electors will now consider him as a candidate for the district only.

An HAMPSHIRE ELECTOR.

For the HAMPSHIRE GAZETTE.

Mr. Butler,

I OBSERVED in the Springfield paper of this day a long and laboured piece, signed "An Hampshire Elector," in which it is stated, that Dwight Foster, Esq. is a gentleman of veracity, that he has been a practising attorney and has made a fortune in his profession, and that he is Sheriff of the County of Worcester, and on these accounts the writer seems to doubt the expediency of electing him a member of Congress, but why does this character disqualify him—would the writer insinuate that none ought to be members of Congress but those who have no regard to truth, who have not abilities or prudence to make any thing by their profession, or who have never before been thought worthy of publick confidence—if he does, I presume no body else will be of that opinion, and I hope notwithstanding this character of Mr. Foster's, he will be chosen member of Congress for the District, and that Samuel Lyman, Esq. who deserves a like character will be chosen for the county—Mr. Butler, if you insert the abovementioned piece, sign'd "An Hampshire Elector" in your paper, I hope you will insert this.

A FRIEND TO TRUTH.

March 26, 1793.

PHILADELPHIA, March 2.

Extract of a letter from an officer in the army of the United States, dated Fort Matherus, Big Shoals, Occonee, Jan. 15.

"Since I wrote you last, the Indians have killed a woman, who was pregnant, at Wilkin's station about 12 miles from Hillhouse's Iron works, on a branch of broad River, and took off a number of horses.—Capt. Williamson of the militia, who had been ordered to Hillhouse's with a part of his own troops and part of Phinney's who was also ordered there, (for the purpose of covering the country from Hillhouse's to the Charlotte Mountain) immediately pursued the Savages who had committed the theft and murder, retook the horses; and from the ardour of pursuit, went into one of the towns called Big Waters. He treated the Indians there with every mark of respect and kindness, and finding the perpetrators of the murder belonging to another town, he pursued till he arrived on the out skirts of it, where accidentally one of the dragoon's rifles went off, which alarmed the Savages, and gave them an opportunity of evacuating the town called the Tennessee.—Capt. Williamson treated the squaws and old men with humanity and kindness.

"An Indian fired his rifle, and shot a dragoon tho' his coat directly under his arm, but luckily he was unhurt; the Indian was fired at instantly, and fell—I believe he was killed. Capt. Williamson then returned to his post at Hillhouse's. Although he disobeyed his orders in going so far, yet the ardour of pursuit, and being an active good officer, will plead in his behalf.

"If you were an eye witness to the distresses of this country, it would cause your heart to bleed for fellow citizens. Men, women pregnant, others with little children, massacred and stripped; some scalped, others shot, with chil lren tomahawked; are the spectacles offered to our view—such a scene would touch the heart of any men but barbarians. How it happens I cannot account for; the United States have tied up our hands, and will not suffer us to cross the line in pursuit of the Savages, while they kill and destroy at pleasure."

March 20.

By the Ship Tryal, Capt. Watts, in 39 days from Lisbon, the following interesting Intelligence was received.

FRANCE.

NATIONAL CONVENTION.

TUESDAY, JANUARY 15.

THE FINAL JUDGMENT of LOUIS XVI.

THE nominal call being terminated, M. Vergniaux, the President, rose, and spoke as follows:

"Out of 735 voters, 26 have been absent by leave; five by illness, one for cause unknown; 26 have made divers declarations; and 693 have voted for the question in the affirmative—I do declare in the name of the Convention, "THAT LOUIS CAPET IS GUILTY OF HIGH TREASON, AND OF ATTEMPTS AGAINST THE GENERAL SAFETY OF THE STATE."

Here the second question was put, "SHALL THE APPEAL TO THE PEOPLE TAKE PLACE?"

A great number of the members spoke for and against the appeal; and almost every one of them seemed apprehensive of all the complicated horrors of civil war.

When Louvet and Manuel gave their vote respecting this question, they expressed in the strongest language, their indignation at having heard one of the nearest relations of Louis vote for his death.

Soon after M. EGALITE came to vote on the second question, he said—"I only mind my duty, and I do vote that the appeal shall not take place."

Clootz voted against the appeal.

The nominal call was determined at eleven o'clock, and the following was the result:

Members absent	20
Members who did not give their vote	10
Sick Members	3
Absent Members without cause	3
Members for the Appeal	285
Members against the appeal	424
Majority against the Appeal	280

Here Barre, the President, rose, and said:

"THE NATIONAL CONVENTION DOTH DECREE, THAT THE SENTENCE WHICH IT SHALL PRONOUNCE UPON LOUIS CAPET, SHALL NOT BE REFERRED TO THE PEOPLE!"

SENTENCE PRONOUNCED,
AGAINST
LOUIS THE SIXTEENTH.

PARIS, JANUARY 17.

Thursday, half past nine in the evening.

I am sorry it falls to my lot to communicate to you the most distressing intelligence of the event which has just taken place.

The National Convention after sitting near 34 hours, has just voted, that the punishment of

DEATH,

SHALL BE INFLICTED ON HIS

MOST CHRISTIAN MAJESTY.

This unjust and iniquitous Judgement was carried by a majority of rather more than a hundred. Fifty of this number, though they voted for death, differed in opinion from the rest in respect to the time when it should be inflicted, some thinking it should not be put in execution till the end of the war, and others proposing that it should be postponed till the sense of the people should be taken. Petion and many of the leading members, voted for death with these restrictions.

Amazement and terror appear universally to prevail; and the confusion of those who are known to have been attached to the Royal Prisoner, can more easily be imagined than described. So great was the general terror during this long sitting of the Convention, that many of the Members, who went to the Hall on Tuesday morning with a positive resolution of saving the King, if possible, found themselves compelled, by the most urgent motives of personal safety, to vote against him.

There undoubtedly was great reason for this apprehension; for a most formidable mob was collected, which openly threatened by name, many of the members, to murder them upon the spot, if they did not vote for the death of the King.

I cannot express the horrors which was painted in the countenance of every individual in the National Convention, where the very worst of mankind were assembled, when the Duke of Orleans gave his vote for the death of his King and relation. Even Manuel, in a very proper and spirited manner attacked him upon it. This execrable branch of the House of Bourbon has had a remittance of more than 20,000 livres sent to him from England, by which he is in some measure enabled to defray the charge of the Assassins, whom he and Robespierre have now in pay.

THE KING IS PERFECTLY RECONCILED TO HIS FATE.

The situation of her Majesty, Madame Elizabeth, and the Princess Royal is melancholy indeed! The latter has for some time been unwell; and the indelicate conversation which took place in the convention, upon her Majesty applying for a physician, is not to be described. The Dauphin is perfectly well and is universally beloved.

NEW-YORK, March 20.

A letter is received in this city, by Capt. Boys, arrived at Philadelphia from Gibralter, which mentions the account of the King's death as authentic.

It is also said, that there is a letter in town, mentioning, that a battle had taken place between the English and French fleets up the Scheldt, in which the French were victorious.

ALEXANDRIA, Feb. 23.

Extract of a letter from Major Forsyth, to his friend in this town, dated Lambert's, on the road to Savannah, 36 miles below Augusta, Feb. 6th, 1793.

I have now before me, your favour at 21st of January, which was handed me yesterday on my going home from our Western Frontier, where I have been for several days endeavouring to lay hold of some persons, the objects of the President's Proclamation. I succeeded in arresting the Captain of the band, DAVID M'CLUSKEY, whom I apprehended in the Court-yard of Elbert County, surrounded by his fellows. I chose this place the rather, because it had been said, that five hundred men could not be able to take him out of the county. He was provided for an armed party; but not suspecting me, I laid hold of him before he could use his *rifle*; and, by threatening him and his co-adjutors, with the strong arm of the Union, I was able to bring him off. He is now with me on his way to the Federal Judge. I stopped here to drop you a line, which I was not able to do in Augusta, being under apprehension of my prisoner's escape, as many people take pains to encrease his fears.

SALEM, March 12.

The Independent Chronicle of the 28th ult. contains the following paragraphs:

"The State of *Massachusetts* have chosen Senators to the Congress of United States, several times since the adoption of the Federal Government, every one of which elections have been made by about fifteen or twenty gentlemen of the Upper, or as some affect to call it, the Aristocratic branch of the State Legislature, this purpose has been effected by Usurpation, contrary to the Rights of the People, and their immediate Representatives; they having ASSUMED to themselves the right of choosing in separate branches; and the house of Representatives being more numerous, are generally worried into every measure, which the perseverance and obstinancy which this Aristocracy choose to impose upon them. It is most earnestly wished the present House of Representatives may recollect, that their constituents now expect from them a firmness, which former Houses have not shewn; and, that if the Assembly Branch are indulged in the proud pretentions, our Representatives in one branch of Congress, are but the Representatives of a JUNTO."

The Senate appointed a committee to consider what was proper to be done respecting the above "false and scandalous Libel," who have discovered the author to be Mr. GEORGE WARREN, a Member of the House of Representatives. We have not yet heard the Report of the committee.

SPRINGFIELD, March 26.

Was found dead, or dying, at the house of the widow Scott, in Palmer, on the 18th inst. an aged Negro woman. A Jury was summoned to set on the body, who reported a verdict—"Accidental Death."

The evidence which was produced to elucidate the way and manner by which the came by her death, was insufficient to induce them to assert, unanimously, a contrary verdict. Notwithstanding their verdict's being "accidental Death" it is the public opinion, that the unfortunate victim died with a blow received from a millicious hand, probably not with an intent to murder, but to revenge a trifling provocation. One of the witnesses who was in the house, at the time she was found bleeding, affirms, that he heard a blow in the chamber where she was found, and at the same time heard a groan. What will be the consequence of this unhappy catastrophe, we are not yet authorized to publish.

NORTHAMPTON, March 27.

A Concord, Newhampshire, paper says, A small shock of an EARTHQUAKE was felt in that town & in Amherst, on the 28th ult.

A few weeks since a gentleman passing along Merrimack Bridge, in this state, observed a man carrying a young lad upon his back: Whom he asked whether the lad had met with any accident. "No other accident, Sir," replied he, "has happened to either of us, than what befalls many an honest fellow—Too little money.—We could only muster sufficient to pay toll for one; and finding it would answer no good end to repine, I left the boy at a little distance, told the toll gatherer that I had left a small back load behind me, until I knew whether it would pass free, after I had paid toll for myself. To which he could not help consenting: So in this manner I make shift to reach the other side." Upon which the gentleman generously gave him a piece of money as a reward for his ingenuity.

CLOVER-SEED.

LEVI SHEPHARD, has a quantity of RED CLOVER SEED, for sale, which grew in the south part of Connecticut.

Northampton, March 26, 1793.

CLOVER SEED.

Sherman & Peck,

HAVE a quantity of Dutch CLOVER SEED for sale. They continue the HATTING business as usual, and pay CASH for all kinds of HATTING FUR.

Northampton, March 26, 1793.

☞ ONE Hundred good Corn-BAGGS, are wanted by

B. PRESCOTT.

Northampton, March 26, 1793.

Lewis S. Sage,

INFORMS the Public, that he Carries on the CABINET business, a few rods north of the Meeting-House in Northampton,—where all kinds of Furniture in the Cabinet Line may be had on the shortest notice: Such as Desks, Cases of Drawers, Tables, Bureaus, frame Chairs, Windsor Chairs, plain ditto. Many other articles not mentioned.——He wants a smart active BOY, 14 or 15 years old, as an apprentice.

March 27, 1793.

RICHMOND, *(Vir.)* Feb. 8.

DIED, lately in his 21st year, at Lucea in Jamaica, J. JOHNSON HYLTON, Esq. of the 10th regiment, and son of William Hylton, Esq. resident in this place.

This generous youth, adorned with comely grace & sense, had an education and qualities which ornamented the mind and the man. The sorrows of his disconsolate parents and relatives, are magnified by the expectation they had of seeing him daily, on a visit to this country, at the time the fatal tidings of his death were announced! His Physicians had advised a change of air, to recover the loss of blood, sustained from wounds he received in June last, from the following incident, which will perpetuate his virtues, and endear his memory.

A sergeant of his regiment, had been tried and broke, for misdemeanors, and was sentenced to punishment; which, as officer of the day, fell to Mr. Hylton to see inflicted. But previous to the Sergeant's going to the halberts, and expecting the commanding officer would be present, he had concealed a dagger in his sleeve, to murder (he alledged) the officer who should read the disgraceful, and as he thought illegal sentence he had passed on him; and in the moment of frenzy and despair, drew it suddenly and stabbed Mr. Hylton twice, but as it, turned out, not mortally. Instead of giving way to natural resentment, and putting the culprit immediately to death with his sword, he calmly ordered the guard, to hurt not, but remove the unhappy man; who was after tried, condemned and shot, although Mr. Hylton exerted every interest and influence privately with the commander in chief for his pardon.

The following literal production, from the sufferer, was addressed to Mr. Hylton, a few days before his execution.

To Ensign H———, 10th Regiment.

SIR—

LOW as your feet a wretched postrate falls,
Who, for his crimes, on your forgiveness calls;
Whose wretched life lies tottering in your hand,
And now enjoys it, but by your command;
Convinced what danger I expose you to,
My utmost recompence is due to you.

Nor think not 'tis those piteous lines design'd,
I'm justly criminal. Oh! my wretched fate,
Wreak your resentment, but disclaim your hate;
Hate not a wretch, who, to recal the deed,
Would willing at your feet a victim bleed;
And if whose vitals could some easement give,
Would willing cut them out that you might live?

The whole creation does my conduct blame,
Where shall I hide myself from conscious shame?
In deepest caverns far remote from day,
Where ne'er the sun dispers'd, it's cheering ray,
Or driv'n from Christian, to some Savage shore,
Beyond Britannia, thousand miles or more;
Ah! why did I service the baleful hour,
When first abandon'd to the Devil's pow'r,
I dar'd obnoxious to the wrath of God,
I dar'd—to stain my hands in human blood;
My conscious breast, with anxious terror fraught,
In detestation loaths the baleful thought;
With cheerful mind, my overthinking soul
Exults, to have escap'd a crime so foul:
Believe me, sir, whatever pain I feel
That you're alive is now my choicest weal;
And, though with grief oppress'd my spirit droop,
That sole reflection serves to keep them up.
Nor am I ign'rant (what your generous mind,
Prone to forgiveness, for my weal design'd;
Nor am I less, to you a thankful wretch,
Because the kindness was beyond your stretch,
For your compassion may the almighty pow'r
On you and your's, his choicest blessings shower,
For freely bleed is either he or she,
Who bend their minds to meek humanity,
May rising honor and resounding fame,
To after ages propogate your name;
May you superiour to all worldly strife,
To oldest age attain a happy life—
'Till tir'd of being, may you yield your breath,
And die a christian in the pangs of death,
Cheerfully bending to the fates command,
Your soul resigning in your saviour's hand.—
And may the pity of the just and brave,
Of human race, attend you to the grave.

Oh! may your life in radiant glory shine;
As woes and terrors are the lot of mine,
Who am, the last of human race, not meet,
(Like dogs) to lick the dust beneath your feet:
Who, were I free, could not presume to crave
The usage of your father's meanest slave:
Who, if I ever might survive the strife
Should gladly give to you my forfeit life—
And consecrate (for doubtless it's your due)
My life, my liberty, my all to you!

Ah! shrink not from these lines although they're such,
As are poluted by a Cain's touch:
But righteous Abel at the throne of God,
Pray'd for his brother though he spilt his blood;
And in compassion, on his bended knee,
For tender mercy; do not less for me;
What'ere my punishment, or woes destin'd,
I'll bear affliction with a willing mind;
I'll kiss the rod, how'er severe the task
Your love and blessing is the whole I ask—
Your love and blessings is the whole I crave;
Fated to live, or hurried to the grave;
To meet with fortitude the pangs of death,
And doubly bless you with my latest breath.
Your unhappy and wretched servant,
MAURICE HAY.

SIR—

I CANNOT sufficiently express my concern and contrition for ever having been wretched enough to expose you to the shocking danger I have done. I am extremely happy to find you bear me no resentment.—I am not ignorant of your generous intention toward me, am not less obliged to you for them, as though it had been in your power to perform them. GOD ALMIGHTY! will reward you for your kindness and compassion. I do not blame you in the least for my misery. I should think myself happy, if by my suffering, I could give you the very least satisfaction. I should be glad to meet you half way, if they could afford one minute's pleasure. Your goodness flings me more pungently than the utmost severity possible could have done. May God Almighty! bless and preserve you in prosperity.

I remain Sir, your humble servant,
M. HAY.

CONCORD, *(N. H.)* Feb. 18.

WINTER FISH.

YOU have all heard, ere this, that France has lately experienced a happy and glorious REVOLUTION—AMERICANS, sensible of the blessings of Freedom, have held Days of rejoicing with exceeding Joy for the Emancipation of their Gallic Brothers from Tyranny. In most of our great towns, they have had *Civic Barbecues, Feasts, Toasts, &c.* sacrificing here an OX and there a *Sheep*—there a *Shad*, and here a *Salmon*—LIBERTY, and EQUALITY are all the *Fee*—and "*Citizen*" the only title allowable (at the present Day) in Boston.—At the Feast in Philadelphia, it is notified, (almost a Mirrcle, that they had ——— FRESH SHAD ——caught in January! in the River Delaware—where Water runs, and Fish swim, *all the Year through!*—At Boston, (strange to tell!) they boast loudly of having excelled the Philadelphians—for, instead of shad they boasted of fresh salmon at their Feast! that were caught in Merrimack river—which was *never known to be dry!* ——Some say this Salmon was sold to the *Civic Citizen-Bostonians*, at the moderate Price of FOUR SHILLINGS per Pound! Some say more and some less!—But (as Boston Folks are full of notions) we cannot tell to a Penny!

In Concord, we did not meet, and have a Feast—we did not barbecue an OX—a sheep—nor dine on shad or salmon, to celebrate the Gallick Independence—Yet all our Countenances are glad, and all our hearts rejoice——But we have a Fish Story to tell, full equal (we think) with the Bostonians, or Philadelphians, or even the New-Yorkers, who also had fresh Salmon exposed for Sale in the public Markets of their great City, in January!*

WASHINGTON'S BIRTH DAY.

THE 11th inst. being the natal day of the *Man for the People*, Citizen WASHINGTON, our Political common Father, the dawn of Day was announced by the discharge of a Cannon. In the evening, a number of Citizens assembled at Citizen STICKNEY'S Bell Tavern, and regaled themselves with a civick Supper; at which was served up, A FRESH SALMON TROUT, presented by Citizen DUNCAN; which was caught in a Pond about 20 miles north of this Town, on the 8th inst. and weighed fourteen pounds.——After Supper a number of republican Toasts were drank—Joy was seated on every Face, and every heart glow'd Love and Unity: The occasion of their meeting inspir'd each Bosom with the gratitude of Noble Freemen; and the Evening past in friendly Mirth.

We cannot tell what river produced the New-York Salmon.——"Tis no Matter!

[FROM A CORRESPONDENT.]

Philadelphians strut, and almost burst,
To think they'd had a *shad* the first:
Newyork uneasy, (as is common)
Did boldly write about a Salmon.†
Bostonians' Pride now took a stride,
And Salmon‡ had they three;
Besides an OX, that caus'd a Box,
And many a Rapartee.
But Concord will be Concord still,
Who fix'd great GEORGE'S Fame;
And, without Rout, fup on a Trout,§
To celebrate his Name.

NOTES.—*A shad at the Civic Feast in Philadelphia, 1793.

†Account in a Newyork Paper, of a Salmon offered for sale there in January; but no account of its being *purchased*.

‡Three Salmon, taken from Merrimack River in Newhampshire, and sold in Boston, in January 1793, at 4s. per pound.

§The Ratification of the Federal Constitution, the ninth State, in 1787, which fixed the Federal Edifice.

‖A Salmon Trout, taken from the Bay in Samborn-ton, (Newhampshire,) which weighed fourteen Pounds.

Remarkable nice Sense of Honor in a Bravo.

AT Naples there was a very particular man of honor, whose name was Bandoli. He was the greatest Bravo* of his time; and it was said that he had with his own hands dispatched upwards of eighty persons by assassination! For that was the profession he got his bread by. He made use of occasionally of *stiletto, sword, poignard and fisletto*; for he scorned to poison any one he was hired to make way with, alledging that there was something unmanly in it;—that it was not an action any man of honor would be guilty of; and that it was as much beneath a Bravo to turn poisoner as it would be for a regular bred physician to commence Quack doctor.

Two Neapolitan gentlemen quarrelled one evening at an assembly, and according to their honorable custom of the times, each sent separately for Bandoli, and gave him fifty pistoles a piece, to make quick work of each other. The last man he dispatched as soon as he had paid him, and then returned to the first person, who, on hearing Bandoli relate how he had slaughtered his adversary, commended the Bravo greatly for his dexterity in his business. "Yes, Sir, replied Bandoli, every one who employs me, shall always find me perfect; for I am a man of honor, Sir, and to convince you I would not forfeit it, the gentleman whom I have just *sent down*, by your order, gave me fifty pistoles to make an end of you; now, although he is dead, and cannot call me to an account for not doing what he employed me to, yet, Sir, I am so much a man of honor, that I scorn to be guilty of a breach of promise to any gentleman." He immediately thrust his stiletto deep into the other's breast!

TAKE NOTICE.

I HEREBY forbid all persons cutting Wood on the Land belonging to the heirs of the late TIMOTHY DWIGHT, deceased, (as they do it at their peril) without a written Certificate from one of the heirs:—In behalf of the heirs, and by order of the Executors. MAURICE W. DWIGHT.

NORTHAMPTON, MARCH 4, 1793.

CASH,

AND THE HIGHEST PRICE, GIVEN FOR SALTS of LYE, by

WRIGHT & STODDARD.

Northampton, January 2, 1793.

JAMES INGOLS,

INFORMS the public, that he has lately removed from Boston to Northampton, where he has opened a shop, nearly opposite the Court House. He flatters himself that he shall be able to gratify the gentlemen and ladies, in the vicinity, with the newest fashioned wigs, tyes, commodes, &c.—Cash and the highest price will be given at said shop, for all kinds of HUMAN HAIR, and every favour gratefully acknowledged.

N. B. Wanted a likely young lad, about fourteen years of age, as an apprentice to the above business.

Northampton, March 12, 1793.

WANTED,

AS an apprentice to the Joiner's business, a stout active Boy, 14 or 15 years of age, one that can be well recommended. Enquire of

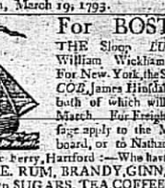
BENJ. A. EDWARDS.

Northampton, March 20, 1793.

ALL Persons indebted to N. Blake, & Co. of Northampton, are hereby requested, to settle their accounts with the subscriber, on or before the first day of May next: As a settlement after that time may be attended with more expence. A ready compliance is expected.

In behalf of N. BLAKE, and Co.
SAMUEL LYMAN.

Northampton, March 19, 1793.



For BOSTON,

THE Sloop *FUCINDA*, William Wickham, Master, For New-York, the Sloop *TRADE*, James Hinsdale, Master, both of which will sail in March. For Freight or passage apply to the Masters on board, or to Nathaniel Blake & Co. near the ferry, Hartford:—Who have for sale, W. I. and N. E. RUM, BRANDY, GINN, WINES, Loaf and Brown SUGARS, TEA, COFFEE, CHOCOLATE, BAR-IRON, STEEL, NAILS of differents sizes, & a variety of GROCERIES, too numerous to mention; All of which they will sell by WHOLESALE or RETAIL, as cheap as can be purchased in Hartford. All those who will favor (said Blake and Co. with their custom, either by personally applying or by their order, whether for Goods, or for Freighting their property to Boston or New-York, may depend, that the strictest attention shall be paid to their orders, and great small a compensation as business of that kind is trusted for, by any one in Hartford. The smallest favours will be gratefully acknowledged,

By the publick's humble servants,
NATH. BLAKE, and Co.

N. B. Those gentlemen who have already lodged property with the subscribers, and intend to ship it are requested to forward their orders specifying the port to which it must be sent, and if consigned to any one, to whom consigned as the River is now clear of ice, and opportunity presents for forwarding it on either to Boston or New-York, immediately.

N. BLAKE, and Co.

Hartford, March 1793.

ALL Persons indebted to, or have any demands on the estate of DANIEL GRAVE, late of Sunderland, deceased, are desired to call on the subscriber, administrator on said estate, for settlement.

COTTON GRAVES.

Sunderland, March 20, 1793.

THE subscriber having purchased the Situation lately occupied by Mr. ROGER WING, intends carrying on the *CLOTHIER'S BUSINESS*, in all its Branches; Those who will please to favor him with their Cloth to dress, may depend upon fidelity & dispatch: the smallest favors gratefully acknowledged, by the *Public's Humble Servant*,

SAMUEL POMEROY.

WILLIAMSBURGH, MARCH 12, 1793.

LOST on the 18th ult. between Capt. Warner's in Belchertown, and Lieut. White's in Hadley, a Check'd WOOLLEN RUG, fringed. Whoever has found said Rug, and will leave it with the Printer, or return it to the owner, shall be handsomely rewarded by

WILLIAM COLLSON.

NORTHAMPTON, MARCH 4, 1793.

Hampshire Gazette.

NORTHAMPTON, *(Massachusetts)* PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY WILLIAM BUTLER.

Vol. VII.] WEDNESDAY, APRIL 3, 1793. [NUMB. 344.

FROM THE CONCORD HERALD.

MR. PRINTER,

I send you the following copy of a journal, which a friend of mine kept while on a court's tour in the upper part of this state.

SUNDAY.—Attended meeting. The people were assembling all the morning, and damping their muzzy feet as they entered the house, disturbed my devotions very much. But seventy-four persons attended, which I thought passing strange, considering the populousness of the place, the mildness of the weather, and the excellency of the preacher. He told his people the right way in a forcible, agreeable manner. The deacon, however, with too much apparent facility to be real, and much too unconscionable a tone to be any wise natural, whined out the psalm line by line in the morning—the fingers turned their backs to the audience as they sung in the afternoon. A reform in these respects I thought most devoutly to be wished.

Monday.—Travelled until night—came to a tavern—no other house within four miles—turned in—much was I surprised on entering, to find two pigs in the entry way, and three in the keeping room; but these quadrupeds and the family appeared so much alike, that I afterwards thought it was not very necessary to keep up separate partitions. A vessel of *dissonance* was standing in the beaufette, and all the dishes used in the course of the day piled on the table unwashed—the house smoking—the floor evinced (what I was afterwards told) that the broom was lost. The good woman went to washing and fitting up the dishes—the children bawling after her for their suppers, and she scolding at them for being hungry.

When this tumult, by the help of a hearth full of potatoes, had a little subsided, I called for some supper—I was presented with a dish of broiled sausages—my fears took the alarm on being told their pork had been killed but three days, and I declined the mess. Recollecting that "Apples, eggs and nuts," people might eat after *some folks*, I called for some eggs, which, together with some roasted potatoes, and a biscuit from my portmanteau, made my supper—was introduced to a bed, not the most agreeably scented; but, weary of the fatigues of the day, and horrors of this cold, smoky, dirty, noisy house, at length I fell a sleep.

Tuesday.—Leaving this scene of disagreeables, I travelled on—a good road, good weather, and good usage, made my journey pleasant. At 2 P. M. called at a good farm-house, and tarried. Here was cleanliness in the house, but in family government they did not *work it right*. Unlucky little Tom, hurt his brother Bob—Bob bawled out, *O dear, O dear!* "Come here, little ducky," said the mother, "give me a blow, and I will beat him." I asked her if such things did not learn children to fight. She a little nonplussed replied, they did not mind such notions.

Presently Tom cried for a pistol to play with—his father, after forbidding him, hired him to be quiet by a loup of sugar; but still the pistol was the cry, and crying finally obtained it. I could not forbear telling the fond parent, that humouring a child so I thought would certainly spoil him. He replied, "*I don't know, sir!—some folks are rather notional, I think!*" About eight o'clock an elder boy arrived, who, by the way, was charged to be at home from school in good season: In he came, *Tide-dum, Tide-dum.* "Why Jonny," says his mother, "do you come in singing so?" Yes, mother," said he "and I always will if I'm a mine to —*Tide-dum Tide-dum.*" Well, I thought, how can parents expect their children to make out well in the world, and to take good care of them when they are old, if they take so little care of their children when they are young. Tarried.

Wednesday.—Called at night at an old acquaintance, a man sociable, pretty sensible, but rather old, and fond of stories—he often used the expression *I wonder —" I wonder,"* says he, "that people don't set out more trees; in six house time I set out 20 trees round my house, twelve years ago, which now I would not take fifty silver dollars for. *I wonder* people don't keep more regular accounts, and settle them oftener; would save them and others much trouble. *I wonder* people don't take new papers more than they do: I read all the news—and besides, I keep all my papers, and fallen them together, and so have got three large books into the bargain, and all for a trifle, but nine shillings a year. *I wonder* people don't hire better Schoolmasters—we had a four dollar man all last winter, who had scarcely four dollars worth of knowledge in the world; our children went to school, tore their clothes, burnt out their shoes, spoiled their books, lost their manners and got no good. *I wonder* people will be so imposed upon; we have had a strolling preacher in our town some time, who says, that the moral honest man is much farther from Heaven than the licentious; and if half we hear of him is true, he is at this rate much nearer Heaven than he ought to be. *I wonder* old maids should, by their lively frolicksome airs, try to make themselves appear so young; into our next neighbour's lives an old girl of thirty-five who tries so much, and so awkwardly imitates the vivacity of the *teens*, that she appears like a natural born fool." With many shrewd remarks like these the evening closed.

Thursday.—On my return, travelled part of the day, in company with an aged, sensible, good man, acquainted with the road. "There," said he, (pointing to an elegant house,) "there lives Squire ———: Delim, profaneness, and oppression, are prominent features in his character. But yet he has often been elected into office in the State—a strong symptom of the decline of public virtue, when the vicious obtain the suffrages of the people."—"In that house," said he, "lives a man worth four good farms, besides money at interest; but still he is afraid of coming to want." Presently we saw him, with the cloathing and countenance of beggary, pining in ideal poverty, while his poor neighbour, as we passed, was whistling a merry tune to express his joy and contents. We called at an inn—the landlord met us with a smile of complacency: I knew it was nothing more than formality; but such attentions are pleasing to strangers. Here we saw four advertisements for stolen horses: "If thieves must steal," said the old man, "I wish they would steal wholly from the members of the G——l C——s, unless some severer laws are made against it." I asked him what could be done. "Why," said he, "bid as large a bounty on horse thieves, as on wolves, and hunt the rascals thro' the world from East to West." On we passed until night—carried at a good tavern—nothing material, only the landlady swore often, and chewed tobacco very freely, which I thought not very amiable accomplishments for a woman.

Friday.—Nothing material through the day—called at a tavern for lodging in the evening—found a number of town people drinking, gambling and swearing; and perceiving what a scene a fight was coming on, I could not but reflect what a pity that houses for the benefit of strangers should be so abused by the vicious inhabitants, and what a shame that such vices should be so publicly practised where example must be so pernicious. Came on to another inn, where was a company, not of gamblers nor drunkards, but of fingers—having a relish for sacred musick, was highly entertained. Now young people naturally wish to be together; 'tis very well they should be acquainted when single, that connexions may be formed with more wisdom; where single persons of both sexes thus meet, they are ambitious to please—they improve the manners of each other; and besides, I thought that their *minds* must be improved, while repeating in their tunes so many solemn words. I was much pleased with the decorum and good humour. After the singing was over, I could not but wish, for the improvement of our youth as well as the improvement of musick, that there should be such an assembling of young persons in every town through the State.

Saturday.—Arrived at home—found a generous fire, a clean hearth, a loyal wife pleased with my return, together with two prattling children who had much to ask and much to tell—Here I sat me down with gratitude to Heaven, enjoying all the riches of domestick bliss.

SECOND *CONGRESS* OF THE UNITED STATES.

AT THE SECOND SESSION.

Begun and held at the city of PHILADELPHIA, in the State of Pennsylvania, on Monday, the fifth day of November, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-two.

An Act regulating foreign Coins, and for other purposes.

SEC. 1. BE *it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled*, That from and after the first day of July next, foreign gold and silver coins shall pass current as money within the United States, and be a legal tender for the payment of all debts and demands, at the several and respective rates following, and not otherwise, viz. The gold coins of Great-Britain and Portugal, of their present standard, at the rate of one hundred cents for every twenty seven grains of the actual weight thereof, the gold coins of France, Spain and the dominions of Spain, of their present standard, at the rate of one hundred cents for every twenty-seven grains and two fifths of a grain, of the actual weight thereof, Spanish milled dollars, at the rate of one hundred cents for each dollar, the actual weight whereof shall not be less than seventeen penny weights and seven grains; and in proportion for the parts of a dollar. Crowns of France, at the rate of one hundred and ten cents for each crown, the actual weight whereof, shall not be less than eighteen penny weights and seventeen grains, and in proportion for the parts of a crown. But no foreign coin that may have been, or shall be issued subsequent to the first day of January, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-two, shall be a tender, as aforesaid, until samples thereof shall have been found, by assay, at the mint of the United States, to be conformable to the respective standards required, and proclamation thereof shall have been made by the President of the United States.

SEC. 2 *Provided always, and be it further enacted*, That at the expiration of three years next ensuing, the time when the coinage of gold and silver, agreeably to the act, entitled, "An Act establishing a mint, and regulating the coins of the United States," shall commence in the manner as by the said act is prescribed, on the second Monday of February, annually, any thing in the said act, to the contrary notwithstanding.

JONATHAN TRUMBULL, *Speaker of the House of Representatives.*

JOHN ADAMS, *Vice-President of the United States, and President of the Senate.*

APPROVED, February sixth 1793.

G. WASHINGTON, *President of the United States.*

Deposited among the Rolls in the office of the Secretary of State.

T. JEFFERSON, *Secretary of State.*

FRANCE.

NATIONAL CONVENTION,

DECEMBER 27.

THE Minister for foreign affairs informed the Convention, that he had appointed Mr. Genest, late Minister at the Hague, Minister of the French Republic to the United States of America. It was then resolved, that an official letter should be presented to the said States by the new Minister; and this official letter was read and approved of, and decreed to be sent by this new diplomatic agent to the United States of America, on the part of the National Convention.

The letter was read in this sitting by M. Ghadet, & is as follows:

Official Letter, to be delivered on the part of the FRENCH REPUBLIC *to the* UNITED STATES *of* AMERICA.

"President of the United States of North America!

"AMIDST the storms which buffet out infant liberty, it is a comfort to the French Republic, to have communion with republicks founded on the same principles as our own. Our brothers of the United States will no doubt have heard with gladness the new revolution, which overthrew that last obstacle to our liberty. This revolution was necessary. Royalty was still existing, and in every coalition where it exists there is no true liberty. Kings and equality are incompatible with each other; it is their business to conspire against equality, and against this sovereignty of Nations.

"The United States of America will hardly credit it; the support which the ancient French Court had afforded them to recover their independence, was only the fruit of base speculation; their glory offended its ambitious views, and the ambassadors bore the criminal orders of stopping the career of their prosperity.

"Nay, it is only between free nations that sincere and fraternal treaties can be formed. The liberty which the French Republic wishes to restore to the nations that shall call for her assistance, will not be polluted with similar stains; it shall be pure like herself.

"The immensity distance which parts us, prevented your taking, in this glorious regeneration of Europe, that concern, which your principles and past combats referred to you. Single and alone against the coalition of Kings, we have shewn ourselves worthy of being called your brothers; and the ignominious retreat of their combined armies, Germanpope, Spires, Savoy, Flanders all these successes ought to call to your remembrance Saratoga, Trenton, and Yorktown.

"When the final term of our struggles will come, we do not yet know; but, free Americans, rely on our courage and perseverance; not a Frenchman shall remain, or they shall all be free. Liberty shall become extinct in Europe, or our principles shall triumph every where, over the league of despots. They have raised storms against us even in our own hemisphere; they have excited our Islands to rebellion; but our Principles and our arms will finally give them again calm and prosperity. The United States have contributed towards it, by the ample relief they have afforded for our colonies, at a moment when France was too, remote to give them support. Thanks to you, generous

shall be announced by the proclamation of the President of the United States) all foreign gold coins, and all foreign silver coins, except Spanish milled dollars and parts of such dollars, shall cease to be a legal tender, as aforesaid.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That all foreign gold and silver coins, (except Spanish milled dollars, and parts of such dollars) which shall be received in payment for monies due to the United States, after the said time, when the coining of gold and silver coins shall begin at the mint of the United States, shall, previously to their being offered in circulation, be coined anew, in conformity to the act, entitled, "An act establishing a mint, and regulating the coins of the United States."

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That from and after the first day of July next, the fifty-fifth section of the act, entitled, "An act to provide more effectually for the collection of the duties imposed by law on goods, wares and merchandize imported into the United States," which ascertains the rates at which foreign gold and silver coins shall be received for the duties and fees to be collected in virtue of the said act, be, and the same is hereby repealed.

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That the assay, provided to be made by the act, entitled, "An act establishing a mint, and regulating the coins of the United States," shall commence in the manner as by the said act is prescribed, on the second Monday of February, annually, any thing in the said act, to the contrary notwithstanding.

JONATHAN TRUMBULL, *Speaker of the House of Representatives.*

JOHN ADAMS, *Vice-President of the United States, and President of the Senate.*

APPROVED, February sixth 1793.

G. WASHINGTON, *President of the United States.*

Deposited among the Rolls in the office of the Secretary of State.

T. JEFFERSON, *Secretary of State.*

FRANCE.

NATIONAL CONVENTION,

DECEMBER 27.

THE Minister for foreign affairs informed the Convention, that he had appointed Mr. Genest, late Minister at the Hauge, Minister of the French Republic to the United States of America. It was then resolved, that an official letter should be presented to the said States by the new Minister; and this official letter was read and approved of, and decreed to be sent by this new diplomatic agent to the United States of America, on the part of the National Convention.

The letter was read in this sitting by M. Ghadet, & is as follows:

Official Letter, to be delivered on the part of the FRENCH REPUBLIC *to the* UNITED STATES *of* AMERICA.

"President of the United States of North America!

"AMIDST the storms which buffet out infant liberty, it is a comfort to the French Republic, to have communion with republicks founded on the same principles as our own. Our brothers of the United States will no doubt have heard with gladness the new revolution, which overthrew that last obstacle to our liberty. This revolution was necessary. Royalty was still existing, and in every coalition where it exists there is no true liberty. Kings and equality are incompatible with each other; it is their business to conspire against equality, and against this sovereignty of Nations.

"The United States of America will hardly credit it; the support which the ancient French Court had afforded them to recover their independence, was only the fruit of base speculation; their glory offended its ambitious views, and the ambassadors bore the criminal orders of stopping the career of their prosperity.

"Nay, it is only between free nations that sincere and fraternal treaties can be formed. The liberty which the French Republic wishes to restore to the nations that shall call for her assistance, will not be polluted with similar stains; it shall be pure like herself.

"The immensity distance which parts us, prevented your taking, in this glorious regeneration of Europe, that concern, which your principles and past combats referred to you. Single and alone against the coalition of Kings, we have shewn ourselves worthy of being called your brothers; and the ignominious retreat of their combined armies, Germanpope, Spires, Savoy, Flanders all these successes ought to call to your remembrance Saratoga, Trenton, and Yorktown.

"When the final term of our struggles will come, we do not yet know; but, free Americans, rely on our courage and perseverance; not a Frenchman shall remain, or they shall all be free. Liberty shall become extinct in Europe, or our principles shall triumph every where, over the league of despots. They have raised storms against us even in our own hemisphere; they have excited our Islands to rebellion; but our Principles and our arms will finally give them again calm and prosperity. The United States have contributed towards it, by the ample relief they have afforded for our colonies, at a moment when France was too, remote to give them support. Thanks to you, generous

Americans; it is a debt which the gratitude of the French Republic discharges with heartfelt satisfaction.

"The time is doubtless not far distant when the colonies, far from being a subject of eternal rivalship and war, will only be a further tie among nations. The time is not far distant when found policy shall lay down the basis of Commerce, not on exclusive interests, but on the conjoint interest of all, and on the nature of things. It depends on the courage of the United States to accelerate that happy moment, and the French Republic will eagerly give her concurrence to all the efforts they shall make for riveting the political and commercial ties of two nations who can no longer have but one common sentiment, since their principles and interests are common."

[At this time, when the King of France is constantly represented in our GAZETTES as a *tyrant, oppressor*, &c. it is but just to insert the following imperfect justification of his character.]

LOUIS XVI.

THE very first act of his reign was the divesting himself of a privilge which was onerous to his subjects. He has ever been a pattern of pure morals, of decent deportment and conversation. He has never had either a mistress or a favourite, and has ever been the greatest enemy to pomp and luxury. The King's honesty and probity were so extremely great, that considering the debt of his ancestors as sacred, he saved the nation from bankruptcy, which almost all Frenchmen thought inevitable, and many expedients, but which would have been ruinous to many individuals. Very soon after his accession to the throne, he liberated all those *almost slaves* that yet remained on the royal lands, and invited all the Lords of the kingdom to follow his example, humanely intending that every Frenchman should be a proprietor, and free. It was this King who stretched forth an aiding hand to *our* country, when almost sinking under British tyranny;—for which assistance we are wholly indebted to *his* goodness, the nation being only the agents that executed the wishes of his benevolent heart. This King has rendered the French navy formidable, and preserved the liberty of the seas, which the English wished to take away. He has greatly improved the sea-ports of the kingdom; he has opened several canals, of the greatest importance to the Provinces wherever he has passed, he has by a thousand traits of sensibility and beneficence, shown his love for his people; for which love they once repaid almost adoration. It is this GOOD King (and this was the glorious surname which his grateful people once bestowed upon him) who dried up the unhealthy marshes of his kingdom, and endeavoured to fertilize its sands; who made commerce flourish; who protected the arts and sciences; and *royally* recompenced the artist and the learned. It was he that dictated mild and humane laws respecting deserters, who before were punished with death. It was he who banished all fraud and violence from the enlistment of soldiers—it was he who put an end to the torture in the examination of the accused; who abolished the *Corvee*, and proposed the suppression of the *Gabelle*—it was he who delivered the Protestants, in a great measure from the penal laws, which they had been subject to since the time of Louis the XIV—it was he, in fine, who established the Provincial Assemblies, in order that he might better know and relieve the wants of his subjects; who twice assembled the Notables, that he might profit by their united wisdom; and who called around him the representatives of his people, that he might consummate the great work of their freedom—Yet this man, who never committed an act of *voluntary* tyranny; who whenever any measure was proposed to him, always asked whether it would promote the happiness of his people, whose whole life, publick and private, has been one continued series of virtues and humane actions, perhaps almost unequalled in the reign of any prince; who has frequently risqued his own life to spare that of his most blood-thirsty enemies: This man, I say, after suffering every kind of insult and outrage for more than four years, is now a close prisoner for *pretended* treason against the nation, removed from the cheering presence of his wife, children, and beloved sister—deprived even of the means of practising that religion which he has ever conscientiously professed, and in danger of being murdered by a private assassin, or a publick executioner. And Americans, who pride themselves on their tender feelings for even the meanest of their species, rejoice in his calamities; and forgetting that he, and he *alone*, was their ally and defender in their greatest straits, never seem to commiserate the fate of this magnanimous, heroick sufferer.

LEPSTADT, Dec 24.

The day before yesterday arrived here M. Fayette, and his companions, under the escort of two commissioned officers and ten subaltems. They set out from hence yesterday on their way to Magdeburgh.

VIENNA, Dec. 26.

Accounts have been received at Presburgh, in Hungary, that the Porte is resolved to take the field against Russia. Near Akierman in Bassarabia, 20,000 Russians are stationed, and 25,000 more near Choczim, to watch the motions of the Turks.

WARSAW, Dec. 22.

Letters from Cherson, state that the Russians are fitting out a fleet at Sebastapool, to meet the French, who are to appear with a formidable fleet before Constantinople.

LONDON, January 15.

Lord Howe is certainly to command the channel fleet.

By the advices at Lloyd's thirty sail of East-Indiamen are on their passage home; and in case of hostilities breaking out between this country and France in the course of two months, it is more than probable, the greater number of these valuable ships will fall to the lot of our cruizers.

Government have determined upon fortifying our West-India Islands.

Mr. Dundas, we are informed, suggested an idea of the Negroes upon them being employed, instead of sending over, at a considerable expence to the nation a suffecient number of hands for that purpose; he has confulted several of the first merchants in this city. We understand that the plan is agreeable to them, and will be observed by Government.

Yesterday morning letters were received at the Admiralty Office, Charing Cross, from Commodore Murray, who is now at anchor in the Scheldt. They were sent off by the Commodore on Thursday last. The French gun boats which lately entered the Scheldt, it now turns out, proceeded but a little way, they ran aground between high and low water, and the French quitted them in their small boats, intending to return at high water; but before they came back, the Dutch had fairly thrown a bank of earth round them. The French finding it impossible to move the boats, have deserted them. No French vessel of any kind had either entered or quitted the Scheldt, from the time Commodore Murray anchored there till the date of his dispatches.

PHILADELPHIA, March 16.

Yesterday arrived the ship Dominick Terry, Capt. Debart, from Lisbon, after a passage of 34 days. By this vessel we have the following important Information.

It was communicated to Capt Debart, by a respectable gentleman at Lisbon, who said that it was taken from the French papers, and that there was no doubt of it. Reports to the same effect had been circulated for several days before.

LISBON, Feb. 8.

"The post brings this day a certainty of the execution of the King of France,—on the 21st of January last, between 10 and 11 o'clock of the day. It is said he supported himself with great courage on the cation: mounted the scaffold with great deliberation, and attempted to make a speech which tended to his innocence; however, the troops were ordered immediately to beat their drums and sound their trompets, in order to prevent his being heard; which he perceiving, made a reverence to all around him, and laid his head on the block, which was immediately severed from his body. A hole was dug in the temple Court, near the scaffold, where the head and trunk was thrown, then filled up with earth, and paved. As soon as the execution was effected, three hozza's was given by the spectators, hats thrown into the air, and, it is said, the executioner, and many near the scaffold, dipped their buttons in the King's blood, as marks of victory and triumph.

"The Queen and the King's sister were put into the common goal, and committed to civil justice for examination and sentence. A report prevails that they were to be put to death two days after."

The first account of the fate of the King was brought by a packet from England, and mentioned, that the execution was designed to be at 11 in the morning, but was afterwards determined to be at 4 in the morning, in order to deceive any of the King's friends, who might be disposed to attempt a rescue. This account, however, was contradicted by the above, which bears the marks of authenticity.

Capt. Debart mentions, that he observed in Lisbon a number of Frenchmen in mourning for the melancholly fate of their late King, which is a circumstance corroborative of the above intelligence.

Should the above intelligence prove true, it may be reconciled upon the supposition of some extraordinary circumstance having occured in the affairs of France—since it is known, that the unfortunate King had some powerful friends in the Convention, who had influence sufficient at least, to cause the question of judgment upon him, to be referred from that body to the primary assemblies; and at the time of his execution, the opinion of those assemblies could not have been collected.

The captain also tells—That an envoy extraordinary had been sent to England by the national assembly, to negociate on terms of peace, but that the court of Great Britain refused to acknowledge any unless from the King. The envoy returned, and upon his giving account of his mission to the assembly, it was there remarked, that it would soon be entirely out of the power of England to think of negociating with the King.

Portugal, when Capt. Debart left Lisbon, were making vigorous naval warlike preparations. The grain and flour stopping there, though intended for other ports, were not suffered to be carried off; but obliged to be landed there.

By the ship Citizen, which left Cadiz, February 10th, no intelligence is received corresponding to the Lisbon account of LOUIS's execution. It is however, to be remarked, that Cadiz is further from France than Lisbon, and that the account is said to have been received on the 8th, at the last mentioned place.

Advices of the 18th of February, received from Dominique, via Baltimore, are, that a frigate had arrived at that Island from England, which came out with a large body of troops under the command of General Matthews, and the greatest vigour was used to put the Islands in a state of defence. Three days before the sailing of the above frigate from England (which was about the end of January) the British fleet of 32 ships of the line, under the command of Lord Hood, sailed on a cruise, and it was reported in England, that 35 sail of the line of French ships lay in Brest, ready to put to sea, supposed to be destined for the West-Indies.

It may not be improper here to notice (but we mention it with caution) that a report is in circulation, that a frigate had arrived at Cape-Francois from France, which advises, that the enormous expence of carrying on the war (amounting to Five Millions sterling per Month) had much embarrassed the government; that Gen. Custine had retired from Mentz, and was encamped near Landau, with two thirds of his army, and that the Prussian and German forces were collecting in large numbers near him.

Of LOUIS XVI.

Since our last publication, we have received further information respecting the death of the King of France, from various quarters, viz. by the ship Perseverence, Capt Boys, in 32 days from Gibraltar—by the Dominic Terry, and by an arrival from Oporto, at Baltimore. All these accounts agree in confirming this news; and yet the letters from merchants in Europe, of February 5, mention as their firm opinions, that there would be no war, although in the postscripts of their letters, they seem to have entirely changed those opinions all in an instant, merely on hearing that the King of France was executed. One of the most respectable of those merchants, after expressing an opinion, that there would be no war, adds the following postscript, dated Lisbon, Feb. 5.

"The Death of the King of France, who was beheaded, makes me change my opinion about war, believing it impossible; and that the only respected colours will be yours (the American) in Europe, I am, &c.

Many, however, were of the opposite opinion with the gentleman who wrote the foregoing, as they placed their dependence of a certain peace upon the very circumstance of the Kings death, and that it would rather operate in such a way, as to deter the powers threatening France, from any further attempts.

There are, nevertheless, accounts by the Perseverence, Capt. Boys, who left Gibralter Feb. 13, that the Governor (Boyd) had received official accounts from Madrid of the fate of Louis the XVIth, and that the minute guns were expected to be fired—but that this circumstance did not take place.

Letters to the owners of the Perseverence say, that war between Britain and France was expected, and that as so many of the European powers would take the field this summer against France, there would be a great demand for American produce from the French, who were making every necessary preparation to meet their enemies.

Extract of a letter from Gibraltar, dated Feb. 12, 1793.

"We are still in a state of uncertainty, with respect to war or peace, but now the unfortunate King of France is no more, having been put to death on the 21st ult. we shall soon know what determination the powers of Europe will come to. Spain has agreed to join Great Britain & Holland, against France, & are making great preparations for war. The Algerines have declared war against the Dutch, being displeased with the last presents they sent them; we have a strong squadron of Portuguese men of war here waiting, the Algerines say there is no danger of vessels under your colours coming to this place.

MARCH 18.

The ship Louisa, Capt. Berkhead, arrived here last Tuesday, left the Texel on the 16th of January, brings nothing new, except the sailing of 6 or 7 Dutch men of war and gunboats, destined, it was said, for the Scheldt.

The latest accounts from Hispaniola inform us, that the troubles in that island have not subsided—in a late engagement, 450 of the revolted negroes, were killed. Produce is high—Flour from 6 to 6½ dollars only.

A letter from Port-au-Prince, dated Feb. 13, contains a melancholly detail of the transaction, in that part of the Island. The negroes it appears, have decoyed a convoy of the army of the Whites into an ambuscade, and cut 50 of them to pieces—this exasperated the soldiers to the highest degree; the Negro army was afterwards attacked, and 600 of them killed on the spot—without the loss of a soldier on the part of the Whites.—Immense destruction has been recently made by the Insurgents, millions of property being reduced to ashes.

The Knoxville Gazette says, that depredations, horse stealing and murders continue to be committed by the Indians in the South-Western Territory—The Shawanese are represented as being peculiarly inveterate.

Advices from Martinico and Guadaloupe say, that the Governors of both those Islands have fled, and taken with them a twenty four gun ship, a frigate of 40 guns, a sloop of war of twenty guns, and several tenders. It is not known, to what quarter they are gone.

While the people of the United States in the cities and towns on the sea-shore are unceasingly reprobating the war on our frontiers, and urging the policy and humanity of making peace with the Indians—let us hear what the Kentuckians say, who are in the focus of danger, "Can our public servants be capable of holding any treaty with savages, whose hands are still reeking with the blood of their fellow citizens, and of their wives and children—nay, reeking with the blood of valuable men sent to them as messengers of peace—those murders still unatoned for?" [*Ken. Gazette.*

HARTFORD, April 1.

The Mayor of Paris, in an account of the state of the Capital, given in to the Convention, represents the city as in a very critical situation, owing to the depreciation of the notes in circulation—alarms respecting provisions—tradesmen wanting employ—complaints against the administration of the poor—flowness of the relief to the widows of those who have been hurried to the frontiers—concealed enemies in brothels and gaming houses, &c. &c. but the departments of the police are exerting themselves to remedy every disorder—The total of the armed force at Paris, on the 5th January, is stated at 127,089; these are composed of 116,452, National Guards, Gendormerie and Conquerors of the Bastile 2023, Federates 5601.

On the 14 of March arrived at Charleston, S. C. the ship James from Bristol, which place she left the 28th of January. The former accounts of the execution of the KING of FRANCE, on the 21st of January, are confirmed by this vessel. The most material particulars by the James are, in brief, as follows:—On Sunday the 20th of January the executive council of affembled early in the morning, with the Mayor and other officers, to concert measures for the execution of the decree against LOUIS the XVIth. Having concerted the measures of execution, at two o'clock P.M. they were sent to Louis, who was at the same time waited upon by the president of the executive council. The three extracts of the decree of the national convention were then read by the Secretary of the executive council. To which Louis answered by reading a written paper signed by himself, making known his last requests, which ran thus—"I demand a delay of three days, in order to make the necessary preparations to appear in the presence of God! I demand for that purpose to send for and see freely the person whom I shall name—the person whom I demand is, M. Eschenaux de Fermont, he lodges at No. 483, Rue de Bacq. "I demand that his person be secured from all disturbance, from all apprehension on account of the last offices of charity which he shall render me.

"I demand to be freed from that perpetual inspection, which the council general has established over me for some months.

"I demand in this interval, to be able to see my family as often as I shall request, and without witnefs.

"I would request the national convention would immediately proceed to deliberate on the fate of my family, and permit them to retire freely, wherever they may think proper.

"I recommend to the nation, all the persons who were attached to me. There are many of them who have expended all their fortunes to purchase places under the new government, and who, having now lost their sole dependence, must be in circumstances of want. Among my pensioners, were many aged and indigent persons, who had no other means of support except the pension which I gave them.

(Signed) LOUIS."

Done at the Temple, Jan. 20th 1793.

On which one of the members observed—"Louis Capet has only made these demands which you have now heard, to the deputation of the executive council, because they did not inform him of the decree passed yesterday on my proposition, in which the greater part of his requests are anticipated. I demand on that ground, that we pass to the order of the day. The Assembly accordingly passed to the order of the day.

EXECUTION of LOUIS XVI.

PARIS, January 20, 1793.

Louis was beheaded yesterday at the Place de Louis XV. at a quarter past ten o'clock in the morning. He was conducted thither in the mayor's carriage, accompanied by his confessor and two gendermes. Great silence was preserved during the procession, but when he reached the fatal spot, the noise of drums and trumpets was great. He ascended the scaffold with firmness, made a sign he had something to say: little, however, was heard, on account of the noise, except. "I die innocent! I forgive you all!"—The sentence was instantly executed, and *Vive la Nation* refounded on all sides.

The whole place, and the avenues, were filled with troops of the line.

A member of the convention, who voted for his death, was attacked in a coffee house and killed. This is feared, is but the beginning of a scene of bloodshed, which will not soon be terminated.

BOSTON, March 20.

From GLOUCESTER, March 26, 1793.

Last evening at 4 o'clock, the schooner ALERT, Capt. *Lord*, arrived here, in 29 days from Malaga, (in Spain.) Capt. L. informs, that letters were received by the principal merchants of Malaga, from Paris, which contained accounts of the decapitation of LOUIS XVI. on the 26th of January 1 by a new machine constructed for the purpose. These letters further add, that LOUIS having ascended part of the steps leading to the scaffold, solicited, and with difficulty obtained, permission to address the assembled spectators. In his address, he informed them, "*that he had been their Prince, their King, and their Fellow-Citizen; and that in each of those capacities, the welfare and happiness of his subjects and fellow-citizens, had been the first object of his heart. His life he said had been demanded; and he readily resigned it, in hopes, that the sacrifice would restore to the nation, that tranquility he had ever wished.*" He then, with apparent cheerfulness, ascended to the tower of the scaffold, and assisted the Executioner in the preparations for the melancholy event, which instantly ensued.

Capt. L. further informs, That one hundred thousand men, were under arms, at the time of the execution, to preserve tranquility.

That orders had been issued by the Spanish Government, to the several cities in that kingdom, to ascertain the number of men that could be raised to act against France; and that such was the resentment of the people of Malaga, against the French, since the execution, that all who were able to bear arms, had nearly to a man, turned out volunteers; and that above an hundred and fifty thousand men were on their march for the French frontiers:

That the letters from England, received at Malaga, mention the event of a War between England and France as uncertain. Some however, deem it inevitable; others as very dubious.

That such was the apprehension of war, that all the English vessels in Spain, were hawled up, waiting for a convoy; that all the English ships in the French ports, had been detained; and that any peace or freights were offered for American vessels:

Capt. Loud, it will be seen, is by far the latest from Europe—he having left Malaga the 23d of February.

THEATRE BILL.

The Committee to whom a former Bill respecting Theatrical Exhibitions, was committed, have reported anew Bill, in, which the town of Boston is permitted to have a Theatre erected, and Stage Plays performed under certain regulations and restrictions, &c.

This bill was read a first and second time; and on the question—Shall this Bill have a third reading?—It was determined in the affirmative, by yeas and nays. Yeas 64, nays 54.

It was then read a third time, and passed to be enacted.

This Bill was yesterday read twice in the Senate, and passed to be enacted, by a considerable majority.

Extract of a letter from Vermont.

"Capt. Lane in digging a well at Burlington, found frogs at the depth of 42 feet. These frogs had lain there a long time, before the days of Adam, for ought I know. When they were first uncovered, they were apparently dead; but upon being exposed to the air, they soon became alive, and hopped about. Those of them which were not conveyed to the water, presently became good frogs, and found I dare say, a happy resurrection."

NORWICH, February 28.

Early on Sunday morning last commenced a heavy fall of rain, accompanied with severe thunder and lightning, a very high wind from the South continued through the day, during the storm the house of Mr. Rufus Backus at the west end of the town was struck by lightning, which entered at the roof of the house and forced its passage down through the several rooms till it reached the cellar; in one of the rooms some of the family were in bed which was stined with pieces of the plastering thrown from the ceiling by the force of the lightning, and a large nail drawn from one of the boards thrown point forward into the curtains that surrounded the bed—but providentially no person in the house received any injury though the house was much damaged by the shock.

WINCHESTER, March 18.

A letter from a correspondent, on whose veracity we can rely, in the territory of the United States, south of the river Ohio, dated the 17th ult. states that every thing wears a gloomy aspect on the western frontiers; that about the last of December, the Cherokees sent in peace-talkers to Governor Blount, which were only intended to facilitate the commission of further depredations by them, when the guards from our out posts were withdrawn; that from the 16th to the 24th of January, the Indians killed and wounded 19 persons in Cumberland, among whom was Kwin Shelby, brother to the Governor of Kentucky; the door of the Chickamogga towns, and the upper Creeks, have declared war, that the Creeks had killed a family in the county of George; that the barbarity exercised by them in this massacre, was enough to make human nature shudder, at the bare recital: They butchered them like so many dogs, caught their blood and bowels, threw a young child in the air, and then gave the whole to a tame bear to devour; that the Cherokees had killed two Creeks, wounded several, and taken two prisoners: that the Creeks threaten to retaliate, and cut them off; that the inhabitants of the territory are waiting with impatience for the general government to afford them succour and protection; that treaties with the savages will avail nothing, as, what promises they make to day, they will not hesitate to break tomorrow; that a party of the enemy were known to be on the frontier, at the time of our correspondent's writing these particulars, and that he expected every moment to hear of some murders being committed by them.

NORTHAMPTON, April 3.

Votes given in on Monday last for Governor, Lieut. Governor, Senators, and Representatives to Congress, in the following towns, viz:

NORTHAMPTON—For GOVERNOR.—*John Hancock Esq.* 83—*Elbridge Gerry, Esq.* 39—*Samuel Phillips, Esq.* 4.

LIEUT. GOVERNOR—*Samuel Adams, Esq.* 89—*Samuel Phillips, Esq.* 39.

SENATORS—*John Hastings, Esq.* 59—*Simeon Strong, Esq.* 89—*Samuel Fowler, Esq.* 83—*William Billings, Esq.* 75—*Justin Ely, Esq.* 111 *Ebenezer Mattoon, jun. Esq.* 46—*William Shepard, Esq.* 34.

REPRESENTATIVES *to Congress*—*For the* DISTRICT—*Samuel Lyman, Esq.* 79—*Dwight Foster, Esq.* 50.

For the COUNTY—*Samuel Lyman Esq.* 43—*William Lyman Esq.* 84.

HATFIELD—For GOVERNOR—*John Hancock, Esq.* 31—*Samuel Phillips, Esq.* 9.

LIEUT. GOVERNOR—*Samuel Adams, Esq.* 40.

SENATORS—*John Hastings, Esq.* 55—*Simeon Strong, Esq.* 44—*Samuel Fowler, Esq.* 44—*William Billings, Esq.* 31—*William Shepherd, Esq.* 18—*David Sexton, Esq.* 10—*Ebenezer Mattoon, jun. Esq.* 11.

REPRESENTATIVES *to Congress*—*For the* DISTRICT *Samuel Lyman, Esq.* 36—*Dwight Foster, Esq.* 29.

For the COUNTY—*Samuel Lyman, Esq.* 24—*William Lyman, Esq.* 31.

HADLEY—For GOVERNOR—*John Hancock, Esq.* 37—*Samuel Phillips, Esq.* 19.

LIEUT. GOVERNOR—*Samuel Adams, Esq.* 50—*Samuel Phillips, Esq.* 2.

SENATORS—*Simeon Strong, Esq.* 59—*John Hastings, Esq.* 38—*William Shepherd, Esq.* 35—*David Sexton, Esq.* 19—*Thomas Dwight, Esq.* 8—*William Billings Esq.* 12.

REPRESENTATIVES *to Congress*—*For the* DISTRICT —*Dwight Foster, Esq.* 40—*Samuel Lyman Esq.* 12.

For the COUNTY—*William Lyman, Esq.* 24—*Samuel Lyman, Esq.* 25.

WILLIAMSBURGH—*For Representatives to Congress, for the District*—*Samuel Lyman, Esq.* 60—*Dwight Foster, Esq.* 10.

For the County—*William Lyman, Esq.* 64—*Samuel Lyman, Esq.* 6.

EASTHAMPTON—*Representatives to Congress*—*For the District*—*Samuel Lyman had* 27. *Dwight Foster Esq.* 6.

For the County—*William Lyman Esq.* 26, *Samuel Lyman Esq.* 6.

PUBLIC VENDUE.

TO be sold at publick vendue, on Monday the 8th day of April inst. at 5 o'clock in the afternoon at the House of Capt. Samuel Clarke, in Northampton, Five Acres of Ploughland, situate in the meadow in said Northampton, between the walnut trees and young rainbow hill; part of the estate of the late Enfign Josiah Pomeroy—conditions of the purchase may be known at the time of the sale, or sooner by applying to the subscriber.

BENJ. POMEROY, Executor.

Williamsburgh, April 1, 1793.

CASH given for CLEAN COTTON and LINEN RAGS, at this OFFICE.

WILLIAM & SIMEON BUTLER,

INFORM the public, that they have commenced the bufinefs of BOOK-BINDING, (in partnership) at the Shop under the Printing-Office, Northampton, where they purpose to carry it on in all its various branches,—Blank Books of every description, made in the best manner, they be had on the shortest notice, and Old Books re-bound on reasonable terms.

THEY HAVE FOR SALE,

Blair's, Price's, Enfield's and Fordyce's Sermons, American Preacher, Chauncey on Salvation, do. Benevolence of the Deity, Edwards against Chauncy, do. on the Will, do. on the Affections, Sherlock on Death, a view of Religion, by Hannah Adams, Rowe's Letters, Bolton's Fourfold State, Religious Courtship, Eliot's Medical Pocket-Book, Hamilton's Midwifery with Smellie's Plates, Goldsmith's History of England, 3 vol. Littleton's History of England, 2 vol. Moore's Travels through France, Switzerland and Germany, Vindication of the Rights of Women, with strictures on political and moral subjects; Moore's Zeluco, Beauties of History, Gibbon's Surveying, Thompson's Seasons, Young Gentleman's and Ladies Monitor, the Foresters, an American Tale, Letters to a young Lady by the Rev. John Bennet, an a variety of useful and entertaining subjects; Life of Baron Trenck, the Task, by Cowper, Aphorisms on Man, by the Rev. John Casper Lavater; Took's Pantheon, or History of the Heathen Gods and Goddesses; Scott's Lessons in Reading, Dana's Lessons in Reading and Speaking, Bryden's Tour thro' Sicily and Malta, Life of Gustavus Vasa, an African Chief, Sterne's Sentimental Journey through France, Cephone's Letters on the improvement of the mind, Death of Cain and Abel, Poems of Ossian, Pomfret's Poems, Cowper's Poems, Erskine's Gospel Sonnets, Enfield's Speaker, Emma Corbett, Power of Sympathy, American Jester, Life of Joseph, Daddridge's rise and progress of Religion, Allen's alarm to the unconverted, American Songster, Description of 300 Animals, Chesterfield's Principles of Politeness, Life of Col. Gardner, Devil on two sticks, Pike's Arithmatic, Morse's Geography, Perry's Dictionary, Town-Officer, Worcester Collection of Musick, Latin Accidence, Clark's Cordeii, &c. Introduction, Watts' Psalms and Hymns, Webster's Institute, &c. &c.

CASH, and most kinds of Country produce will be received in payment for the above BOOKS—Wanted, a quantity of tanned SHEEP SKINS.

Eleazer and William Porter,

Have for sale

Red and White CLOVER SEED.

Excellent W. I. and N. E. Rum, by the hogshead, barrel, or less quantity, as low as it is selling in Boston, except the transportation; Sugars and Molasses, Bohea and Hyson Tea.—Likewise, 8d 10d and 20d nails of their own manufacture, well wrought and warranted to be good. A general assortment of Dry and Hard Ware GOODS.—Dying Drugs, Drugs and Medicines, Paints, &c.

ALL Persons who have been indebted to said Porters, more than one year, who do not renew their obligations or settle their book accounts by the first day of May next, may depend on having them put in suit without further notice.

Hadley, April 2, 1793.

Innoculation

FOR the SMALL POX, is carrying on in *Worthington*, by the subscribers agreeable to the latest & most approved method.

JOB MARSH,
JAMES BRADISH.

Worthington, March 28, 1793.

To the PROPRIETORS *of* LOCKS *and* CANALS *on* CONNECTICUT RIVER.

YOU are hereby notified to meet on the eighteenth day of April next, at 10 o'clock in the afternoon, at the House of MOSES PARSONS, Innholder, in Springfield—then and there to act on the following matters, viz:

1st. To chose all necessary Officers of the Corporation, for the year ensuing.

2d. To grant additional sum from the Treasury, monies necessary for discharging the debts of the Proprietors, and to raise any further sums of money that may be necessary to defray the expences of their operations the ensuing season.

3d. To receive the Report of any Committee heretofore appointed by said Proprietors, and act thereon.

4th. To consider and act on all other matters that may be deemed necessary for facilitating the operations on the Falls at South Hadley.

JOHN WORTHINGTON, *President.*
JONATH. DWIGHT,
BENJ. PRESCOTT,
JOHN WILLIAMS, } *Directors.*

March 30, 1793.

NOTICE is hereby given to

the non-resident proprietors of land, lying in the town of *Westampton*, in the County of Hampshire, who have not paid their taxes to the subscriber for the year 1792, that unless they are paid on or before the 1st day of March next, I shall attend to the direction the law has prescribed to collect them.

AZARIAH LYMAN, *Collector.*

Westampton, March 28, 1793.

ALL Persons indebted to, or have any demands against JOSIAH D. and R. SELDEN, are desired to call on the subscribers at their Store in Hadley, immediately, or they will be under the disagreeable necessity of lodging their accounts with an attorney.

ROGER SELDEN.

Hadley, April 1, 1793.

COMMONWEALTH *of* MASSACHUSETTS.

By HIS EXCELLENCY

JOHN HANCOCK, Esquire.

GOVERNOR *of the* COMMONWEALTH *of* MASSACHUSETTS.

A Proclamation,

FOR A DAY *of* PUBLIC FASTING, HUMILIATION *and* PRAYER.

WHEREAS it hath been the practice of the People inhabiting the territory of this Commonwealth, from their first settlement, at this season of the year, unitedly to acknowledge their entire dependence on the SUPREME BEING, and to humble themselves under a sense of their transgression: And whereas the practice appears to have a tendency to cultivate the fear of GOD, and a due regard to his Laws:

I HAVE THEREFORE THOUGHT FIT, BY AND WITH THE ADVICE OF THE COUNCIL, to appoint THURSDAY, the ELEVENTH day of APRIL next, to be observed throughout this Commonwealth, as a Day of solemn FASTING, HUMILIATION and PRAYER: Calling upon Ministers and People of every denomination to assemble on that day, in their respective Congregations; that with true contrition of heart, we may confess our sins—resolve to forsake them, and implore the divine forgiveness, through the merits and mediation of JESUS CHRIST our SAVIOUR—Humbly supplicate the supreme Ruler of the UNIVERSE to prosper the administration of the Federal Government, and that of this Commonwealth, and the other States in the Union; enduing them with firmness, wisdom, unanimity and public spirit; and leading them in their respective public Councils, to such determinations as shall be adapted to promote the great end of government: And the welfare and happiness of the People:—To restore and maintain Peace in our borders: Continue health among us; and give us wisdom to improve his blessings, for his glory, and our own good:—To smile upon our Agriculture, and mercifully prevent the diminishing the fruits of the Earth, by destroying Insects, unseasonable weather, or other Judgments; so that our land may abundantly yield us increase: That he would protect and prosper our Navigation, Trade, Fishery, and all the works of our hands:—To confirm and continue our invaluable religious and civil Liberties:—To prosper the University, and other Siminaries and means of Education:—To cause Industry, Frugality, and all the moral and christian Virtues to prevail among us:—To bless the Allies of the United States—and particularly to afford his ALMIGHTY AID to the FRENCH NATION, and still guide them into such measures, as shall tend effectually to establish a government, founded upon reason, justice, and the welfare of the people.—And finally to over rule all the commotions in the world to the spreading the true religion of our Lord JESUS CHRIST, in its purity and power, among all the people of the earth.

And I do earnestly recommend that all unnecessary labour and recreation may be suspended on said day.

GIVEN at the COUNCIL CHAMBER, *in* Boston, *the* fourth *day of* MARCH, *in the Year of our LORD, One Thousand seven Hundred and Ninety-three, and in the* SEVENTEENTH *Year of the* Independence *of the* UNITED STATES *of AMERICA!*

John Hancock.

By his Excellency's Command, with advice and consent of the COUNCIL.

JOHN AVERY, jun. Secretary.

GOD SAVE THE COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS!

FROM A LONDON PAPER.

Auguries of SAINT MEARD.

ALL the papers mentioned, at the time, the miraculous escape of a person by the name of Saint Meard, Author of a Journal well known in Paris previously to the affair of the 10th of August, by the name of *Journal de la Cour et de la Ville*. He has just published his history, under the title of "My agony of thirty eight hours."

Saint Meard was arrested on the 22d of August, as Editor of the above mentioned Journal, and was sent to the Abbey prison, where he succeeded to the bed just left vacant by the execution of D'Aggremont. On the same day a prisoner, named Chanterenne, Colonel of the King's household, stabbed himself in three places with a knife, after saying *We are all destined to be massacred; my God! I go to you.*"

The hall in which Saint Meard was put, was that which served as a chapel for the prisoners: Here they saw Durozoy, who behaved with great firmness before his trial.

On the 2d of September, the goaler's countenance announced the approach of dreadful events for the prisoners. At two o'clock the alarm bell and cannon of alarm were heard. Saint Meard and his companion saw three carriages full of priests, whom the people were conducting to the prison of Force, (that is to say to death.) He saw from his windows several persons murdered; and in the interval of one massacre to another, they heard the people say "*We must not let one of them escape, especially those who are in the chapel; they are all conspirators.*"

Cazoyte, an old man, was the first they dragged out; but the people, moved by the tears of his daughter demanded his pardon, and obtained it. At midnight a man entered the hall, counted the number of the prisoners, and told them that they should be all answerable for one another:—"*If one of you escape, added he, it will be all over with you; you will every one of you be massacred.*"

The Abbe l'Enfant and the Abbe Chapt Rastignac appeared at the window of the stairs, threshed out their hands, invited the people to come and receive their blessings, and at the same instant were murdered.

What man can read the following narrative without shuddering? Who can give a true painting of such a scene of horror but he who was witness to it?

Our most important occupation, says Saint Meard, "was to study in what posture we might suffer death with least pain.—We sent from time to time to some of our companions at the window of the turret, to inform us of the posture in which the unhappy victims who were sacrificed before us received the fatal stroke; and to calculate, from their reports, that which it would be best for us to take. They assured us, that they who stretched out their arms suffered much longer, as the strokes of the sabres were weakened before they reached their head; that there were even some of them whose hands and arms dropped before their bodies; and that they who put their hands behind their backs most suffer much less. Such was the horrible subject of our deliberations. We calculated the advantages of that posture, and we reciprocally counselled one another to take it when our turns should be come to be massacred!"

About twelve o'clock at noon, Saint Meard fell asleep; he saw in his dream the dreadful tribunal before which he was to be judged, and dreamed, that in spite of the horrid cries and the noise of the alarm bell, he was acquitted. This dream made a calming impression upon him, and partly dissipated his anquietude. The noise soon increased; the last period of his agony was drawing near: He appeared before his judges; he saw some of their terrible sentences executed before his eyes.—After these were dispatched, the President of the tribunal said, "*bring up another,*" and he was brought before him.

They began to interrogate him, and warned him that the least falsehood would be his death. He descended himself with frankness and prudence, and proved that he was not the author of the *Journal de la Cour et de la Ville*, for which she only wrote a few articles; that far from having recruited for the Emigrants, he never had been out of Paris: He confessed that he did not like the Jacobins, but detested the Feuillants, who had destroyed all by their base intrigues: He shewed the certificates of his section; at length one of his Judges said to him, "you tell us only what you were not; What were you then?" Saint Meard answered, "I was a rank royalist." This confession was followed by a murmur, quickly silenced by another of the Judges, who pronounced these remarkable words: "It is not to judge opinions we are here; it is to judge the result of them." Saint Meard then repeated, that he had been a royalist until the 10th of August. The President hereupon granted him his liberty; the Judges were of the same opinion, and he was led in triumph out of the prison. Three deputies of the people accompanied him, crying out, "Hats of citizens, that is a man for whom your Judges demand aid and assistance."

Col. OSWALD's LETTER.

Extract of a letter from Col. OSWALD, the proprietor of the Independent Gazetteer, Dated Liege (Germany) Dec. 5.

"After a few days stay at Paris, I pursued my route to the army, which was then about 120 miles distance. On my arrival at Gen. Dumourier's head quarters, I was appointed full Colonel in the corps of artillery.—My first understanding the French language has hitherto been a great disadvantage to me; however, I have made great progress in acquiring it, and hope to be able to speak it fluently by the spring. France is a glorious country, worthy of the Freedom it enjoys. Since I have been in the army, I have been almost in constant motion. I have been in two actions—one at Mons, on the 6th of November, and the other about a league from this place, on the 28th. That of Mons was very severe, having been engaged in a cannonade above five hours. I had four 24 pounders under my direction, in the open field, and engaged three redoubts: This action I think was not quite as severe as that at Montmouth. The army of France being ordered to the charge, they rushed on the enemy, and carried every thing before them. We have been pursuing them ever since, until within these three days past, that the army has been halted here, for refreshment and pay: We expect to proceed to Calloune, which is about 20 or 30 leagues farther, in a day or two when there, it is generally believed the campaign will close: Whether I shall pass another in France it is uncertain; it will depend altogether on my having a proper command.

"The combined enemies of France have been beaten in every quarter. The Prussians, Austrians, and Sardinians, have fled before the French army, even in their own territory. The artillery of France is certainly superiour to any in the world. It is a noble corps, and I consider it a great honor to have been placed in it in the first instance."

BALTIMORE, March 5.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Cork, to his correspondent in this town, dated the 26th of December 1792.

"We expect to have very troublesome times of it here, the ensuing spring; they cry out LIBERTY, incessantly; there are 15,000 men well armed and accoutred in the North of Ireland, and 13,000 ditto in Dublin; these volunteers wear the CAP OF LIBERTY and motto—

"*A bad Winter—a wet Spring—*
"*A bloody Summer, and no King.*"

"The battery of Cork which lay so long neglected, is now well mounted with cannon, and in the best state of defence."

BENNINGTON, March 1.

A deserter from the British 26th, or Cameronian regiment of foot just arrived in this town from Canada, informs, that the soldiers of the 7th regiment, who were lately confined and tried for mutiny, and for threatning the life of their Col. prince Edward, IVth son of G. III. as lately mentioned in the papers, were acquitted by the court martial; and that the Prince himself is now under arrest, for imposing the hardship on his men of procuring superfluous and fantastical equipment, and stopping their pay. It is said he will have to trimbers the whole to his regiment, and bear the burden personally; and further, that were he not the King's son, he would in all probability be broken.

ANECDOTES.

A NARCH prisoner, who had an unfavorable countenance, being, brought to the bar to be tried for horse stealing, the Judge immediately cried, "O here is a noted villian, I'm sure! Why, sirrah, I can see the rogue in your face." "Aye, my Lord," says the fellow, "I wonder at that; for I did not know my face was a looking glass.

A CERTAIN reprobate backsparson, going to read prayers at a remote village in the west of England, found great difficulty in putting on the surplice, which was an old fashionable one. "Blast this old surplice," said he to the clerk. "I think the Devil is in it!" The astonished clerk waited until the parson had got it on, and then sarcastically answered, "I thinks as how he is, Zir."

CLOVER-SEED.

LEVI SHEPHARD, has a quantity of RED CLOVER SEED, for sale, which grew in the south part of Connecticut.

Northampton, March 26, 1793.

CLOVER-SEED.

Sherman & Peck,

HAVE a quantity of Dutch CLOVER SEED for sale. They continue the HATTING business as usual, and pay CASH for all kinds of HATTING FUR.

Northampton, March 26. 1793.

For BOSTON,

THE Sloop *LUCINDA*, William Wickham, Master. For New-York, the Sloop *TRACY*, James Hinsdale, Master, both of which will sail in March. For Freight or passage apply to the Masters on board, or to Nathaniel Blake & Co. near the Ferry, Hartford:—Who have for sale, W. I. and N. E. RUM, BRANDY, GINN, WINES, Loaf and Brown SUGARS, TEA, COFFEE, CHOCOLATE, BAR-IRON, STEEL, NAILS of differentsizes, & a variety of GROCERIES, too numerous to mention; All of which they will sell by WHOLESALE or RETAIL, as cheap as can be purchased in Hartford. All those who will favor said Blake and Co. with their custom, either by personally applying or by their order, whether for Goods, or for Freighting their property to Boston or New-York, may depend, that the strictest attention shall be paid to their orders, and for a small a compensation as business of that kind is usually asked for, by any one in Hartford. The smallest favours will be gratefully acknowledged,

By the publick's humble servants,

NATH. BLAKE, and Co.

N. B. Those gentlemen who have already lodged property with the subscribers, and intend to ship, are requested to forward their orders specifying the port to which it must be sent, and if consigned to any one, to whom consigned as the River is now clear of ice, and opportunity presents for forwarding it on, either to Boston or New-York, immediately.

N. BLAKE, and co.

Hartford, March 1793.

ONE Hundred good Corn BAGGS, are wanted by

B. PRESCOTT.

Northampton, March 26, 1793.

Lewis S. Sage,

INFORMS the Public, that he Carries on the CABINET business, a few rods north of the Meeting-House in Northampton,—where all kinds of Furniture in the Cabinet Line may be had on the shortest notice: Such as Desks, Cases of Drawers, Tables, Bureaus, frame Chairs, Windsor Chairs, plain ditto. Many other articles not mentioned.——He wants a smart active BOY, 14 or 15 years old, as an apprentice.

March 27, 1793.

ALL Persons indebted to, or have any demands on the estate of DANIEL GRAVES, late of Sunderland, deceased, are desired to call on the subscriber, administrator on said estate, for settlement.

COTTON GRAVES.

Sunderland, March 20, 1793.

ALL Persons indebted to N. Blake, & Co. of Northampton, are hereby requested, to settle their accounts with the subscriber, on or before the first day of May next: As a settlement after that time may be attended with more expence. A ready compliance is expected.

In behalf of N. BLAKE, and Co.

SAMUEL LYMAN.

Northampton, March 19, 1793.

WANTED,

AN apprentice to the Joiner's business, a smart active Boy, 14 or 15 years of age, one that can be well recommended. Enquire of

BENJ. A. EDWARDS.

Northampton, March 20, 1793.

Hampshire Gazette.

NORTHAMPTON, (*Massachusetts*) PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY WILLIAM BUTLER.

Vol. VII.] WEDNESDAY, APRIL 10, 1793. [NUMB. 345,

For the HAMPSHIRE GAZETTE.

Mr. BUTLER,

By inserting the following in your next, you will oblige at least one of your customers.

A FRIEND of mine, PHILOMEDICUS, proposed the institution of a Medical Society, in this country, which I should rejoice with him at the establishment thereof, (if it could be obtained.)—But as many circumstances render it at present impracticable—I would myself propose a weekly insertion of all remarkable discoveries in Physic and Surgery, in your useful paper; and to set the example myself, beg the permission of my common friend *rara avis*, to mention the following cases: First to show and illustrate to demonstration the powerful and almost magic influence that a liberal use of the dead languages has in the removal of diseases—its *cathartic* and *diuretic* quality is clearly demonstrated in the following instances, of which I was an eye and ear witness—in short I believe it to be a *diaphoretic* in many cases, if applied in sufficient quantity, and in particular constitutions may prove a *specific* in the *hydrophobia* or *cynolobia*—But to mention the case in addition, our adept in science having had an old matron in our neighbourhood for some time under the operation of this *modern specific*k, and not having its desired effect—I was by chance called in to his assistance—on entering the room, I was immediately accosted with *quomodo vales domine*, which gave me but little knowledge of the case in hand—not understanding the languages, I was I confess a little *non plus*—however after recovering a little from my surprize, I addressed him with, how do you do this morning Sir? and was answered with *valde domine*, as little to my edification as the former. Upon which the patient observed to me, that he esteemed him to be a man of the greatest knowledge that he had ever seen. I asked her, from what circumstance she had formed her opinion? "Why, says she, "I can't understand one word in twenty that he says. Besides I am informed that he is undoubtedly the author of that excellent piece of poetry, dated, Cunnington, May 16, 1792, signed RUSTICUS, which in my opinion, far exceeds (in composition) either old Milton, or Dr. Watts. Some ignorant people think he shewed arrogancy to publishing the place of his residence; but I am of a very different opinion, and shall prove it to be praise-worthy, both by scripture and common reason. For the scripture says, ye shall not wrap the talent in a napkin; and common reason forbids so great a genius being hid in the obscure part of the County." Upon this our learned friend exclaimed, *O stupidus! O asrer!* "Hold you fo," said the. Finding the case, however, to indicate a *cathartic*, together with something of a *diuretic*, quality, I began to prescribe amidst an incessant shower of technical terms, phrases and hard names, which struck with such magic force incessantly on the *symptoms* of the patients ear that a slight swooning or hysteric fit ensued, and an entire removal of those symptoms was the consequence; for both the above intentions were immediately answered, I suppose merely by the sympathy of the parts affected. But by how great a variety of other *rationales* our friend & neighbour *rara avis* will account for this remarkable phenomenon I know not—However, *errare et docet*, that is to say, live and learn. But the fact is that our medical friend has the assurance to prescribe the dose above mentioned, in preferance to any thing in the whole *Materia Medica*, as the *nec plus ultra* of the profession, and I believe by its operation on myself and its efficiacy in the case before mentioned, that it is a wonderful laxative. 'Tis strange such a talent as his should lay dormant and unimproved, which is too much the case with our friend Rooste ye adepts in science, find him employment, make him a doctor-maker, give him pupils, left like Rachel of old, he will exclaim, *I die*. However, to write in language he will better understand, I say, *facile decuffim averni fed revocare gradum superas que evadere ad auras hic labor hoc opus eft*, I think it a difficult undertaking! Oh! *Hippocrates*, thou Grecian, thou friend to, thou *Father of Phyfic*, hadft thou known the magic influence of the languages, in answering the cursive intentions of Phyfic, what labours, what travails might'ft thou have saved, what quantities of balmy cordials which for years were filtered through thy sleeve. But no more of this case, now comes the long sought for *lapis philofophorum*, or philosophers' Stone.

Case 2nd. A gentlemen on his journey from the state of Rhode-Island, to the County of Berkshire, in this Commonwealth, had the unhappiness to fall on the ice, by which accident he dislocated the *os humeris*; he immediately applied to our friend *rara avis*, for assistance—when the Doctor arrived he called in the assistance of six lusty rufficks, they all leg'd and jog'd for a considerable time, but all in vain. At length there crep'd into his scull the memory of a certain medicine efteem'd (by him) as an infallible specifick in all such cases. He immediately administered ten grains of tarter emetic—It had the desired effect, for no sooner had the medicine operated—when the bone by mere attraction returned to its place with very little manual assistance. After having the case related to me by himself, (in presents of five witnesses,) I queried with him, whether a large dose of opium would not have been equally advantageous?—He said, by now means, as opium was almost the greatest stimulent in the *Materia Medica*, and *vice versa* that tarter emetic was the greatest relaxant that he knew of. The above account I publish (not at the request of) but from mere complaisance to the Doctor, and also for the benefit of all those of the *Faculty*, who wish to be informed.—As I feared that he from mere modesty would not make it to universally public as was absolutely necessary. I therefore as a real friend to all regular well bred Physicians in the county of Hampshire, and mankind universally, publish the same.

AN OLD DOCTOR-MAKER.

For the HAMPSHIRE GAZETTE.

TO THE PUBLICK.

MY COUNTRYMEN,

WE have lately heard that there is overtures made to the hostile Indians for peace, I mean in particular the Miami tribe. And it seems by the compliction of things, that if those savages will now lay down the hatchet and cease from their depredations, Congress will be ready to comply with it, not without a large sum of money, I suppose to be given to the Indians, as a compensation for their having butchered our frontier inhabitants in a manner that beggars all description. I am not disposed to find fault with our rulers, and am willing to think the Congress wise and prudent; and at any time, when the Indians will promise to lay down their arms, to be ready to accept it, notwithstanding the known character of that faithless tribe. But my countryman, only view the scenes, after those Indians have imbrued in our blood, after they have trampled upon the law of nations, and offered every indignity that can be conceived, violated every sacred right, murdered our ambassadors in cold blood, that was bearing the olive branch, and tortured their prisoners in a manner too shocking to relate. For us under these circumstances to be suing for peace, argues that we are in a deplorable situation with those savages, and gives them every encouragement to trifle with any treaty or engagement that is made with them. (*Tell it not in Gath;*) One would think that a nation confisting of nearly four millions, (so soon after a long and successful war, when there is such a number that are inured to arms, and by experience taught the use of the bow, they might be able to contend with a few scattered tribes of Indians, the whole of which are but a few thousands. It has been suggested by some that the Indians have not been sold well, that their lands have been encroached on, and taken without purchase; but if we believe the publications of Congress, it is far from being true. But on the contrary they have not been wanting in their exertions to do them justice, and give ample satisfaction in every instance that reason could dictate, but that forwardness to do for them did but raise their expectations and hurry them on to greater scenes of barbarity. That our hunters have sometimes robbed and murdered them I am afraid is a fact; but, if that be a fact, let there be great pains taken to give them satisfaction on that point—but let them if it is in our power be chastized for their insolence, and taught by stripes a little better manners. It has been likewise argued that we have no right to extend our settlement so far to the westward, the idea seems to be that we have no right even to purchase the land of the natives for fear of disturbing them some how or other. Does it look like the design of providence that the civilized nations should be crowded into a compass in which they can hardly turn round, whilst a savage shall have perhaps a million of acres, (for I presume there is more than that to each individual) which he makes no improvement of, except he might sometimes in his life travel over some part of it in pursuit of his game, or to imbrue his hands in the blood of the innocent; The rapid population of the American States, indicates that in a little time there will be a necessity to extend our settlements much farther to the westward, and I hope not far from that period when the wilderness shall blossom like the rose, & that vast tract of land which has lain almost dormant ever since the creation, for what we know, shall be cultivated by nations that shall make it produce fufficience for millions yet unborn, to the glory of him who spake this globe into existence, and seems visibly to be preparing for the improvement of those uncultivated wilds. The Miami Indians ever since the conquest of Canada by Britain, have distinguished themselves by their treachery and their valor, and have never yet been chastized for it. Two forts, viz: Michillimackinac and Detroit, in the hands of Britain, they attacked under the mask of friendship, one of the commanding officers would think that both justice as well as policy would point out to us a different mode of dealing with those wretches than what they have had hitherto.

Extracts from Mr. BURKE's Speech in the House of Commons, Dec. 29, 1792.

"THE French, in all those countries into which they had entered, had put that which was highest at the bottom, and *vice versa*.

"He took notice of the resolution of France, never to lay down their arms until they had given liberty to all those countries which they had entered, and until that liberty was secured.

"He here made a number of severe remarks on Le Brun's hypocritical letter to the National Convention relative to the meeting of the British Parliament, &c. He said not one word of the King, not one word of keeping well with the Court of Great-Britain; but he mentioned the nation of Great-Britain as free and generous. He separated the nation from the King and his ministers, and appealed to the nation from the King.

"Mr. Burke asked, whether the people of this country could believe one word such a man said?

"He next adverted to Dupont's conviction in the National Convention, that there was no God. He said, It was unnecessary for him to touch upon this extraordinary confession, after it had been divinely handled by a Noble Lord (Lord Loughborough) in another House.

"It had, he said, been stated, that murderous assassins had come from France. These were seven more than was sufficient to murder the Royal Family.—There were only two hundred murderers by trade who has committed all the enormities in France, in August and September last—but there were thousands connected with them, and who were aiding and assisting. Some thousand daggers were bespoke at Birmingham; how many of these were to be sent abroad, and, and how many for home consumption, he could not tell.

"Here Mr. Burke, astonished the House, by drawing a long dagger, brandishing it in his hand, and then throwing it violently on the floor. There, said he, is the French fraternity for you. This is a dagger made exactly according to the directions given to the gentlemen at Birmingham. When the French had thrown any nation into confusion, had destroyed their government, and plundered them of their property, and had ploughed a dagger in their bosom, they said they had fraternised that nation."

From the COLUMBIAN MIRROR

WHEN we reflect on the calamities of life, and consider man as a social being, nothing strikes us with more horror than Defamation.

It is reasonable to think that every man possesses sagacity enough to discover that no human being is free from foibles. He must be an inattentive observer of what passes in the world, who has not perceived that the best of men are guilty of many faults. But whenever it be carried on, we find the generality of mankind guilty of the detestable vice of defaming others. When a rival flourishes, or an inferior equals us, they it be by the dint of industry, his motives are misconstrued, and his conduct reprehended. Thus sometimes the most virtuous character is brought into dispute.—People of weak minds, at a loss for a proper subject, have recourse to the character of a neighbor or friend to keep up the spirit of conversation. In this case, if the dark side be chosen, the character may be torn to pieces without the possibility of re-establishing it: as almost every one (for few humas depravity will have it) delights to hear the vices rather than the virtues of another laid open, and will add something to aggravate the faults which are mentioned. It is undoubtedly committed by some without an evil intention, but they do not consider that while they are divesting themselves, they are destroying that, which next to life, is dearer than all other blessings, the character of an innocent person. Allowing ignorance and inattention, in some measure, to alleviate the crime of destroying other men's reputation, yet there can be no allevation found when it is made the instrument of revenge. That this often is the case cannot be denied, for we frequently hear of actions and vices which are charged to men of irreproachable conduct: moreover, the depravity of human nature is so great, that unless those defamers improve themselves in virtue and correct the irregularities of their dispositions, they will continue to delight in depreciating the merit of their fellow creatures, and in laying the foundation of their own reputation on the ruins of others. How contrary is this to charity and universal benevolence. Charity teaches us to look into our own conduct first, and to view the vices of others with a partial and forgiving eye, instead of condemning the actions of others, by undertaking the impertinent office of affixing the motives of other mens' conduct. Charity always puts the best construction upon them—while defamation sports with misery and feeds upon misfortune. Let those who delight in defaming others examine their own conduct, and they will find faults enough to employ their attention to correct them. Since then the examination of their own conduct, is productive of so many good consequences both to persons themselves and society in general, it cannot be too often nor too strongly recommended, when many evils which now embitter the cup of life would have no existence. Let charity and self-examination be experienced by all—let candour and gentleness reign—and let us learn to, censure with prudence.

I am sorry to find that this vice prevails as much as it does among the female sex. Indeed, that part of

the human race seems to delight more in debasing than exalting others. How degrading such conduct, let their own hearts tell them. Expressions have fallen from their lips which are sufficient to offend even indelicacy itself, yet if any of their counter part in creation should make use of an oblique expression, their ears are shocked immediately—what inconsistency is in such conduct is not for me to declare. If these observations should have the desired effect, I shall not regret that I have undertaken the ungrateful office of a monitor.

AN ALEXANDRIAN.

MARCH 5, 1795.

REFLECTIONS ON SEVERAL SUBJECTS.

[From a late French Gazette.]

1.—THE cloud of hand bills and advertisements that infest the streets and public papers at the approach of an election, may be compared to those vast flocks of crows that cover the tops of the trees at the eve of a battle. They are black, croaking, feed upon the putrified flesh of the dead, and hover over the field of battle several days after. It is very difficult to decide who is the most silly, the advertiser who tells all the world that he is the only honest man in it, or the reader of the paper, that is weak enough to believe what he says.

2.—The liberty of the press, like the liberty of speech, is the liberty of saying a great many more foolish than wise things, because there are many more fools in the world than men of sense; and every body knows that fools are always very fluent of speech, having the more to say as they are exempt from thinking.

3.—I once knew a man who insisted upon calling himself my friend, although I had one previously engaged. He always rose before me in the morning, in order to be the first to say good morrow; he praised me for every thing I did: if I beat my wife he declaimed liberally upon my mild temper; if I spilt my soup upon my cravat, he was sure to admire my neatness; did I run my nose against a wall, he then extolled my prudence; in short, there were no follies I could commit, but he commended them as instances of my ingenuity. At last he so far gained on me, as to induce me occasionally to lend him money, and as usual in such cases, never paid me. We quarrelled, and he called me one of the best natured fools in the world—I forbade him my house, and he called me a model of hospitality; but his absence has cost me no less than one hundred and fifteen thousand livres!

4.—Education is the vivifying soul of a free government. Without it the efforts of liberty degenerate into a fever that consumes a nation; and in the end leaves them a prey to tyrants. It is of the highest importance that primary and secondary schools be established without further delay, and that those to whom they are entrusted, should strictly be enjoined to read every day to the people the renovated laws of France, and such instructions as the legislature or executive powers shall decree to be disseminated through the various departments of the republic. It is also absolutely necessary that the salaries annexed to these schools should be such as to attract the attention of wise and virtuous men, whose views of ambition however, are so far bounded, as to make these schools the object of their most assiduous care.

5.—Public opinion is that stormy ocean upon which the great ship of the republic, and of liberty, must expect to sail. Public instruction is like that salutary oil which calms down the waves that had been raised by ignorance and the passions of men.—Without it, the agitation of public opinion will at last occasion a tempest that will swallow up all our hopes. Men only govern each other by means of acquired ideas; the enemies of public peace can only mislead a nation by deceiving them. Only afford to a free government sufficient means to convey to every individual the truths necessary to direct and support its administration, and it will be secured from all convulsions.

6.—The best monument we can raise to Liberty, is Liberty herself. It is not statues and pyramids that ought constantly to keep her in our view, but good laws and good morals. As long as we carry her in our hearts, her mere image need not be before our eyes, & if she should be forced to withdraw from our country, her pyramids and statues would be only a torment. The human virtues had at no time more statues and temples in Rome, than at the very time they were in a state of exile from that capital. Let us take care then not to imitate their example in filling our metropolis which is an emblem, as they are by no means a proof of the reverence of the real Deity—besides, France has no bronze metal now to spare for these idle purposes, war must be waged, and every pound of brass and copper will be wanting to repel the force of despotism. The French republic has uniformly neglected every proposition for erecting statues and pyramids, and when brought before the grand council of the nation, they were constantly slighted by an immediate call for—the order of the day.

Further Important Intelligence,

Received by the Brig VOLANT, Capt. BESOM, arrived at Salem from Dublin, which he left the first of February.

FRANCE.

NATIONAL CONVENTION,

JANUARY 17.

THE appeal nominal, on the question—"*What punishment ought to be inflicted on Louis Capet?*" having continued without intermission during the whole of the preceding night, was this day terminated. Each member as he gave his opinion on this momentous question, assigned the reasons on which it was founded.

Of those opinions, that of M. EGALITE, and of THOMAS PAINE, are perhaps the most remarkable. The declaration of the former was, "*Those who make, or may make, attempts against the Sovereignty of the people, deserve death. I vote for death!*" Mr. *Paine said, "I vote for the provisional confinement of Louis, and for his expulsion after the war"*

The appeal nominal being terminated, the President announced, that he was going to proclaim the result of the appeal nominal. The most profound silence prevailed for several minutes. He said,

"The Assembly is composed of 745 members—one of these is dead, six indisposed, two absent without cause, and censured in the minutes, conformable to the decree; eleven absent upon commission, and four who do not vote; making in all twenty-three members, who have given no opinion. The number of votes is thus reduced to 721. In order that there may be a majority, it is necessary that there should be an union of three hundred and sixty-one suffrages. 21 members have voted for death, with a demand of a discussion on the period of his execution; one has voted for death, with the reserve of its communication or delay; two for death not to be carried into execution until peace, unless in the case of an invasion of the French territory, in which instance, to be inflicted within twenty-four hours after such invasion has taken place; two for chains; three hundred and nineteen for imprisonment and banishment; three hundred and sixty-six for DEATH!"

The President then, lowering the tone of his voice, amidst the most profound silence, proceeded to pronounce the following

AWFUL SENTENCE:

"I DECLARE THEN, IN THE NAME, OF THE CONVENTION, THAT THE PUNISHMENT WHICH IT PRONOUNCES AGAINST *LOUIS CAPET*, IS DEATH!"

The three Defenders of LOUIS were then admitted to the bar. One of them DESEZE, said,

"*Citizens, Representatives*, The law and the decree have entrusted to us the sacred function of the defence of LOUIS. We came, with regret, to present to you the last act of our function. LOUIS has given to us his express charge, to read to you a letter signed with his own hand, of which the following is a copy:

LETTER FROM LOUIS.

"I OWE TO MY OWN HONOUR, I OWE TO MY FAMILY, NOT TO SUBSCRIBE TO A SENTENCE WHICH DECLARES ME GUILTY OF A CRIME, WITH WHICH I CANNOT ACCUSE MYSELF. IN CONSEQUENCY I APPEAL TO THE NATION, FROM THE SENTENCE OF ITS REPRESENTATIVES; AND I COMMIT, BY THESE PRESENTS, TO THE FIDELITY OF MY DEFENDERS, TO MAKE KNOWN TO THE NATIONAL CONVENTION THIS APPEAL BY ALL THE MEANS IN THEIR POWER, AND TO DEMAND THAT MENTION OF IT BE MADE IN THE MINUTES OF THEIR SITTINGS.

"*Given at Paris, the 16th of Jan. 1793.*

(Signed) LOUIS."

DESEZE then resumed the discourse.—He reminded the Assembly, that the decree of death had only been pronounced by a majority of five voices, whilst the other part of the Assembly were of opinion, that the safety of the country required another decision. He warmly conjured them to examine anew the question of appeal, and to grant to humanity, to the interest of the State, all that justice might not seem imperiously to claim.

TRONCHET, another of the defenders of LOUIS CAPET, protested against the decree, by which the Assembly had declared that the sentence should be passed, like its other decrees, by an absolute majority. He demanded the repeal of the decree, observing, that as the penal code had served as the basis of opinion of those who had pronounced the punishment except by two thirds of the voices.

LAMOIGNON MALESHERBES, the third Counsel of LOUIS, begged the Convention to allow him until to-morrow to present some observations on that kind of majority, which to him seemed necessary, before sentence should have been pronounced. He requested that he could not speak extempore with sufficient facility to enable him to explain his ideas.

The President informed the Counsel that the Convention would take their requests into consideration, and invited them to the honours of the sitting.

On a motion made by ROBESPIERRE, the Convention decreed,

I. That the appeal interposed by LOUIS CAPET is null, being contrary to the rights of the people, and to the power of National Representation; and that all citizens are forbidden to support this appeal, under pain of being punished as disturbers of publick tranquility.

II. That there are no grounds for attending to the remonstrances of the Counsel of Louis in regard to the nature of the majority which passed sentence upon him.

The discussion of the question, whether it would be proper to suspend the execution of the sentence passed against Louis Capet, was adjourned to next day.

The convention rose at eleven at night, after a sitting which continued thirty-six hours.

JANUARY 18 and 19.

The question was discussed, *Whether it would be proper to suspend the execution of the sentence passed against Louis Capet?* In the course of the discussion,

Thomas Paine appeared at the tribune, and as he was unacquainted with the French language, *Bazire* read a translation of his opinion, the substance of which was as follows: "I prefer an error occasioned by humanity, to an error occasioned by severity. You have no other ally than the *United States of America*. Louis is the best friend of these people, who consider themselves indebted to him for their liberty. When I acquainted with the French language, I should appear at your bar & present to you in the name of my American brethren a petition for a respite. The news of his execution will give great pain to those sons of freedom. You ought not to adopt such rigorous measures. *Louis Capet*, has doubtless betrayed the French nation, but the nation he has done, has been the effect of prejudice and his condition. Had he been the son of a farmer, I am certain he would not have been a bad man. He has been brought into his present melancholy situation, not so much by his own fault, as by that of the constituent Assembly. I demand then, that Louis may be banished with all his family to the American States."

The President declared the result of the appeal nominal on the question, *Whether the execution of the sentence should be delayed?*

Of 749 members, 17 were absent by commission, 21 from sickness, 8 without any assigned reason, 72 did not vote, 310 voted for delaying the execution of sentence, and 348 against delaying it.

The Convention then ordered their decree to be immediately notified to the executive council, with orders to give an account to-morrow at 11 o'clock, of the measures taken to put it in execution within twenty-four hours!

JANUARY 19, at night.

Immediately after the negative on the question of delaying the execution of the sentence pronounced upon Louis was proclaimed,

Cambaceres said "Citizens, by pronouncing sentence of death against the last King of the French, you have done an act, the remembrance of which will not pass away, and which will be recorded by the graver of immortality in the annals of history. Publick safety could alone prescribe to you that awful decree. Since it passed, I stand up, in the name of humanity, to call your attention to the person who is the object of it. Let us allow him every consolation; and let us take proper measures to prevent the execution of the criminal will from being sullied with any stain. I move, therefore, the following propositions:

I. The executive council shall be immediately summoned, and a copy of the decree which pronounces sentence of death against Louis shall be delivered them.—II. The Executive Council shall be charged to notify this decree to Louis in the course of the day; to cause it to be executed within twenty-four hours after it has been notified to him; to take every measure of safety which to them shall appear necessary during the execution; to be careful that no insult be offered to the remains of Louis, and to give an account of their diligence to the National Convention.—III. The Mayor and Municipal Officers of Paris shall be enjoined to suffer Louis to communicate freely with his family, and to have with him such priests as he may desire in his last moments.

These propositions were unanimously adopted, with an amendment by Bissot, that the Executive Council should not be called until eleven o'clock in the morning.

JANUARY 20.

LaFaisse exhorted the Convention to banish all hatred; to attend only to the happiness of the people; & to clear away that mist of delusion with which tyrants had obscured truth, and created divisions in the Convention, and every department of the nation. "As for me, I here swear, that I will know no man or faction; that I will love nothing but liberty; that I will combat all its enemies, and submit to death rather than not substitute a free and popular constitution to that which has been rejected by the people."

[☞ Here a letter from M. Kersaint, resigning his seat as a member of the Convention, was read—giving as reasons, his ill state of health, but still *more the impossibility of his enduring the shame of sitting in the same hall with sanguinary men.* A debate arose on this letter, his resignation was accepted; but he was ordered to the Bar, to give an account of the motives which induced him to write a letter reflecting on the purity of the Representatives of the People.

PARIS, Jan. 22.

Conformably to the arrangement made by the executive Council, Louis was yesterday put to death at the *Place de la Revolution*.

The Unfortunate Monarch arrived at the foot of the scaffold at twenty minutes past ten. He mounted the scaffold with firmness and dignity—he appeared desirous of addressing the people, but even this last wish was denied him—Drums and trompets gave the signal; and *at twenty-two minutes past ten, his head was severed from his body.*

The place de la Revolution was so strongly guarded by troops, that no person was suffered to pass after the King had entered it—those, however, who had previously entered and got near enough the scaffold, notwithstanding the indecent noise of drums and trumpets, heard him plainly pronounce these words—"*Citizens, I forgive my enemies, and I die innocent!*"

After his death, the nearest spectators divided among them what of his hair had been cut off by the guillotine and several persons were so inhuman as to dip their handkerchiefs in his blood, which they afterwards carried about, crying *Behold the blood of a tyrant!*

His body was transported to the parish church of LA MADALAINT, where it was interred, without any insult being offered to it, between the persons who lost their lives during the illumination on account of his marriage, and the Swiss who fell on the 10th of August.

The city remained quiet, in gloomy silence, thro' the whole of the day—in the morning the shops were shut, and no woman was allowed to be in the streets until the procession had returned with the body of Louis.

Pelletier, one of the Member of the Convention, has been MASSACRED by one of the body guards of the late King. Pelletier's death was in consequence of his vote against the King.

STAUNTON, Feb. 21.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman at Fort-Washington, to a gentleman in this town, dated Jan. 14, 1793.

"I have nothing material to inform you respecting our situation at present—but am very sorry that the small portion of news which I have gathered is very bad—three men were recently hung at Fort Pitt for desertion, and seven more have been tried, but their sentence is not passed, among the latter are two belonging to Capt. Alexander Gibson's company, whom his expected will certainly be executed—as one of them deserted at the Warm Springs, for which he was pardoned—and one of our officers, in order to save the Indians the trouble, has put an end to his own existence, by cutting his throat.

PITTSBURGH, February 2.

About four weeks past, a party of Indians stole thirty horses from a settlement on Russel's Creek, in Kentucky. They were pursued by the inhabitants, who overtook them on the South side of Cumberland River, killed one Indian, and regained the horses. On their return, in the re-crossing Cumberland River, the last out was fired on, and two men wounded, by a number of Indians, who had embodied and pursued them. The Indians followed them to the settlement, and after the inhabitants retired to their homes, they again stole 20 of the same horses.

By accounts from the Lower Towns of the Cherokees, we are informed, that the Indians who stole the horses from Russel's Creek, belonged to the Creek nation.

On the 29th ult. three horses were stolen from William Davidson, at Gamble's station, on Little River, by the Cherokees.

By a gentleman who arrived in town last week, from Mero district, we are informed, that about the middle of January, seven or eight Indians crossed Cumberland River, to the north side, near the mouth of White's Creek, (seven miles from Nashville) and there fell in with—Gower, whom they fired on and mortally wounded; he not withstanding made his escape to Hickman's station, where he expired in a few days.

The same day a man was wounded on the south side near the same place.

NEW-YORK, March 18.

Yesterday a drunken man, staggering through the streets, met a small child of Mr. Collins, school master, in this city, and being irritated by her calling at his actions, caught up a brick, threw it at the child, and dashed its brains out. The child expired immediately. The man, on viewing the horrid consequence of his barbarous rage, endeavoured to effect his escape by running; he was, however, soon overtaken, and confined to prison.

MARCH 23.

Further accounts by the Jay, from Cork, state that intelligence had been received at Cork, a few days previous to her sailing, from Dublin, which mentioned, that the Dublin volunteers had lately been under arms, and in two uniform; on the buttons of which were engraved the IRISH HARP, without the CROWN! in contempt of Royalty; the consequence of this was, the regulars were immediately ordered out to disperse them, in order to prevent the volunteers raising any tumult; these citizen soldiers, when the regulars came up to them, and made known their business, gave them to understand, they were determined not to yield without making some resistance. They then exchanged a few shots, and numbers fell on both sides, amounting in the whole to upwards of thirty; when both parties fell back and retired.

HARTFORD, April 8.

The following particulars relative to the death of Louis XVI., are from a St. Eustatius paper of March 8th.

On Sunday night he visited his family for the last time, & after spending some time with them, he return'd to his own apartment and supped as usual; he slept tolerable well that night, and rose about o'clock on Monday morning, when after some time spent in private devotion with his confessor, he informed the officer he was ready; the carriage being sent for, he with his confessor and the officer appointed to attend him, went in, and proceeded to the place of execution; guarded by a party of National Guards? when they arrived there, he ascended the scaffold with great firmness; as soon as he got up, the executioner cut off his hair, which he shewed some emotion, but soon recovering himself, he advanced to the front of the scaffold where he addressed the populace in the following manner:

FRENCHMEN,

I die innocent; it is from the scaffold in the presence of Almighty God I tell you so. I forgive my enemies and hope—

Here a confused cry of *Grace, Grace*, was heard from the people around the scaffold; on which he was stopped and hurried to the block, where his head was severed from his body at one stroke; the executioner then carried it twice round the scaffold, and then with the body, it was thrown into a basket and conveyed to Magdalen, where a grave was prepared with some quick lime to it.

The blood which flowed from Louis XVI. was gathered up, by some in paper, and by others in white handkerchiefs, and this was done by persons who had not the air of attaching a political superstition to it—two young men of good appearance were particularly noticed—one of them who was a foreigner and had the appearance of an Englishman, gave 15 livres to a child and requested it to steep a very handsome white handkerchief in the tracks of blood that remained—the other young man seemed to have much at heart the obtaining the ribband which tied the queue, and some of the hair of Louis, for which he paid a Louis d'Or.

SALEM, April 2.

Extract of a letter from a French merchant dated Pointe-a-Petre, Feb. 16.

"We just have received official news, by the packet boat *L'Hirondel*, which had only 22 days passage, that notwithstanding the rigours of winter, our armies get a head fast—that they have entirely routed that of the King of Prussia, and taken his artillery and baggage. We expect soon to have the particulars of this last action. The same news quiets us as to England. Firm and victorious abroad, we want nothing but a good constitution within.

Capt. Edward West arrived from Aux Cayes last week. He informs, that the revolted Negroes still possess the high country in that quarter, and are very troublesome even in the plantations retained by the Whites, contiguous to the town—where, lurking in ambush, people are frequently shot down as they are passing on business. The morning before Capt. West sailed, the light of fires was seen from the town, supposed to be plantations set on fire by the Negroes.—He further informs, that in consequence of orders from France, the French merchantmen were obliged to go to the Mole, to sail under convoy—which indicates a maritime war.

BOSTON, March 28.

BLOODY BATTLE in GERMANY.

By the vessel which arrived at Worcester, we have the further very interesting information, which cannot be controverted, as it was universally believed at *Malaga*, before the departure of Capt. LORD.

It appears by this account, that the French were repulsed in their attempt upon a Fortress, either in the *Netherlands*, or on the German side of the *Rhine*, by the Prussians and Austrians, after a brave and vigorous assault. The army of these determined Republicans immediately retreated beyond the reach of a severe cannonade, which was incessantly sustained against them, during the time of the attack from the Garrison. The Gallic army, not intimidated by their first disappointment, threw down their fire arms, and advanced sword in hand, with a countenance and resolution unequalled in modern history,—and in a short time carried the place by escalade. The action was sharp, and considered in *Malaga* as the most bloody of any that has happened in the course of the War, the slaughter being immense on both sides, but particularly great among the Austrian and Prussian troops, most of whom belonging to the Garrison, were exterpated on the spot in the fury of the storm.

MARCH 30.

Accounts received through various channels, declare a WAR between the Republic of France on the one side; and Great Britain, Spain, Portugal, Holland, together with Austria and Prussia, on the other, to be inevitable.

A gentleman in this town has received a letter from a very respectable Merchant, in Malaga, dated Feb. 25, in which the writer says, "Before this reaches you, you will, probably, have heard of the DECLARATION OF WAR made by the National Convention of France, on the first instant, against England and Holland." Another letter informs, that authentic advices have been received at Malaga, from Bourdeaux, of the date of Feb. 6; confirming the *Declaration of War*; and adding, that orders had been received at Bourdeaux, for detaining all the British and Dutch ships then in that port.

A letter has also been received by a gentleman, from his Captain, at Malaga, in which it is mentioned that the only free flags in that port, are two Americans; that great freights were offered them for various ports, and that he expected to charter his ship to great advantage *during the war.*

Added to our other accounts, we may venture, from the above, to assure the public of the certainty of a General European War; and that it will be a *bloody one*, cannot be doubted, when we reflect, that France has actually 1,400,000 men in arms; and a very formidable Navy on float: and her enemies a force vastly superior, in point of numbers to these.

EXETER, (*N. H.*) March 13.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in London, to his friend in this town, by the last ship.

"WE have more reasons for leaving *England* than when you left: Government has taken steps, which have exasperated the people against Dissenters. Numbers of associations have been formed by persons of various discriptions, to obtain a *parliamentary reform*; which persons in power represent as inimical to government, and designed to overturn the constitution. Two hundred informations of seditious books, the Attorney-General has put upon the file to be prosecuted. The High-Church party (spirit rages with intolerable fury; and the people, encouraged by those in power, will proceed to great excesses: A Sabbath or two ago, they dragged Rev. Mr. BULL of *Newport-Pagnel* out of his pulpit into the street, and I understand made him sing "*God save the King.*" They were going to destroy a gentleman's house at *Manchester*, but he and his friends defended it; and a meeting-house at *Cambridge*, but were prevented—these things are laid to the charge of the sufferers. The militia are embodied—barracks erected in various parts of the Kingdom; and the country going to be plunged into a war with *France*. They have written upon the walls of Hackney; "d—n Dr. PRIESTLY!" and his servants are afraid to sleep in the house with him. And if this spirit encreases, where shall we flee to, but to the land of liberty, where you have arrived. There we shall meet the descendants of those who fled there to enjoy their conscience and their God.—Many good people think that some dark, tempestuous season is approaching: And will certainly act a wise part, who from circumstances perusing the calamities approaching, these storms arising, *endeavour*, not at all events to weather out the storm, but to elude its force, and escape its dangers, by making for some secure harbour."

PROVIDENCE, March 28.

The conformation of the account of the *Murder* of Louis XVI. was received in this town on Monday last, and the countenances of the inhabitants sufficiently shewed their feelings on the melancholy occasion—The bells in the houses of publick worship were tolled all the evening.

NORTHAMPTON, April 10.

The Agricultural Society, of the State of Massachusetts, have offered a premium of Fifty dollars to any person who, on or before the 1st of July 1795, shall give a satisfactory natural history of the Canker Worm. The history of this insect will be expected through all its transformations; at what depth in the ground, and at what distance from the tree, as well as the time they cover themselves; at what season they rise from the ground, in the form of a winged insect and grub; on what part of the tree they usually deposit their eggs, as well as at what time their eggs become worms. If more than one satisfactory history of the worm shall be given before July 1795, that first received by the Trustees, shall be intitled to the Premium.

Also a Premium of one hundred dollars is offered to the person who shall on or before the first day of July 1796, discover an effectual, and the cheapest method of destroying the Canker Worm, and give evidence thereof, to the satisfaction of the Trustees.

LIST of LETTERS *remaining in the* POST-OFFICE NORTHAMPTON.

LUCIUS Allis, *Conway*; Jonathan Budington, *Leyden*; John Mandaville, *South Hadley*; Rev. Jesse Townsend, *Shelburn*; Ezekiel White, *Goshen*; Oliver Post, *Wellington*; Apollos King, &Co. *Chesterfield*, 2.

☞ *The MAIL is closed on* Monday *evening at 7 o'clock going up, and on* Wednesday *going down.*

JOHN BRECK, *Post-Master.*

NORTHAMPTON, APRIL 10, 1793.

ALL Persons indebted to the estate of Deacon OBADIAH DICKINSON, late of Hatfield, deceased, are desired to take notice, that unless their notes and accounts, are settled before the second day of May next, they will be put into immediate suit, without further notice. Constant attendance will be given for adjusting and settling accounts and notes, from the 23d of April to the 2d of May, by

ELIJAH DICKINSON,
ELIHU DICKINSON,
OBADIAH DICKINSON, } Executors to said Estate.

N. B. All Persons indebted to *Elijah Dickinson*, are desired to call and settle their notes and accounts at the same time and place.

Hatfield, April 3, 1793.

WE the subscribers being appointed Commissioners of insolvency for the Estate of Ensign *Benjamin Smith*, late of Whately, in the County of Hampshire, deceased, by the Hon. Eleazer Porter, Esq. judge of Probate for said county, We hereby give NOTICE, that we shall attend the business of our appointment at the dwelling house of Ben. Scott, in Whately, on the 1st and the last Mondays of June next, from one to 6 o'clock, P. M. on each of said days:—Six months being allowed from the 5th day of March, instant, to the Creditors to bring in and support their claims.

THOS. SANDERSON,
JOSIAH ALLIS, } Com'rs.
Whately, March 20th, 1793.

WE the subscribers being appointed Commissioners by the Hon. Court of Probate, &c. to receive and examine the claims of the Creditors to the estate of Mr. DANIEL STREETER, late of Plainfield, deceased: (☞ *represented insolvent*) do hereby give Notice, that we shall attend said business at the dwelling house of Mr. SAMUEL STREETER, in Plainfield, on the third Monday in May, August and December next, at two o'clock, P. M. All accounts must be properly attested to, and none will be allowed after said term.

CALEB WHITE,
EDMOND LAZELL,
JAMES RICHARDS. } *Com'rs.*

All persons indebted to said Estate are requested to call on the subscriber and settle the same.

JOSEPH BEAL, *Adm'r.*

Plainfield, March 20, 1793.

WE the subscribers being appointed Commissioners of insolvency on the estate of *Benjamin Scott*, late of Whately, in the County of Hampshire, deceased, by the Hon. ELEAZER PORTER, Esq. judge of Probate for said County: WE hereby give notice, that we shall attend the business of our appointment at the Dwelling House of Benjamin Scott, in Whately, on the first and last Mondays of June next, from one to 6 o'clock, P. M. on each of said days—Six Months being allowed by the Judge to the Creditors from the 25th day of February last, to bring in and support their claims.

THOMAS SANDERSON,
ELIJAH SMITH, } *Com'rs.*
Whately, March 28, 1793.

WANTED—*Immediately*,

A Sad Apprentice to the *Black Smith's* business, a smart active BOY, 15 or 16 years of age. Enquire of DAVID CHAPMAN.

N. B. Said Chapman carries on the Black Smith's business in all its various Branches—any gentlemen willing to favor him with their custom, may depend upon having their work done in the neatest manner, and on the shortest notice.

Southampton, April 5, 1793.

TO BE SOLD, OR LET THE Season, a smart likely COVERING HORSE, on reasonable terms, from an excellent English breed, fired by the Old LARK.

Enquire of
ASAHEL POMEROY.

Northampton, April 10, 1793.

WILL COVER

THIS Season, at the stable of the Subscriber in *Williamsburgh*, the *RUNSEL HORSE*, formerly owned in *Williamstown*, at TEN SHILLINGS the single leap, EIGHTEEN SHILLINGS the Season.

DAVID PHINNEY.

Williamsburgh, April 5, 1793.

WANTED, to hire, a MAN who understands the Manufacturing of Pot-Ashes, for *Two* or *Three* Months, to whom CASH and good wages will be given.—Inquire of Mr. SETH DWIGHT, *Williamsburgh*, or of the Subscriber,

DANIEL BUTLER.

Northampton, April 10, 1793.

For the HAMPSHIRE GAZETTE.

Mr. BUTLER.

Please to give the following lines a place, in your Gazette, and oblige your's, &c.

BOSTON, renew the Civic feast,
And barbecue the other Beast;
With richest fare your table spread
The King of France has loft his Head!
And let Newyorkers never fail
To buy thofe Shad expos'd to fale,
With joyful hearts rejoice and fing,
The French have furely flain their King.
Hail happy France! where freedom reigns,
See Kings and Princes laid in Chains,
See how the *Rights of Man* prevail
To kill and murder whom they will.
The people by Convention rul'd,
Convention by the mob are fool'd,
When once the mob the word hath faid,
Off goes the Chriftian Monarch's Head.

THE EXIT OF OLD AGE;

Or, Reflections adapted to the clofe of a well fpent Life.

HUSH, huth, my friends, Why ftand you round me weeping?
You ftock my fortitude—too weak already:
Save that dear infant, he may long be ufeful:
My day is over.
With pleafure and with pain I, in retrofpect,
View my paft life; I fee a thoufand failings;
Yet here and there a man, that when an orphan
Fed at my table.
My door was ever open to the ftranger;
My heart to the diftreft'd; my hand was ready
To reach a morfel to the poor and needy;
If but a morfel.
The fick I vifited; I felt the anguifh
I could not heal; but kindnefs was a cordial:
Their earneft looks acknowledg'd my compaffion:
They bleft'd me dying.
Thefe feet, unable now to bear the burden
Impos'd upon them by the law of nature,
How nimbly have they mov'd this active body.
When forrow call'd me.
A mental touch of the Benefic Spirit
Moulded my texture to thefe deeds of Mercy:
With pleafure I have footh'd the fobbing bofom,
Sunk by oppreffion.
Indulgent Heav'n! not greater was thy glory
Of pow'r and wifdom, fung at the creation
By morning ftars, than four fcore years' experience
Proclaims thy goodnefs.
From thee this wond'rous frame of mine proceeded,
By thee to feeble age it is protracted,
To thee it gravitates as to the centre
Of its exiftence.
Let uncreated love's myfterious mantle,
Woven to cover naked human nature,
Hide what the child, the youth, or man has acted
That AGE would bleft et.
Farewel, a long farewel, to fin and forrow:
Now death's cold hand is reaching me a potion
To cure the maladies of human nature;
AGE *is the laft one.*
Ifin the nurfe's arms we are not fmother'd,
Yet firft or laft death will rock o'er the cradle;
As there the young—here the old infant tumbles
Into his Coffin.
Good night, my friends! When this laft nap is over,
(I reft in hope) awaking from my flumbers,
I fhall arife and wifh you a good morning
In life Eternal.

J. T.

THE SEASON.

THE reviving influence of the genial fpring begins, fenfibly to be felt. The bud fwells on the tender twig, the verdure of the fields aſſumes a gayer hue, all animated nature grows. Nor is its influence confin'd to theſe effects; behold inanimate matter own its power. The buoyant veſſel glides into the boſom of the lucid wave, ſpreads her woven wings, and is wafted to the diſtant main. The earth no longer held in chilling winter's firm embrace, yields to the efforts of the laborer, new edifices riſe—a comfort to the induſtrious citizen and an ornament to the city. The plough lays bye its coat of ruſt, contracted during the damps of winter, and the labours of the country are renewed. Men behold with gratitude the vivifying power of the returning ſun, and anticipate the bleſſings which are to ſpring from this renovated creation. The American eſpecially rejoices, conſcious that the enjoyment of theſe bleſſings is ſecured to him in the higheſt perfection, by a government both energetic and mild.

CURIOUS ADVERTISEMENT.

[The publick have oftentimes heard and read of the bad effects of female indiſcretion in ſpreading reports; but the ſtories have pretty generally been fabulous. The following advertiſement, will, however, ſhew, that in one inſtance the gibboſity of the ſex, is acknowledged.]

"*Norwalk, March 6, 1793.*

I MARY BELDEN, jun. of *Norwalk*, in the county of *Fairfield*, having heard, in the courſe of the late war with *Great Britain* that my brother *Amer Belden*, of ſaid *Norwalk*, in company with *William Hawley*, Eſq. of *Reading*, in ſaid county, killed a Britiſh ſoldier at open war with the United States, in *Tryon's* expedition to *Danbury*, in the year 1777. And on or about the 5th day of April laſt paſt, I mentioned in hearing of ſome of my neighbours, that my ſaid brother and ſaid Eſq. *Hawley* killed a man, (meaning the Britiſh ſoldier aforeſaid.) But omitting ſome of the attendant circumſtances with which I heard the report in time of the war, other perſons propagated a ſtory that my ſaid brother had murdered a man; whereas I do moſt ſolemnly declare in preſence of Almighty God and theſe witneſſes, that I never did believe that my ſaid brother and *William Hawley*, Eſq. were guilty of murder; neither do I believe, ſince I have been better informed, that they killed a Britiſh ſoldier, in *Tryon's* expedition to *Danbury*, as was reported. I do moſt heartily beg for forgiveneſs, promiſing for the future, by God's grace, to ſet a guard upon the door of my lips, that I offend no more with my tongue."

MARY BELDEN, jun.

In preſence of James Renton, Thomas Cole, John Gilbert.

Extract from Dr. HENRY's HISTORY.

"SLAVES ſtill continue to be a capital article, both in the internal and foreign trade of Britain. When an eſtate was conveyed from one to another, all the villains of ſlaves annexed to that eſtate were conveyed at the ſame time, and by the ſame deed. When any perſon had more children than he could maintain, or more domeſtic ſlaves than he choſe to keep, he ſold them to a merchant, who diſpoſed of them either at home or abroad, as he found would be moſt profitable." It was a common vice, (ſays Giraldus Cambrenſis) of the Engliſh when they were reduced to poverty, that rather than endure it patiently, they expoſed their own children to ſale. Many of theſe unhappy perſons were carried into Ireland, and no doubt into other countries, and there ſold. A ſtrong law was made againſt this barbarous kind of commerce, in a great council held at St. Peter's, Weſtminſter, A.D. 1102. "Let no man for the future, preſume to carry on the wicked trade of ſelling men in markets, like brute beaſts, which hitherto has been the common cuſtom of England." But this law did not put an end to the trade in ſlaves. For in the great council held in Armagh, A. D. 1171, the whole clergy of Ireland, after having deliberated long concerning the cauſe of the calamities with which they were threatened, by the invaſion of the Engliſh, at length agreed, that the great judgment had been inflicted upon them by the diſpleaſure of God, for the ſins of the people; particularly for their having bought ſo great a number of Engliſh ſlaves from merchants, piratesand robbers, and for detaining them ſtill in bondage. They therefore decreed, "That all the Engliſh ſlaves in the whole iſland of Ireland, ſhould be immediately emancipated, and reſtored to their former liberty."—Hiſtory of England, vol. 6. p. 267, 268, 269.

From the AUGUSTA CHRONICLE.

IF a man might conſtable, a Correſpondent obſerves, on the poſture of our affairs—the adminiſtration of the general government, even the integrity of our pureſt characters, from ſome inflamatory northern writers, be moſt lament, to find our condition irretrievably deſperate—the adminiſtration as rotten as the Britiſh, and a combination formed, to impoſe on the United States the ſemblance of virtue.

To this repreſentation is ſuper-added the hackneyed dirges of an army unpaid—ſpeculators enriched, foreign debts uncompiled with, and, in a word, every brace and ſpoke in the wheels of government unfit for operation, and likely to continue ſo until *certain characters* ſhall aſſume the ſupreme direction of a republic to whoſe principles they were, and ever will remain oppoſed.

Tho' *every* ſyllable of this is refuted and laughed at, yet it is the duty of every good man who has the ſuperintendance of a FREE PRESS, that inſtimable ENGINE of public happineſs, reſerved for the laſt ages of the world, ſo far to notice ſuch production as to preſerve as much as poſſible, within the extent of his own circle, *every* good citizen from the baneful anarchical contagion intended to ſpread from the *virtuous* labours of thoſe *ingenious* men, ſo eager to change the whole ſyſtem to have it adminiſtered on new principles and for ſiniſter purpoſes.

To the PROPRIETORS *of* LOCKS *and* CANALS *on* CONNECTICUT RIVER.

YOU are hereby notified to meet on the eighteenth day of April next, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, at the Houſe of Mr. ZENAS PARSONS, Innholder, in Springfield—then and there to act on the following matters, viz:

1ſt. To chooſe all neceſſary Officers of the Corporation, for the year enſuing.

2d. To grant and iſſue from the Treaſury, monies neceſſary for diſcharging the debts of the Proprietors, and to raiſe any further ſums of money that may be neceſſary to defray the expences of their operations the enſuing ſeaſon.

3d. To receive the Report of any Committee heretofore appointed by ſaid Proprietors, and act thereon.

4th. To conſider and act on all other matters that may be deemed neceſſary for facilitating the operations on the Falls at South Hadley.

JOHN WORTHINGTON, *Preſident.*
JONATH. DWIGHT, }
BENJ. PRESCOTT, } *Dirs.*
JOHN WILLIAMS, }

March 30, 1793.

NOTICE is hereby given to the non-reſident proprietors of land, lying in the town of *Weſtampton*, in the County of Hampſhire, who have not paid their taxes to the ſubſcriber for the year 1792, that unleſs they are paid on or before the 1ſt day of *June* next, I ſhall attend to the direction the law has preſcribed to collect them.

AZARIAH LYMAN, *Collector.*

Weſtampton, March 28, 1793.

ALL Perſons indebted to, or have any demands againſt JOSEPH D. and R. SELDEN, are deſired to call on the ſubſcriberat their Store in Hadley, immediately, or they ſhall be under the diſagreeable neceſſity of lodging their accounts with an attorney.

ROGER SELDEN.

Hadley, April 2, 1793.

CASH GIVEN FOR CLEAN COTTON AND LINEN RAGS, AT THIS OFFICE.

WILLIAM & SIMEON BUTLER,

INFORM the public, that they have commenced the buſineſs of BOOK-BINDING, (in partnerſhip) at the Shop under the Printing Office, Northampton, where they purpoſe to carry it on in all its various branches.—Blank-Books of every deſcription, made in the beſt manner, may be had on the ſhorteſt notice, and Old Books re-bound on reaſonable terms.

THEY HAVE FOR SALE,

Blair's, Price's, Enfield's and Fordyce's Sermons, American Preacher, Chauncey on Salvation, do. Benevolence of the Deity, Edwards againſt Chauncy, do. on the Will, do. on the Affections, Sherlock on Death, a view of Religion, by Hannah Adams, Rowe's Letters, Boſton's Fourfold State, Religious Courtſhip, Elliot's Medical Pocket-Book, Hamilton's Midwifery with Smellie's Plates, Goldſmith's Hiſtory of England, 3 vol. Littleton's Hiſtory of England, 2 vol. Moore's Travels through France, Switzerland and Germany; Vindication of the Rights of Women, with ſtrictures on political and moral ſubjects; Moore's Zeluco, Beauties of Hiſtory, Gibbon's Surveying, Thompſon's Seaſons, Young Gentleman's and Ladies Monitor, the Forefters, an American Tale; Letters to a young Lady by the Rev. Joſeph Bennet, on a variety of uſeful and entertaining ſubjects; Life of Baron Trenck, the Taſk, by Cowper, Aphoriſm on Man, by the Rev. John Caſper Lavater; Took's Pantheon, or Hiſtory of the Heathen Gods and Goddeſſes; Scott's Leſſons in Reading, Dana's Leſſons in Reading and Speaking, Bryden's Tour thro' Sicily and Malta; Life of Cuſtaine Mafia, an African Chief; Sterne's Sentimental Journey through France, Caphone's Letters on the improvement of the mind, Death of Cain and Abel, Poems of Oſſian, Peaſant's Poems, Cowper's Poems, Erſkine's Goſpel Sonnet, Enfield's Speaker, Emma Corbett, Power of Sympathy, American Jeſter, Life of Joſeph, Doddridge's riſe and progreſs of Religion, Allen's alarm to the unconverted, American Songſter, Deſcription of 300 Animals, Cheſterfield's Principles of Politeneſs, Life of Col. Gardner, Devil on two ſticks, Pike's Arithmatic, Morſe's Geography, Perry's Dictionary, Town Officer, Friend to Youth, Children's Friend, Worceſter Collection of Muſick, Latin Accidence, Clark's Cordelii, do. Introduction, Watts' Pſalms and Hymns, Weſter's Inſtitute, &c. &c.

CASH, and moſt kinds of Country produce will be received in payment for the above BOOKS—Wanted, a quantity of tanned SHEEP SKINS.

Inoculation

FOR the SMALL POX, is carrying on in *Worthington*, by the Subſcribers agreeable to the laeſt & moſt approved method.

JOB MARSH,
JAMES BRADISH.

Worthington, March 28, 1793

Eleazer and William Porter,

Have for ſale

Red and White CLOVER SEED.

Excellent W. I. and N. E. Rum, by the hogſhead barrel, or leſs quantity, as low as it is ſelling in Boſton, except the tranſportation; Sugars and Molaſſes, Bohea and Hyſon Tea.—Likewiſe, 8d 10d and 20d nails of their own manufacture, well wrought and warranted to be good. A general aſſortment of Dry and Hard Ware GOODS—Dying Drugs, Drugs and Medicines, Paints, &c.

ALL Perſons who have been indebted to ſaid Porters, more than one year, who do not renew their obligations or ſettle their book accounts by the firſt day of May next, may depend on having them put in ſuit without further notice.

Hadley, April 2, 1793.

Lewis S. Sage,

INFORMS the Public, that he Carries on the CABINET buſineſs, a few rods north of the Meeting Houſe in Northampton,—where all kinds of Furniture in the Cabinet Line may be had on the ſhorteſt notice: Such as Deſks, Caſes of Drawers, Tables, Bureaus, frame Chairs, Windſor Chairs, plain ditto. Many other articles not mentioned.——He wants a ſmart active BOY, 14 or 15 years old, as an apprentice.

March 27, 1793.

CLOVER-SEED.

LEVI SHEPHARD, has a quantity of RED CLOVER SEED, for ſale, which grew in the ſouth part of Connecticut.

Northampton, March 26, 1793.

CLOVER SEED.

Sherman & Peck,

HAVE a quantity of Dutch CLOVER SEED for ſale. They continue the HATTING buſineſs as uſual, and pay CASH for all kinds of HATTING FUR.

Northampton, March 26, 1793.

CASH

AND THE HIGHEST PRICE, GIVEN FOR

SALTS of LYE, by

WRIGHT & STODDARD.

Northampton, January 2, 1793.

☞ ONE Hundred good Corn BAGGS, are wanted by

B. PRESCOTT.

Sally Strong — Solon Strong

Hampshire Gazette.

NORTHAMPTON, (*Maſſachuſetts*) PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY WILLIAM BUTLER.

Vol. VII.] WEDNESDAY, APRIL 17, 1793. [NUMB. 346.

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS.

In the year of Our LORD one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety-three.

An Act for admitting Inhabitants of Towns, and certain other Corporations, to be witneſſes as well for, as againſt ſuch Towns and Corporations, in Suits at Law.

Be it enacted by the Senate and Houſe of Repreſentatives in General Court aſſembled, and by the authority of the ſame, That in all ſuits at law, whether of a civil or criminal nature, now depending, or that hereafter may be depending in any Court, or before any Juſtice of the Peace, within this Commonwealth, wherein any town, diſtrict, precinct or pariſh, or other religious incorporate ſociety, is, or may be a party, or intereſted in the event of the ſuit, any inhabitant of ſuch town, diſtrict, precinct or pariſh, or member of ſuch other religious incorporate ſociety, ſhall and may be admitted as competent witneſs; and his depoſition may be taken, if duly taken, and for legal cauſe, in the trial of the cauſe, as well for as againſt ſuch town or other corporation; provided he hath no other intereſt therein, than as an inhabitant or member of ſuch town or corporation, and is not otherwiſe legally diſqualified; any law, uſage or cuſtom, to the contrary notwithſtanding.

[This Act paſſed Feb. 13, 1793.]

A true copy—Attеſt.

JOHN AVERY, jun. Secretary.

An Act to ſuſpend for a certain time, an Act paſſed on the fourteenth day of February, in the year of our Lord, one thouſand ſeven hundred and eighty-nine, intitled "An Act for limiting the time in which ſuits may be proſecuted againſt, Executors and Adminiſtrators, and for perpetuating the evidence of notices given by them, and by Guardians and others, reſpecting the ſale of Real Eſtate."

WHEREAS the operation of the ſaid act, and of another act in addition thereto, paſſed on the fourteenth of February, one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety two, may defeat many creditors, unleſs longer time is allowed for commencing and ſuing actions againſt Executors and Adminiſtrators:

Be it therefore enacted by the Senate and Houſe of Repreſentatives in General Court aſſembled, and by the authority of the ſame, That the ſaid act paſſed on the fourteenth day of February, one thouſand ſeven hundred and eighty-nine, ſhall be ſo far ſuſpended, that all actions, which by the act herein before recited, are limited, ſo as they cannot be commenced and proſecuted, after the fourteenth day of February current, ſhall and may be commenced and proſecuted after the ſame day of February current, and before the firſt day of June next; any thing in ſaid act to the contrary notwithſtanding.

[This Act paſſed Feb. 1793.]

A true copy—Attеſt.

JOHN AVERY, jun. Secretary.

An Act to ſuſpend in certain caſes, the operation of an Act, paſſed on the the thirteenth day of February, in the year of our Lord one thouſand ſeven hundred & eighty-ſeven, entitled, "An Act for the limitation of perſonal Actions, and for avoiding ſuits at Law."

WHEREAS the operation of ſaid Act may defeat many Creditors of their juſt demands, unleſs a longer time is allowed for commencing and ſuing Actions mentioned in ſaid Act.

Be it enacted by the Senate and Houſe of Repreſentatives in General Court aſſembled, and by the authority of the ſame, That the ſaid Act paſſed on the laſt thirteenth day of Feb. ſhall be ſo far ſuſpended, that all actions of account, & all actions of debt, & upon the caſe for, or upon any promiſe, lending or contract which by the ſaid Act, or any Act, ſuſpending the operation of ſaid Act, are limited ſo as they cannot be commenced and ſued after the firſt day of June next, ſhall and may be commenced and ſued at any time on or before the firſt day of December next, and not afterwards; any law to the contrary notwithſtanding.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That the Secretary ſhall cauſe this Act to be printed ſix weeks ſucceſſively in all the Newspapers in this Commonwealth.

[This Act paſſed, March 27, 1793.]

A true Copy—Attеſt.

JOHN AVERY, jun. Secretary.

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS.

In the year of our LORD one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety-three.

An Act to continue an Act, intitled, "An Act for rendering Proceſſes in Law leſs expenſive.

WHEREAS the ſaid Act will expire on the laſt day of June next, and it is expedient the ſame ſhould be continued.

Be it enacted by the Senate, and Houſe of Repreſentatives in General Court aſſembled, and by the authority of the ſame, That the ſaid Act, be, and the ſame is hereby continued and ſhall continue in force until the firſt day June, one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety-nine.

[This Act paſſed, March 27, 1793.]

A true Copy—Attеſt.

JOHN AVERY, jun. Secretary.

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS.

In Senate, March 25, 1793.

RESOLVED, That for the purpoſe of collecting the Exciſe in the county of Eſſex, the ſaid county ſhall from the paſſing this reſolve, be one diſtrict.

And be it further reſolved, That William Vans, Eſq. be, and he hereby is appointed Collector of Exciſe for ſaid county, to continue in office until the further order of the General Court; and the ſaid William Vans, or his ſucceſſor in ſaid office, is hereby empowered and directed, to demand and receive of the late Collector of Exciſe, for the ſaid diſtrict, in the county of Eſſex, all official bonds, books and papers, and to give receipts for the ſame; and the ſaid Vans, is hereby empowered to collect the Exciſe now due, or that may hereafter become due, from any inhabitant of ſaid county in as full and ample a manner, as if he had been appointed Collector of Exciſe for ſaid county, in the way and manner provided by an Act paſſed March 3, A. D. 1790.

And it is further reſolved, That the Exciſe Officers, in the ſeveral counties who are already appointed, or that may be hereafter appointed and qualified according to law, be, and they hereby are empowered to iſſue their warrantor warrants for collecting the Exciſe duty on Carriages, within their reſpective counties, and which became due while their predeceſſors were in office, and now remain uncollected; and the Conſtable or Conſtables to whom the ſaid warrants may be directed and delivered, ſhall have the ſame power, in all reſpects to collect ſuch Exciſe duty, as a Conſtable or Conſtables would have had by a proper and legal warrant from the Exciſe Officer, to whom the ſaid duty on Carriages was originally payable.

And it is further reſolved, That the ſeveral Exciſe Officers, already appointed, or that may hereafter be appointed, be, and hereby are required, to give bond to the Treaſurer of the Commonwealth, payable to him or his ſucceſſor, in office, with ſufficient ſureties to the acceptance of the ſaid Treaſurer, in a ſum not more than *ſix hundred pounds*, nor leſs than *one hundred pounds*, at the diſcretion of the ſaid Treaſurer, conditioned for the faithful performance of the duties of their office aforeſaid; and if the Collector of Exciſe for either of the Counties of Suffolk, Eſſex, or Middleſex, that have not already given bond, ſhall after the firſt day of May next, proceed to ſtate collections as Collectors of Exciſe without giving bond as aforeſaid, the Collector ſo offending, ſhall forfeit and pay the ſum of *three hundred pounds*, to be recovered by the Attorney General, on complaint of the Treaſurer, for the uſe of the Commonwealth, by action of debt or information; and the Collectors of Exciſe in either of the other counties, that have not already given bond, that ſhall proceed to make collections as Exciſe Officers, after the firſt day of July next, without giving bond as aforeſaid, ſhall forfeit and pay the ſum of *two hundred pounds*, to be recovered in the manner and for the purpoſe beforementioned.

And be it further reſolved, That the Secretary, be and he hereby is directed to tranſmit a copy of this Reſolve to each Collector of Exciſe in this Commonwealth.

Sent down for concurrence.

SAMUEL PHILLIPS, *Preſident.*

In the Houſe of Repreſentatives, March 25, 1793.

Read and Concurred.

DAVID COBB, *Speaker.*

Approved,

JOHN HANCOCK.

A true Copy—Attеſt.

JOHN AVERY, jun. Secretary.

FRANCE.

NATIONAL CONVENTION.

JANUARY 17.

[In our laſt but few of the opinions of the Members, when they pronounced ſentence on LOUIS XVI. were given—We are this day enabled to give thoſe of ſeveral; which will throw ſome light on an event which greatly intereſts the publick.]

Vſabeau.—It is as much repugnant to my character, as to my principles, to pronounce ſentence of death, againſt any man, except a tyrant; for a tyrant appears to me not to be a man. At preſent, it is not I who pronounce that ſentence, but the law. This ſhall be the firſt and only time of my life, that terrible word ſhall proceed from my mouth; for I ſhould not continue in exiſtence, and my country another King to condemn. I vote for the puniſhment of death.

Deſtigneve.—I will not enter into any compoſition with tyrants. I vote for death, and ſpeedy execution of the ſentence.

Garan de Coulon—I am of opinion, that we cannot exerciſe, at the ſame time, the functions of accuſers, Judges, and Jury. The people did not delegate to us the right of pronouncing without their ratification. I conſider that to be tyranny, when men place themſelves above that ever ſacred law, the ſovereignty of the people. I reſpect the opinions of thoſe who entertain ſentiments different from mine, but I cannot adopt them.

Chabot.—I vote for death, becauſe Louis has been a tyrant; becauſe he is ſtill one; and becauſe he may again become ſo.

Lanuet.—I vote for death, but with this expreſs modification, that the execution of the ſentence ſhall not take place till the people have ſanctioned the conſtitution which you are about to preſent to them.

Pons de Verdun.—Louis has gone beyond the bounds of conſtitutional inviolability. I ſee the ſame difference between theſe crimes provided for by that Conſtitution which he firſt annihilated, and thoſe of which he has rendered himſelf guilty, as between poiſoning and aſſaſſination. By exceeding the meaſure of the crime, the puniſhment incurred ſhould be the greater. The King, as an individual, has placed himſelf, in regard to puniſhment, on a footing with unprivileged conſpirators; for in regard to criminality he has been always unprivileged.—He is more criminal than they. Should this be a reaſon for treating him with leſs ſeverity? The rights of man loudly exclaim againſt ſuch injuſtice. They would reproach me with diſguiſing it under the name of policy, and with covering it under the puſillanimous preſence of falſe circumſpenence, and with weakneſs, ſhould I ſuffer myſelf to be frightened with vain phantoms. Louis has been accuſed by the whole nation, of having conſpired againſt it. We have declared him guilty. By conſequence, he has incurred the penal code. If pronounce againſt Louis the ſentence of death, which ſeveral of his accomplices have already ſuffered.

Cambaceres.—The National Convention, in my opinion, ought to decree that Louis has incurred the puniſhment pronounced by the law againſt conſpirators, the execution of the decree ought however to be ſuſpended until ceſſation of hoſtilities, when the Convention, or the Legiſlative Body who ſhall ſucceed it, may finally determine reſpecting the fate of Louis, who in the mean time ſhould be kept in confinement. But in caſe the enemies of the Republick ſhould invade the French territories, the decree ought, that inſtant, to be put in execution.

J. B. Lamarque du Cantal.—The tyrant while alive, is but a fatal houſe to our interna and external enemies.—When dead, he will be a terror to the combined Kings, and to their ſatellites. His glaſt will diſconcert the projects of traitors, put an end to faction and diſturbance, give peace to the Republick, and at length deſtroy thoſe prejudices which have too long diſtracted mankind. The tyrant has been declared guilty of the greateſt of crimes, of attempting to enſlave the nation. The law pronounces death againſt him as attempting to enſlave the nation. The law pronounces death againſt him as attempting—Subminiſter to the law, I vote for death.

Robeſpierre.—Becauſe you have eſtabliſhed yourſelves the judges of Louis, without the uſual forms, are you leſs his judges? You cannot ſeparate your quality of Judges from that of Legiſlators. Theſe two qualities are indiviſible. You have acknowledged the crime of the tyrant. It is your duty to puniſh them. No conſideration ſhould make you heſitate reſpecting the puniſhment reſerved for the greateſt criminal that ever exiſted. I vote for the puniſhment of death.

Devine.—I am not one of thoſe ſtateſmen who know not to determine but from political conſideration. I am a republican, and do not heſitate reſpecting the choice of that puniſhment reſerved for Louis the laſt. You ought to ſtrike a terror into tyrants by an inflexibility of character. I vote for the puniſhment of death.

Manuel.—Some have ſpoken to us of the Romans; their examples has been cited; but ought *we*, can *we*, diſpenſe with acknowledging this eternal truth, that the right of death belongs only to nature. Had Louis been brought before ordinary Judges, they could not have avoided pronouncing the puniſhment of death; but we, Repreſentatives of the People, who are not bound to conſult a penal code ridiculouſly atrocious—we, whom the nation has ſent to diſcover error, and to proclaim truth, do not heſitate to ſay, that the life of man, tho' criminal, is not at the diſpoſal of the ſociety. I vote for the impriſonment of the tyrant during the continuance of the war, in that place where the victims of his deſpotiſm languiſhed; and for his expulſion when peace ſhall be ſecured.

Robert.—I vote for death; and if any regret remains to me, it is that my competence does not extend to all tyrants. I would condemn them all to death.

Freron.—Were it impoſſible that the majority ſhould determine upon his impriſonment, I would move that a veil might be thrown over the the buſt of Brutus. I vote for death.

Oſſelin.——I regret that the laws of my country pronounce the puniſhment of death againſt thoſe who are guilty of great crimes. The tedious puniſhment of impriſonment for life would be much more beneficial to ſociety. But as the law has not been changed, I vote that Louis may be put to death.

Barrere.—The tree of liberty does not flouriſh unleſs manſtened with the blood of Kings. I vote for death.

Lillere.—My conſtituents have not delegated to me the abſurd power of being both Accuſer, and Judge. I cannot therefore in this cauſe exerciſe the functions

of both these characters. Besides, I am fully convinced the restauration of royalty will become impossible, if you preserve the life of Louis. His son cannot become dangerous while educated under the ignominy of his father. We are continually told of a powerful faction — a faction who aspire at tyranny. Let that faction be thrown to us, and we will combat them with courage. I vote for the confinement of Louis.

Lasource.—I have delivered my opinion in writing. Louis must either reign or be put to death. If the Convention have not the courage to strike the first person who may dare to shew ambitious views, it will be handed down to posterity covered with opprobrium. I vote for death.

Tyard.—I declared, in the legislative Assembly, that were my hand armed with thunderbolts, I would hurl them against the first man who might dare make any attempts against the liberty of my country. I vote then for the death of Louis; but as his brothers are no less criminal than he, I demand that they may be tried within 24 hours; by some tribunal which you may appoint, in order that thee may be executed in effigy by the side of the late King.

Gensonné.—I vote for death; but, to avoid disturbance, I desire that it may not be defered one moment.

Poultain Grandpre.—I vote for death under the expre's condition, that it shall be deferred until the people have accepted the Constitution, unless our enemies shall have entered the French territories.

Guiette.—I pronounce death! and I here solemnly engage to pronounce the same sentence against all those who may attempt to violate the liberty of my country.

Jean de Brie.—I pronounce death of the tyrant, because I consider his death as the death blow to faction.

Condorcet.—I declare, that no circumstances except the present could induce me to pronounce the sentence of death against any one. I request that the severest punishment, next to death, may be inflicted on Louis; but in case death shall be pronounced against him, I request that the political consideration presented by Mable, viz: "Whether the punishment ought to be accelerated or retarded?" may be discussed.

Lolanal.—A Republican is a man of few words. The motives of my opinion are here [*laying his hand upon his heart*]. I vote for death.

Barbaroux.—I vote for the death of the tyrant. In a few moments I shall vote for the expulsion of his family.

Sallé.—Nothing at present remains to us, but to choose the evils of our country. Louis luckily leaves, of all his relations, that one who is most calculated to inspire us with disgust for royalty.

Fillette.—I vote for the confinement of Louis as an hostage of peace. He is overturned amidst the ruins of the throne, and will now close up every avenue to it.

Anacharsis Cloots. In the name of the Human Race, I vote for the death of Louis.

Brissot.—It would have been desirable that the punishment to be inflicted on Louis should have been pronounced by the whole nation. It would have been the best method of carrying along with us the sentiments of the neighbouring nations, and of defeating the projects of the tyrants of Europe, who desire the punishment of Louis, in order more successfully to excite indignation and hatred against the National Convention. But as the Assembly have thought proper to reject the appeal to the people, I am now of opinion, that the only way of avoiding the dangers which threaten us, is to pronounce the punishment of death against Louis, and defer its execution until the people shall have sanctioned the constitution which we shall present to them. I know that, in some sense, the opinion which I deliver may be calumniated. I have only to offer in reply to my enemies, my honourable poverty. The moment, perhaps is not far distant, when I shall bequeath it to my children; but while I live, I will exert myself, with all my power, for the maintenance of order; without which a Republick can be only a combination of ruffians. I declare as a man who has a profound knowledge of our forces, of our resources, and of those of the powers who threaten us, that we have nothing to fear from Kings, and their satellites; and I add, that if we do not deliroy that system of disorganization which has raised its audacious head, the Republick is lost.

The appeal nominal was determined at six o'clock; Then Salles, the Secretary, presented himself at the tribunal to read letters. Several members demanded what those letters were? The President said, that the first was from the defenders of Louis Capet, and the second from the Minister of foreign affairs, to which was subjoined one from the Spanish Ambassador.

Garran demanded that they should pass to the order of the day with respect to the letter from the Envoy of *Spain*, but that they should hear the defenders of Louis Capet, because at every period of a cause, the defenders of a criminal have a right to be heard.

Antan. I am astonished that they should speak of hearing the defenders of Louis before the result of the appeal nominal is proclaimed. Your decree ought to be proclaimed in the first instance; and if afterwards I consent that the defenders should be heard, it is because they may possibly have some new pieces to present; for that is the only circumstance which can legally sanction their conduct. With respect to the Ambassador of *Spain*, I do not believe that any human power can think of influencing you. Were the majority of my opinion, War should be declared against *Spain* for the meditated harrange of its Ambassador. I am persuaded, that in a conflict with *Europe* in order to be conquerers, it is necessary that we should be aggressors. I already think that we are in open war with *Spain*. It has refused to acknowledge the Representatives of the people, and now it attempts to impose upon us conditions. Let us tell them that the soldiers who conquered at *Jemappe* will still conquer and destroy, if necessary, all the Kings of *Europe*, after having condemned their own. Such is my most settled opinion.

PARIS, January 16.

When Egalite left the Convention yesterday, after voting for the death of the King—the populace, fired with indignation at the baseness of the wretch, would have killed him, but for the timely interference of his friends; he attempted to justify his conduct to the people, but was silenced by their hisses, and nearly buried under the heaps of dirt that was thrown at him.

JULIBRE, Jan. 3.

A few days ago a detachment of between three and four hundred French Chasseurs had taken possession of the village of Burem, beyond the river Rur, in which situation they used to harrass frequently the Austrian troops.

Major Mahesy, who commanded the advance posts, grew impatient of being thus molested, and resolved last night to give them chase, at the head of some companies of Chasseur Servians, supported by a troop of Hussars.

The French had their General, two officers, and between 40 and 50 rank and file killed; 40 of them were made prisoners; the rest, favoured by the darkness of the night, saved themselves by flight; and on the day following, upwards of twenty of them were found drowned in the river.

LONDON, January 26.

Copy of a letter from Lord Grenville to Mons. Chauvelin.

Whitehall, Jan. 24.

I am charged to notify to you, Sir, that the character with which you have been insested at this court, & the functions of which have been so long suspended, being now terminated, by the fatal death of his most Christian Majesty, you have no more any public character here.

The King can no longer, after such an event, permit your residence here. His majesty has thought fit to order, that you should retire from this kingdom within the term of eight days; and I herewith transmit to you a copy of the order, which his majesty, in his Privy Council, has ordered to this effect.

I send you a passport for you and your suite; and I shall not fail to take all the other necessary steps, in order that you may return to France, with all the attentions which are due to the character of minister plenipotentiary from his most Christian Majesty, which you have exercised at this court.

(Signed) GRENVILLE.

January 31.

Copy of His Majesty's Message, to the House of Commons, January 28.

His majesty has given directions for laying before the House of Commons, copies of several papers received from M. Chauvelin, late minister plenipotentiary from the most Christian King, by his Majesty's Secretary of State, and of the answers thereto, and a copy of an order made by his Majesty in council, transmitted to the said M. Chauvelin, in consequence of the account of the attrocious act recently perpetrated at Paris.

In the present situation of affairs, his Majesty thinks it indispensably necessary to make a further augmentation of his forces by sea and land, and relies on the known affection and zeal of the House of Commons to enable him to take the most effectual measures, in the present important conjuncture, for maintaining the security and rights of his own dominions, for supporting his allies, and for opposing views of aggrandizement & ambition on the part of France, which would be at all times dangerous to the general interests of Europe, but as peculiarly so when connected with the propagation of principles which lead to the violation of the most sacred duties, and are utterly subversive of the peace and order of civil society.

NEW-YORK, April 6.

Yesterday arrived the British Packet ROEBUCK, in 48 days from Falmouth—by her we have received the following particulars:

PARIS, Feb. 4.

Declaration of WAR against *ENGLAND and HOLLAND.*

IN the session of the Convention of the first of Feb. Brissot read the report which the convention had ordered their committee of general defence to make concerning the political situation of France respecting England, and which is so drawn up as to be evidently intended as their Manifesto, to justify them in being the first to declare war.

The decree which followed this report, and which contains the declaration of war, sets forth the following grievances:

THE DECREE.

The National Convention having heard the report of its committee of general defence, on the conduct of the English government towards France.

Considering that the King of England has ordered his Ambassador to withdraw himself from France, and refused to acknowledge the provisional executive council, created by the Legislative Assembly.

That the Cabinet of St. James's at the same epoch, discontinued its correspondence with the Ambassador of France, on pretence of the suspension of the ci-devant King of the French.

That since the opening of the National Convention it has refused to answer the accustomed correspondence between the two States, as also to acknowledge the powers of that Convention.

That it has refused to acknowledge the Ambassador of the French republic, although holding credentials from it.

That it has endeavoured to obstruct the different purchases of corn, arms and other merchandize, made either by French citizens, or by the agents of the French republic.

That it has laid an embargo upon divers vessels and boats laden with corn for France, whilst, contrary to the treaty of 1786, the exportation of corn was permitted to other countries.

That, in order more effectually to obstruct the commercial operations of the Republic, in England, it has by means of an act of Parliament, prohibited the circulation of Assignats.

That, in violation of the 4th article of the treaty of 1786, it also has caused, in the course of the month of January last, an act to pass, by which all French citizens, residing in or coming to England, are subject to the most inquisitorial vexations, and dangerous formalities.

That, at the same time, and contrary to the tenor of article 1st of the treaty of peace of 1786, it has granted protection and pecuniary succours to the emigrants, and even to the chief of those rebels who have borne arms against France; that it keeps up a daily correspondence, evidentally directed against the French revolution; and that it also receives the chiefs of the rebels of the French West-India colonies.

That in the same hostile spirit, and without provocation, and whilst all maritime powers were at peace with England, the cabinet of St. James's has given orders for a considerable armament at sea, as well as an augmentation of its land forces.

That, that armament was instituted at the very moment when the English Minister persecuted with inveteracy, those who supported in England, the principles of the French revolution, and employed all possible means, both in and out of Parliament, to cover the French Republic with ignominy, and to draw upon it the execration both of England, and all Europe.

That the object of that armament, destined against France, has not even been dissembled in the Parliament of England.

That although the provisional executive council has employed every measure to preserve peace and fraternity with the English nation, and has given another answer to the calumnies and violations of treaties, than remonstrances founded on principles of justice, and expressed with the dignity of freemen, the English Minister has nevertheless preserved in his system of malevolence and hostility, continued his armaments, and sent a squadron into the Scheldt to interrupt the operations of France in the low countries.

That on the news of the execution of Louis he has carried his outrages against the French Republic to such a pitch, as to order the Ambassador of France to quit, within eight days, the territory of Great-Britain.

That the King of England at that epoch took an opportunity of appointing different generals to his land forces, as also to demand of the parliament of England a considerable addition to both his sea and land forces, and to give orders for the sitting out of gun boats.

That the intelligence of the King of England with the enemies of France and particularly with the Emperor and with Prussia, has been confirmed by a treaty concluded on with the former, in the month of January last.

That the King of England, has drawn into the first league the Stadtholder of the United Provinces, who has, in the course of the French revolution; and notwithstanding his professed neutrality, treated with contempt, the agents of France, welcomed the Emigrants, vexatiously treated the French patriots, interrupted their business, set at liberty, contrary to known custom, and the requisition of the French ministry, forgers of the assignats, and that, lately, to concur with the hostile designs of the Court of London, he has commanded an armament by sea, named an Admiral, ordered the Dutch vessels to join the English squadrons; opened a loan to supply the expenses of a war, obstructed the exportation of France, whilst he favoured the supply of the Prussians and Austrians magazines, and still, considering that all these circumstances leave no longer a hope to the French Republic of obtaining, by amicable negociation, a redress for these injuries; and that all the acts of the British Court, and of Holland, are acts of hostility, and equivalent to a declaration of war,

The National Convention decrees as follows:

ARTICLE I.

The National Convention declares, in the name of the French Nation, that by reason of the multiplied acts of hostility and aggression above mentioned, the French Republic is at WAR WITH THE KING OF ENGLAND, AND THE STADTHOLDER OF THE UNITED PROVINCES.

ARTICLE II.

The National Convention charges the Provisional Executive Council to employ such forces as it may seem necessary to repulse all attack, and to support the independency, dignity and interests of the French Republic.

ARTICLE III.

The National Convention authorises the Executive Provisional Council, to dispose of the naval forces of the Republic, as the interest of the State shall seem to require, and revokes all preceeding disposal of the same by any former decree.

On the proposition of Barraoux it was decreed,

That the woods of Corsica should be instantly cut & transported to Toulon.

That twenty-five millions should be granted to the Minister for the purchase of foreign corn.

Fabre D'Eglantines proposed, that an address should be made to the English Nation on the war.

This was decreed by the Convention, and Barbaroux, Condorcet, and Thomas Paine, were charged with the composition of it.

Marat afcended the Tribune to claim a repeal of this Decree. He faid, that as the English papers would not publish it, it could only be destributed to the people by Juglers, that the people, accustomed to look up to its laws, would look upon those means as illicit, and pay no attention, or place no confidence in it.

The President consulted the Assembly.

The issue was doubtful.

Marat withdrew his proposition.

In the Session of the 2d, a letter was read from citizen Digne, Consul of the French Republic at Rome, to the marine minister, announcing the death of citizen Basseville, secretary to the embassy, who had been killed by the people in a popular insurrection on the 13th of January. The insurrection arose in consequence of the placing of the arms of the Republic of France over the Consul's gate. The populace were very much enraged against the French, they murdered the Secretary, burnt down and pillaged the house of Monsieur the Banker, wherein he took refuge, and the Palace of the Academy of France. They afterwards proceeded to the quarter of the Jews, thinking they were the supporters of the French, but the guards prevented them from committing any outrages. The Convention decreed, that public and ample vengeance should be taken for the crimes committed.

An official note was afterwards read, from the Court of Rome, respecting the admission of the arms of the Republic of France, in which it was urged, that the repeated indignities offered to his Holiness the Pope, whose effigy had been publicly & ignominiously burnt at Paris, Marseilles, &c. would not suffer it to receive the arms of the Republic. The French were the first to violate the Rights of another nation, and no reparation had been made. The Court of Rome therefore, as the arms of the Pope are not suffered to be seen in France, will not receive those of the Republic.

A premium was decreed to such privateers as take vessels laden with corn.

LONDON, February 7—9

Seventeen new regiments, of infantry have received their route to the sea coast.

The Spanish Courier, whose arrival we yesterday announced, has brought over the news of the final decision of the Court of Madrid, to declare war against France; but the declaration itself was not to take place for some days after his departure. The King of Spain has ordered 25 sail of the line, and 24 frigates, to be immediately armed.

The Empress of Russia, has offered to enter into a first alliance with our Court, and to renew the treaty of Commerce, which formerly existed between the two Nations. The proposal has been cheerfully accepted. As soon as the season opens in the Baltic, we may expect to see a fleet of Russian men of war in the English channel, and some thousand troops on board it, to co-operate with our fleet against France.

NEW-YORK, April 10.

The accounts from London, to February 16, by the packet Roebuck, from Falmouth, on Friday, and the brig Atalanta, in 42 days from Dublin, yesterday, are copious and various, but we see few that are not tinged with party enthusiasm. We shall, in the following COMPENDIUM of these accounts, endeavour to give our readers as impartial a view of the present state of Europe as possible.

FRENCH.

The reports of the ci-devant Queen of France having been executed, are not believed. The enthusiasm of the great body of the people of France, is said to be as great or greater than ever—motto, *die or be free.* The army of the magnanimous Dumouriez, it is said, to consist of 180,000 men, of which many thousands are Patchmen. He has informed the convention, that he lurials in plenty, by contributions. He was on his march into Holland, and had absolutely penetrated to within a few miles of Rotterdam when the account came away. A very large body of French troops were stationed on the coast of Normandy, nearly opposite the Island of Guernesey and Jersey, which had caused these garrisons to be reinforced, and apprehensions of a defcent into the British territory across the channel. The departments of France were to have the expences of the war levied upon them in equal proportions, agreeably to their popularity, &c. Provisions is all that they will stand in immediate and insessant need—but the agriculture of that country in general, will not be molested. A decree is on the tapis, in the National Convention, for liquidating the American debt, and receiving from America, on account of that debt, all kinds of American produce. French embargo extends to French, English, Dutch, Prussian and Russian vessels. The plan proposed for the land war this spring, was for, 800, to be divided into eight armies, 3 in the north, 3 in the south, and 2 in the south-east, besides a reserve at Chalons, and an army of observation on the frontiers of France. This immense army to be distributed nearly as follows, viz. from Dunkirk to the Meuse, 150,000 men; between the Meuse and the Sarre, 50,000; from Mayence to Pefaneam, 350,000; at Chalons, a reserve of 26,000; upon the borders of the Canal, 40,000; in the army of the Alps, 15,000; the army of the Var, 40,000; &c. The Convention have decreed to augment the soldiers pay. Out of 9700 citizens of Liege, 9660 are for a union with France. A decree passed, by which the county of Nice was retained to France. The Citizens of Mons desire to be governed agreeably to the French system. The 28th regiment of Outline's army were offered extra reward for labor on the fortifications at Cassel, but refused it, saying, that their comrades had fought while they labored. Pache, the minister of war, had resigned, & Bournonville appointed. M. Roland, minister of the home department, and the mayor of Paris, citizen Chabot also resigned. It was thought Dumouriez would attack Maestricht (Dutch, 16 miles north of Leige) first, and Lord Ashland had offered the Stadtholder of Holland, 12,000 British troops to oppose him—Dumouriez arrived at Antwerp the 2d Feb. The Convention decreed, on the 22d of Jan. 500,000 livres as a permanent provision for the prisoners of Louis. Frederick, grand Duke of Tuscany, has acknowledged the French Republic. Dumouriez has received orders to invade Holland.

ENGLAND, IRELAND, &c.

It was believed, in Ireland, that should the French land there, two thirds of the people would join them; there was a fact proofs. The seamen at new Castle, upon Tyne and on the eastern coast of England, had resolved to quit the press gangs—and has, in the New Castle Chronicle, invited all the sailors of England to join them. Prussian troops entered Poland about the end of January. War between Russia and the Port probable, Spain has engaged to aid Great-Britain. English stocks fallen and falling. British orders given for 6 frigates to cruise in the British channel, and there 74 gun ships, and 8 frigates, in the Irish channel, for the safety of inward bound ships. The polar, at Warsaw, are determined to oppose the entrance of the Prussians by open force. It was said, that on the 24th Jan. the Prussians invested the city of Thorn, and that the gates were forced. It is also reported, that Choiseul will be offered to the Turks, for condition, that they reject the new French minister. On the first Feb. in the British house of Commons, Mr. Fox reprobated, in the severest terms, the confederacy against France. Prosecutions for seditious libels are instituted in almost every court of Great-Britain.—The British army is to be considerably augmented *in officers*, besides two independent companies, as soon as the draughts to fill the old regiments are completed.

The court of Great Britain went into mourning from Jan. 27, to Feb. 7, for the death of Louis. A strong British fleet was to sail immediately for the Mediterranean, and another for the West-Indies. Letters of Marque and reprisals are granted by both England and France. Mr. Secretary Hobart, of the Irish parliament, had leave to bring in his bill for the relief of the Roman Catholics of Ireland, on the 4th Feb. the outlines of which will be given soon.

DUBLIN, Feb. 21.

By a letter received yesterday at one of our principal mercantile houses, from London, we have the following important intelligence, that the civil and portrels of Macintrich, reckoned the strongest in Europe, was taken by assault, on the 6th inst. by a body of French troops, under General Dumouriez.

PHILADELPHIA, April 10

Yesterday arrived here the ships George Barclay, Capt. Collet & Harmony, Capt. Olmab from London, also the Adrianna Capt. Robertson from Liverpool; the Adrianna left Liverpool the 29th February.—It was reported there, that Gen. Dumouriez had had a battle with the Austrians and Prussians, and had totally defeated them—in consequence of which the French army had entered Holland—another report is that a body of the Dutch forces had been defeated.—Accounts by the above arrivals state that the British and French cruisers swarm on the coasts of France and England—that various captures had been made by the French and English—and that the American flag was unmolested. Capt. Collet met with two British frigates on his passage—but the captains of which he was treated with the greatest politeness.

NEW-LONDON, April 11.

Extract of a letter from an American House at Cape-Francois, to a Gentleman in this city dated March 25, 1793.

"On the 22d inst. war with England, Holland, Russia, Germany, Prussia and Sardinia, was proclaimed here in form; many English vessels have since been stopped, and I fear will be condemned. A large fleet is expected here from France with troops, so that there will be little danger of an invasion of this Island—but the French trade must be destroyed. Good freights are already offered to American vessels, and some have begun to load for America and a market. We understand that a Commissary is gone from France to the government of the U. S. in order to procure a loan that may be sufficient to supply the French colonies with provisions. Something must be done on your side soon, as they have yet done, else this colony must be reduced to a deplorable state for want of provisions; they already begin to grow scarce."

Several British and Dutch vessels have arrived at the Cape, since the declaration of war, and were made prizes of.

On Tuesday of last week, the wife of Mr. Gordon Chapman, in the north Parish in Groton, fell into the fire, (supposed to be in a fit) and when discovered, was dead; the flesh on her face, breast and arms being consumed.

BOSTON, April 10.

Capt. Trask, arrived at this port, on *Monday*, in 44 days from *Curracoa*, informs, that on *Thursday* last he spoke an *American* ship, from *London* for *New York*; the Captain of which told him, that *War* had been declared before he sailed, and that he had been boarded by a *Cruiser*. The wind blowing fresh, Capt Trask could not learn any further particulars. Capt. Trask saw in the *Curracoa* papers accounts of the capture of several *English* prizes by the *French*.

Capt. Robb, arrived here yesterday, from St. *Martins*, nine days ago, was spoke with by an *English* privateer, out of one of the W. I. islands, the Captain of which informed, that *War* had been declared against *France*, in the English islands, on the 19th *March*.

Capt. Bonney, arrived at *Baltimore*, from the *Havannah*, which he left *March* 10, informs that the day before he sailed, the Spanish frigate *Juno* arrived there from *Ferrol*, in 8 days, with governmental dispatches; which imported, that WAR had commenced between England and France; and that there was an hourly expectation of a decree of hostilities between France and Spain—That the Empress of Russia had become the Ally of France; that the Juno stopped but four hours at the Havannah, and then proceed to la Vera-Cruz, to prevent the sailing of a 74 gun ship, and a frigate, which had gone down to take on board eight millions of dollars, until a further convoy should arrive.

There are fears entertained for the safety of the refels on board which the new Ambassador of the Republick of France, and the Consul-General Dennery, embarked for the United States. She was to have sailed in January; and letters have been received to America, directed to those officers, as being here.

NORTHAMPTON, April 17.

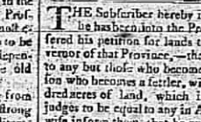
If Burke, whose eloquence was once invincibly displayed in the cause of Liberty, is now become the adorer of despotism; the change is not more astonishing, than to find, that the celebrate d Col. Tarleton, whose prowess in the cause of tyranny, was the boast and execration of all England and America, has lately been dismissed the service of the British Monarch, for the expression of his regard for *republican Principles*.

The Supreme Executive, of the United States, says a writer in a late *Philadelphia* paper, is, at the present time, making a considerable remittance to the *Republicans in France*, on account of the debt due that country; which measure is a virtual acknowledgment of the *Republick*.

THE Subscriber hereby informs his associates, that he has been into the Province of Canada, and preferred his petition for lands to his Excellency, the Governor of that Province,—that there is no lands granted to any but those who become settlers—and each person who becomes a settler, will be intitled to two hundred acres of land, which is recommended by good judges to be equal to any in America. He would likewise inform them, that he purposes to return into that Province in the month of August next, and shall be happy in the company of any who will go on and take up their lands, and become subjects of Great-Britain.

SETH RUSSELL.

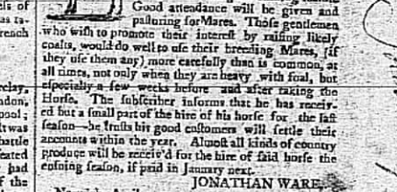
Northampton, April 17, 1793.



IN the Stable of the subscriber stands the *BRIGHT BAY* Stre, and a good Covering JACK, of a good size, which he expects will be in good order for covering the ensuing season. Good attendance will be given and pasturing for Mares. Those gentlemen who will to promote their interest by raising likely coalts, would do well to use their breeding Mares, (if they use them any) more carefully than is common, at all times, not only when they are heavy with foal, but especialy a few weeks before and after taking the Horse. The subscriber informs that he has received but a small part of the hire of his horse for the last season—he trusts his good customers will settle their accounts within the year. Almost all kinds of country produce will be received for the hire of said horse the ensuing season, if paid in January next.

JONATHAN WARE.

Norwich, April 5, 1793.



The Wild Dear,

WILL cover this season at the stable of the subscriber, at 6s. the single leap, 12s. the season, and 18s. to ensure a foal. The Wild Dear, is half English, seven years old this grass, 15 hands high, well made, and a good Bay—he covered 28 season about 100 Mares. All those indebted for the use of said Horse last season, & do not bring their mares this season, are desired to make payment. Most kinds of country produce will be taken in payment.

EDMOND LAZELL.

Cummington, April 12, 1793.

ALL Persons having unsettled accounts with Dr. Giles Crosch Kellogg, of Hadley, are hereby notified, that he has lodged his Books with me the subscriber, with directions to insist on an immediate settlement of every account. It is expected those who are indebted to him will not neglect the opportunity now offered of settling without expence. Any unable to make prompt payment will be waited on a reasonable time upon giving obligations for the same that shall appear due. Such as take no notice of this call, will be sued without delay.

JONATHAN EDWARDS PORTER.

Hadley, April 13, 1793.

Andrew Wood,

INFORMS his customers, that this paper concludes the 1st quarter—he therefore calls on all indebted to him for the HAMPSHIRE GAZETTE, to make payment.

April 17, 1793.

Garden Seeds,

GARDEN SEEDS of all kinds for sale by the Widow ESTHER WRIGHT, a few rods north of the burying ground Northampton.

April 17, 1793.

WANTED—*Immediately,*

AS an Apprentice to the *Black Smith's* business, a smart active BOY, 15 or 16 years of age. Enquire of David Chapman.

N. B. Said Chapman carries on the Black Smith's business in all its various Branches—any gentlemen willing to favor him with their custom, may depend upon having their work done in the neatest manner, and on the shortest notice.

Southampton, April 5, 1793

ALL Persons indebted to, or have any demands against Joseph D. and R. Selden, are desired to call on the subscribers at their Store in Hadley, immediately, or they shall be under the disagreeable necessity of lodging their accounts with an attorney.

ROGER SELDEN.

Hadley, April 2, 1793.

TAKEN up the fore part of last winter, a black HEIFER, two years old, marked with a crop in the upper side the off ear, and a half penny the under side of the same. The owner is defired to prove property, pay charges and take her away.

SAMUEL BURT, jun.

Southampton, April 17, 1793.

List of ACTS passed at the Second Session of the Second CONGRESS.

1. AN act concerning the registering and recording of ships or vessels.

2. An act to amend an act entitled, "An act establishing a mint, and regulating the coins of the United States," so far as respects the coinage of copper.

3. An act to provide for the allowance of interest on he sum ordered to be paid by the resolve of Congress of the 28th of September, one thousand seven hundred and eighty five, as an indemnity to the persons therein named.

4. An act to continue in force for a limited time, and to amend the act entitled, "An act providing the means of intercourse between the UnitedStates and foreign nations."

5. An act regulating foreign coins, and for other purposes.

6. An act relative to claims against the United States not barred by any act of limitation, and which have not been already adjusted.

7. An act respecting fugitives from justice, and persons escaping from the service of their masters.

8. An act for enrolling and licensing ships or vessels to be employed in the coasting trade and fisheries, and for regulating the same.

9. An act providing compensation to the President and Vice President of the United States.

10. An act to repeal part of a resolution of Congress of the 19th of August, one thousand seven hundred and eighty-eight, respecting the inhabitants of Post St. Vincents.

11. An act to promote the progress of useful arts; and to repeal the act heretofore made for that purpose.

12. An act to authorise the Comptroller of the Treasury to settle the account of Thomas Wishart, late a Lieutenant in the army of the United States.

13. An act to authorise the adjustment of a claim of Joseph Henderson, against the United States.

14. An act making provision for the persons therein mentioned.

15. An act for repealing the several impost laws of the United States, so far as they may be deemed to impose a duty on useful beasts imported for breed.

16. An act in addition to and alteration of the act, entitled, "An act to extend the time limited for settleing the accounts of the United States with the individual states."

17. An act to regulate the claims to invalid pensions.

18. An act making appropriations for the support of government for the year one thousand seven hundred and ninety three.

19. An act to regulate trade and intercourse with the Indian tribes.

20. An act to ascertain the fees in admiralty proceedings in the district courts of the United States, and for other purposes.

21. An act making an appropriation to defray the expense of a treaty with the Indians northwest of the Ohio.

22. An act in addition to the act, entitled, "An act to establish the judicial courts of the United States."

23. An act to alter the times and places of holding the circuit courts in the Eastern District, and in North Carolina, and for other purposes.

23. An act supplementary to the act entitled "An act supplementary to them& entitled," An act to provide more effectually for the collection of the duties imposed by law on goods, wares and merchandize, imported into the United States, and on the tonnage of ships or vessels."

25. An act providing for the payment of the first instalment due on a loan made of the bank of the United States.

26. An act for extending the time for receiving on loan that part of the domestic debt of the United States which may not be subscribed, prior to the first day of March, one thousand seven hundred and ninety three.

27. An act supplementary to the act for the establishment and support of light houses, beacons, buoys and publick piers.

28. An act providing an annual allowance for the education of Hugh Mercer.

29. An act for the relief of Elijah Bostwick.

30. An act making certain appropriations therein mentioned.

31. An act making addition to the compensation of certain publick officers.

32. An act for the relief of Simeon Thayer.

From the Knoxville Gazette, Feb. 9.

By WILLIAM BLOUNT, Governor in and over the Territory of the United States of America, south of the Ohio.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS I have received certain information, that a number of disorderly, ill disposed persons are about to collect themselves together, with an intention to go into the Upper Cherokee-towns, on the Tennessee, to destroy the same, and kill the inhabitants thereof, regardless of law human and divine, and subversive of the peace and order of government——Now I, the said William Blount, Governor in and over the said territory, do hereby command and require the above described persons, and every of them, immediately to desist from such their intention, and to disperse and retire peaceably to their respective abodes, within one hour from the moment of the promulgation of this proclamation: And I do hereby command them, and every one of them, not to go within the limits of the country guaranteed to the said Cherokees by the treaty of Holston, which is in full force and use, as they will answer the contrary at their peril: and I do command all officers, civil and military, to exercise and exert that authority, with which by law they are vested, to prevent so daring a violation of the law, and of the existing treaty with the Cherokee nation.

GIVEN under my hand and seal, at Knoxville, in the said territory, this 28th day of Jan. 1793.

WILLIAM BLOUNT.

Extract of a letter from Colo. James White, of Knox County, to his Excellency William Blount, Esq.

SIR,

"On the 28th instant, I returned, agreeable to your order, to Gamble's station, accompanied by Lieut. Col. Kelley, Capt. Singleton, William Hamilton and John Hacker, Esqrs. Justices of the Peace, where I found a number of persons, from 80 to 100 collected, sound and plentifully provided with corn for their horses, and provisions for themselves—avowing a determination to go and destroy as many Cherokee towns as they could; and declaring that they momently expected to be joined by a much larger number, from different parts of the district; offering for reason, that people were frequently killed, and horses daily taken by the Indians, while they were unprotected by the Federal Government, and not permitted to take any satisfaction.

"Upon Mr. M'Kee's arrival with your proclamation, I read it with a loud VOICE, to which great attention was paid, and no insult was offered either to the government, the proclamation, or the officers of government. They did not disperse within an hour, as the proclamation required; but determined in the evening that they would, & on the morning of the 29th actually did, and returned to their respective homes.

"It is a justice due to these people to inform your Excellency, that the greater part of them appeared to have assembled on a mistaken zeal to serve their country, not foreseeing the consequences that would attend such conduct.

"I have the honor to be,
your Excellency's
most obedient servant,
JAMES WHITE."

His Excellency Governor Blount.

To the PROPRIETORS *of* LOCKS *and* CANALS *on* CONNECTICUT RIVER.

YOU are hereby notified to meet on the eighteenth day of April next, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, at the House of Mr. ZENAS PARSONS, Innholder, in Springfield—then and there to act on the following matters, viz.

1st. To choose all necessary Officers of the Corporation, for the year ensuing.

2d. To grant and issue from the Treasury, monies necessary for discharging the debts of the Proprietors, and to raise any further sums of money that may be necessary to defray the expences of their operations the ensuing season.

3d. To receive the Report of any Committee heretofore appointed by said Proprietors, and act thereon.

4th. To consider and act on all other matters that may be deemed necessary for facilitating the operations on the Falls at South-Hadley.

JOHN WORTHINGTON, *President.*
JONATH. DWIGHT,
BENJ. PRESCOTT,
JOHN WILLIAMS,
Directors.

March 30, 1793.

WILLIAM & SIMEON BUTLER,

INFORM the public, that they have commenced the business of BOOK-BINDING, (in partnership) at the Shop under the Printing Office, Northampton, where they purpose to carry it on in all its various branches.—Blank Books of every description, made in the best manner, may be had on the shortest notice, and Old Books re-bound on reasonable terms.

THEY HAVE FOR SALE,

Blair's, Price's, Enfield's and Fordyce's Sermons, American Preacher, Chancey on Salvation, do. Benevolence of the Deity, Edwards against Chancey, do. on the Will, do. on the Affections, Sherlock on Death, a view of Religion, by Hannah Adams, Rowe's Letters, Boston's Fourfold State, Religious Courtship, Eliot's Medical Pocket-Book, Hamilton's Midwifery with Smellie's Plates, Goldsmith's History of England, 3 vol. Littleton's History of England, 2 vol. Moore's Travels through France, Switzerland and Germany; Vindication of the Rights of Women, with strictures on political and moral subjects; Moore's Zeluco, Beauties of History, Gibbon's Surveying, Thompson's Seasons, Young Gentleman's and Ladies Monitor, the Foresters, an American Tale; Letters to a young Lady by the Rev. John Bennet, on a variety of useful and entertaining subjects; Life of Baron Trenck, the Talk, by Cowper, Aphorism on Man, by the Rev. John Casper Lavater; Took's Pantheon, or History of the Heathen Gods and Goddesses; Scott's Lessons in Reading, Dana's Lessons in Reading and Speaking, Brydon's Tour thro' Sicily and Malta, Life of Gustavus Vasa, an African Chief; Sterne's Sentimental Journey through France, Capbone's Letters on the improvement of the mind, Death of Cain and Abel, Poems of Ossian, Pomfret's Poems, Cowper's Poems, Erskine's Gospel Sonnets, Enfield's Speaker, Emma Corbett, Power of Sympathy, American Jester, Life of Joseph, Doddridge's rise and progress of Religion, Allen's alarm to the unconverted, American Songster, Description of 300 Animals, Chesterfield's Principles of Politeness, Life of Col. Gardner, Devil go two ticks, Pike's Arithmatic, Morse's Geography, Perry's Dictionary, Town Officer, Friend to Youth, Children's Friend, Worcester Collection of Musick, Latin Accidence, Clark's Catechism, do. Introduction, Watts' Psalms and Hymns, Webster's Institute, &c. &c.

CASH, and most kinds of Country produce will be received in payment for the above BOOKS—Wanted, a quantity of tanned SHEEP SKINS.

Inoculation

FOR the SMALL POX, is carrying on in *Worthington*, by the Subscribers agreeable to the latest & most approved method.

JOB MARSH,
JAMES BRADISH.

Worthington, March 28, 1793.

Eleazer and William Porter,

Have for sale

Red and White CLOVER SEED.

Excellent W. I. and N. E. Rum, by the hogshead or barrel, or less quantity, as low as it is selling in Boston, except the transportation. Sugars and Molasses, Bohea and Hyson Tea.—Likewise, 8d 10d and 20d nails of their own manufacture, well wrought and warranted to be good. A general assortment of Dry and Hard Ware GOODS—Dying Drugs, Drugs and Medicines, Paints, &c.

ALL Persons who have been indebted to said Porters, more than one year, who do not renew their obligations or settle their book accounts by the first day of May next, may depend on having them put in suit without further notice.

Hadley, April 2, 1793.

WE the subscribers being appointed Commissioners of insolvency on the estate of *Benjamin Scott*, late of Whately, in the County of Hampshire, deceased, by the Hon. ELEAZER PORTER, Esq. judge of Probate for said County: We hereby give notice, that we shall attend the business of our appointment at the Dwelling House of Benjamin Scott, in Whately, on the first and last Mondays of June next, from one to 6 o'clock, P. M. on each of said days——Six Months being allowed by the Judge to the Creditors from the 25th day of February last, to bring in and support their claims.

THOMAS SANDERSON,
ELIJAH SMITH, } *Comm'rs.*

Whately, March 28, 1793.

WE the subscribers being appointed Commissioners by the Hon. Court of Probate, &c. to receive and examine the claims of the Creditors to the estate of Mr. DANIEL STREETER, late of Plainfield, deceased: (☞ *represented insolvent*) do hereby give Notice, that we shall attend said business at the dwelling house of Mr. SAMUEL STREETER, in Plainfield, on the third Monday in May, August and December next, at two o'clock, P. M. All accounts must be properly attested to, and none will be allowed after said term.

CALEB WHITE,
EDMOND LAZELL, } *Comm'rs.*
JAMES RICHARDS.

All persons indebted to said Estate are requested to call on the subscriber and settle the same. JOSEPH BEAL, *Adm'r.*

Plainfield, March 20, 1793.

WE the subscribers being appointed Commissioners of insolvency on the Estate of Ensign *Benjamin Smith*, late of Whately, in the County of Hampshire, deceased, by the Hon. Eleazer Porter, Esq. judge of Probate for said county. We hereby give NOTICE, that we shall attend the business of our appointment at the dwelling house of Ben. Smith, in Whately, on the 1st and the last Mondays of June next, from one to 6 o'clock, P. M. on each of said days—Six months being allowed from the 5th day of March instant, to the Creditors to bring in and support their claims.

THOS. SANDERSON,
JOSIAH ALLIS. } *Comm'rs.*

Whately, March 20th, 1793.

ALL Persons indebted to the estate of Deacon OBADIAH DICKINSON, late of Hatfield, deceased, are desired to take notice, that unless their notes and accounts, are settled before the second day of May next, they will be put into immediate suit, without further notice. Constant attendance will be given for adjusting and settling accounts and notes, from the 23d of April to the 2d of May, by

ELIJAH DICKINSON,
ELIHU DICKINSON, } Executors to said Estate.
OBADIAH DICKINSON,

N. B. All Persons indebted to *Elijah Dickinson*, are desired to call and settle their notes and accounts at the same time and place.

Hatfield, April 3, 1793.

LIST of LETTERS *remaining in the* POST-OFFICE *at* NORTHAMPTON.

LUCIUS Allis, *Conway*; Jonathan Burlingame *Leyden*; John Mandaville, *South-Hadley*; Rev. Job Townsend, *Shelburn*; Ezekiel White, *Goshen*; Oliver Post, *Westhampton*; Apollos King, & Co. *Chesterfield*, 2; (☞ *The MAIL is closed on Monday evening at 5 o'clock going up, and on* Wednesday *going down.*

JOHN BRECK, *Post-Master.*

NORTHAMPTON, APRIL 10, 1793.

TO BE SOLD, OR LET THE Season, a smart likely COVERING HORSE, on reasonable terms, from an excellent English breed, now in the Old LARK. Enquire of ISAHEL POMEROY.

Northampton, April 10, 1793.

WILL COVER

THIS Season, at the stable of the Subscriber in *Williamsburgh*, the *RUSSEL HORSE*, formerly owned in *Williamstown*, at TEN SHILLINGS the single leap, EIGHTEEN SHILLINGS the Season.

DAVID PHINNEY.

Williamsburgh, April 5, 1793.

NOTICE is hereby given to the non-resident proprietors of land lying in the town of *Westhampton*, in the County of Hampshire, who have not paid their taxes to the subscriber for the year 1792, that unless they are paid on or before the 1st of *June* next, I shall attend to the direction the law has prescribed to collect them.

AZARIAH LYMAN, *Collector.*

Westhampton, March 28, 1793.

Hampshire Gazette.

NORTHAMPTON, *(Massachusetts)* PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY WILLIAM BUTLER.

Vol. VII.] WEDNESDAY, APRIL 24, 1793. [NUMB. 347.

An account of the fate of Col. HARDIN, Major TRUEMAN, and several other persons, who were killed by the Indians, while bearing Flags of Truce to the Hostile Tribes—as contained in a letter from William Goforth, Esq. of Cincinnati, Western Territory, to a gentleman in Philadelphia.

"ON the 8th of January, 1793, William Smally, who had accompanied Major Trueman on his embassy to the Indian Nations, was before me, and gave me the following account of his journey to wit.—That they left Fort Washington about the 26th or 27th of May, 1792—that they were bound to the Maumee towns, but fell about 60 miles below said towns, near to the town of Glaize, which is situated on a point of land formed by the Maumee and Glaize rivers; that when they left Fort-Washington, their company consisted of Major Trueman, himself, and the Major's waiter; that about 30 miles before they arrived at the aforesaid town of Glaize, they fell in with three Indians, one an elderly man, the other a young man, and the third, a boy of about 12 or 15 years of age, who were encamped on their hunting ground by the side of a little trace; the Indians asked them to encamp with them (this was on about two hours high being the 5th day after they left Fort-Washington) telling the Major they would go into the town with them the next morning; the Major agreed to encamp with them, they made a supper of chocolate, and asked the Indians to partake with them; that all three of the Indians eat supper with them, and appeared very friendly; that Major Trueman informed the Indians of the business they were on, and read over the speech to them, which he (Smally) interpreted to them; and with which they appeared to be pleased; but said they were none of the chiefs, and could not tell how it would be approved of, and that they must go into the town. Major Trueman and the oldest man sat and talked and smoked till near mid night—that the Indian seemed very cheerful and jocose—after which the major wishing to lay down, the old Indian spread a skin for the Major and for each of them; the Major and the waiter laid down; he (Smally) himself sat up some time talking with them; after which the old Indian told him to ask his Captain if he would be willing that one of them should be tied, saying the two boys would be afraid, they could not sleep, seeing there is three of you and but two of us, counting the Indian boy, of no consequence; that he then informed the Major what the Indian had been saying, on which Major Trueman told him to inform them that they might tie his waiter; the Indian then tied the waiter, girding his elbows backward, and made them fast with an old hopos, and then tied his feet across each other with a bridle; the waiter then lay down, after which the old Indian came and sat down by him, and began to talk again with great seeming friendship & cheerfulness; that he then asked Smally to go and scrape some bark off a small beach bush which was about two or three rods from the fire, but within the light of it, in order to mix with his tobacco for smoaking; that he went and scraped the bark, and brought it to him, and then laid down with his head within about a foot of the Indian's thigh; that the Indian then took up his gun and set it on the breech, and was observing what an ugly gun it was, and said it was so bad he could hardly kill a deer with it; that he happened to turn his head about (but cannot say for what cause, whether to look about or to spit) that his head being turned, the Indian immediately brought down the muzzle and shot Major Trueman—the ball entered his left breast, and came out at the small of his back, which killed him immediately; the Major only just turned, he heard him fetch one groan; that he himself jumped up and ran, and got behind a large sapling, the young Indian man then took up his gun & shot him—that he stood behind the tree and begged and reasoned the case with him, the young fellow, for about two minutes, as near as he can recollect; that the Major's waiter, who had been tied, startled and broke the old hopos with which his arms had been pinioned, and got his feet loose and ran; that the old Indian ran after him, and brought him back to the fire; a scuffle ensued, when the waiter cleared himself and ran off again; the old Indian caught him, and brought him back a second time, during which time the young Indian was trying to shoot him. (Smally) the old Indian then called to the young Indian man to come and shoot the waiter, saying he was stronger than he was; that the young man, after being called several times, ran up and shot him; the old man then ran up to the fire and called to him who was on the opposite side at but a small distance, and within the light of the fire; that he called to him to come up to him; that Smally told him if he came there, he would kill him; he answered he would not hurt him; he told him a little while ago he had told him he would not hurt any of them—but that now he had killed them; that he then went towards him about half way, when he said sit down—he answered he would not, for then he would run up and tomahawk him—the Indian answered he would not, and persisted five or six times that he should sit down; that he still refused, saying, do you sit down, and then I will; that he then sat down, and they reasoned the case for near a quarter of an hour—when he asked him what they had killed them for? He answered, their horses, and what else? saying, if he had taken them to town, he should get nothing—that now he should get all. That the old Indian then got up and went and stript the Major, and the other went and stript the waiter—that the old Indian then told the boy to go and scalp them, which he did, fetching the scalps to him, who threw them down by him, and told the boy to go and get a couple of little sticks, and bend them round like a hoop, and tie the scalps in and dry them. That he then took out all the things and looked them over, and burnt all the papers except the speech, which was fastened to the belt. After which they divided the plunder, and sat down till day light, when they threw the major into an old blanket, and after carrying him about sixty yards, threw him down by the side of an old log, and then carried his waiter, William Lynch, and laid him down by the Major, and threw the old blanket over them with chunks and poles; they then returned to the fire and made some chocolate, and eat breakfast; after which they mounted, and went about six or seven miles to the old Indian's house, and stayed all that day; the next morning they set out for the town of Glaize, where they arrived about two o'clock. That he stayed with the young Indian three or four days, when he and an Indian were sent to the King of the Delawares, Buckongahela, who told him he was sorry they had killed the men—that they ought to have brought them to the towns; and said, then if they did not like the message, they could have killed them there; they could not have got away from them. The King told him to stay at the house where he was, and not to go about, left the young Indians should kill him, till he could go down to where his Indian brother lived, of whom he told him. [You will observe Smally had formerly been among the Indians, and was adopted, after which he had made his escape, and had been away several years.] In a day or two after this, the Shawanese Chiefs sent for him, who lived in the said town of Glaize. After they had told them what he could about the flag, they told him he might go back to the house where he stayed. That he continued about 14 or 15 days in the town; after which he went down to his brother, into whose family he had formerly been adopted, in the room of his adopted brother, a brother, who had been killed; he lived there till the corn was laid by (by which is meant the finishing the hilling of it) with his brother's wife, his brother being out a hunting: that he stayed there till after council about eight days; from this place about, 600 Indians started with a view to take Fort-Jefferson, expecting to be joined by others to the amount of 600. By consent of his brother, who he made believe he should return, he set out for Detroit; being arrived there, he went to the commanding officer, and told him he wanted to get into the settlements in the United States—who informed him he should go in the first vessel going from thence; and at the departure of the boat, he gave him a pass and 7 days provisions. The officer used him with a great degree of kindness, and ordered him to stay with the clerk of the Indian store till the vessel was ready. That the vessel in which he went proceeded to Fort Ontario, from which he went to Navy hall, where General Simcoe lives, who behaved to him with as great kindness as it was possible for a man to do, giving him a pass and seven days provisions; from thence he passed through the Genesee country to Susquehannah, at Newton Point; from thence to Volney, where he lay sick a month at Mr. Amot's, who treated him with great civility; from thence to Harris's Ferry, where he ossified, passing thro' Carlisle and Bedford to the Monongahela, at George Creek, about 120 miles above Fort Pitt; from thence to Gen. Wayne's head quarters, at Log's Town; and from thence to Columbia, the place of his residence and family—where he arrived the 30th December, 1792.

Mr. Smally farther relates, that while he was at the town of Glaize, he kept with an Indian, who told him he had met with Messrs Joseph Gerrard, Isaac Freeman, and a Mr. Savara (as near as he can recollect the name) a Frenchman, who were also on an embassy to the Maumee towns. The Indian said they came across them about four days after they left Fort-Washington; that they travelled with them about two days and an half, when they killed them in the following manner: First they tomahawked Mr. Joseph Gerrard, then shot the Frenchman, who was spreading out some things to dry; on which Mr. Freeman ran—that he himself shot at him and broke his arm—that he then came up with him and tomahawked him.

Mr. Smally also informed one, that he saw some of Col. Hardin's things which were brought into the town of Glaize, which he deems the greatest of the Indian towns, (this Col. Hardin, with a Mr. Thomas Flinn, had also been sent on an embassy to the Indian nations) but dispatched to the St. Dusky treaty among the Wyandots. The Indians informed Mr. Smally that they were out a hunting when Col. Hardin came up to them in a plain with the flag; that after they got to camp, where they were altogether, they consulted what to do with them; that they were all for killing them but one, who insisted to take them to town and hear their message, and that they could but kill them when they got them there; but as the rest were for killing them, they shot Mr. Flinn through the head as he was sitting by the fire cooking; on which Col. Hardin fled—an Indian pursued him—when the Colonel saw the Indian was like to come up with him, he turned and caught hold of the Indian's tomahawk; that while they were in the scuffle, another Indian came up and tomahawked the Colonel; that they brought the things into the town of Glaize, and sold some of them to the English.

Mr. Smally is of opinion that much the greater part of the Indians are for war, he says he talked with Simon Girty for near two hours, that he abused him a good deal about our army, that they were to easily defeated. He told Mr. Girty he had come out with a flag. Girty then asked him what Congress meant by sending out letters to the Girtys, offering them a pardon if they would come in; that he damned them, saying, I reckon when they get us in they think to hang us. He asked Mr. Girty when he knew Congress to be guilty of such a treacherous trick as that? He answered, when they killed the Moravians.

On asking Mr. Smally what he thought respecting the numbers of the Indians at war, with us; he said he could only form a judgment from the report of the Indians—they say they expect at the next battle to have 8000; but he much questions if they could raise more than 5 or 6000 among the confederated nations at war with us. Mr. Smally seems of opinion that the British are not at this time active to assist the Indians in the present war; he believes they only give them what they had agreed to give them at the Peace with the United States; but whether this should be considered strictly as presents, or as yearly allowances for the benefit of their trade, Mr. Smally does not pretend to say.

Mr. Smally was not brought before me by virtue of any legal authority; but hearing of his return, and undertanding by his neighbors that he was a sober man, on whose relation confidence might be placed, I wished to have that relation from himself, and accordingly asked a certain Hall of the militia, one of his neighbors, to desire him to come down while he should study it did, when I took down the account in writing, as related to—and I believe you may rely upon the truth of the facts, so far as by testimony could be ascertained.

I understand Congress have in a public manner condoled with and provided for those families who have been bereaved by the late unfortunate embassies; such conduct, in my opinion, does honor and gives dignity to government; and I flatter myself that government will take measures that this poor man, Mr. Smally, shall be justly paid, agreeable to his agreement made with Major Trueman, who is now dead, and unable to perform it himself. The justice of government cannot be doubted—neither would I throw out the most distant hint or insinuation that any of the public officers would be guilty of the least degree of chicanery, by withholding the money from whom it is due, in order to force them to take orders and goods from any trader, at the advance of an hundred or hundred and fifty per-cent. or higher, from any motive whatever. But the fact is, that it often happens that the troops of militia, when their money is earned, are for want of the paymaster's being able to pay them in cash, oblig'd to take a due bill on government, which is finally paid with the greatest justice, but the poor man cannot think of going to Philadelphia for it; & as they are in want, they part with their due bills to the traders at almost any rate, rather than run the risk of losing the paper, and getting nothing. These things greatly reduces the idea of the pay of government, and on these accounts you may rely upon it if our country bleeds, and makes it more difficult to get, or raises the price of volunteers on all occasions.

Farewell.

LONDON.

To the Printer of the Public Advertiser.

CUI BONO.

SIR,

AS a sincere well wisher to the happiness and prosperity of my country, I still entertain the hopes, notwithstanding the present armament, that we shall have no war with France. I have so much confidence in the wisdom and prudence of our present ministry, as to believe they will not precipitately enter upon so ruinous a measure; a measure so repugnant to the true interest of Great Britain, without previously using every endeavor to avoid it.

The French publicly disavow any hostile intention against this country; and they declare they will not attack the Dutch, while that nation observes a strict neutrality. The only point in contention seems to be the opening of the Scheldt. The question then is, is the opening of the Scheldt an object of sufficient importance to induce the British and Dutch country to enter into a war with a desperate people, who have nothing to lose; to shed the blood of their respective subjects, and waste millions of treasure, to gain a point, which, when obtained, would perhaps not compensate the loss of a single ship? For as to the insinuation that any bottom in the Dutch commerce by the opening the Scheldt, that is at present perfectly chimerical. While the war rages

tinues by the combined powers against France, the Austrian Netherlands will be the seat of war; and while that is the case, no commerce can take place at Antwerp that can affect the Dutch. Would it not then be a wiser measure for the Dutch to wait the event of peace being restored among the Belligerent powers, and then settle the question about the Scheldt by a peaceable negociation, rather than plunge into a war, from which neither themselves nor their allies can possibly reap the smallest advantage? And would it not be a mark of wisdom in our ministry, and shew a regard to the true interest of their country to persuade the Dutch into this measure? For after all, supposing that we would enter into an immediate war with France upon so insignificant a subject as the Scheldt, what would it end in at last? When would there be a prospect of peace? Can we possibly believe that a single campaign will compel the French, a desperate people, to lay down their arms, and restore the monarchy? Have we not reason to believe they would continue the war for *ever* rather than do this? Did not the war with America continue for seven years, and cost this nation eighty millions of money, with the blood of an immense number of people? And is it probable that a war with France would cost us less? Besides, the French would have every encouragement to continue a war with us; because it would be a grainful war to them. They would enrich themselves by the destruction of our commerce; they would fit out swarms of privateers, and be amply repaid by the capture of our valuable ships from all parts of the world.

The Americans, if they did not join them openly, would line their coasts, and all the coasts of America with their privateers, under French colours; and scarce a ship would escape in their passages from the W. Indies. The smugglers on our own coasts would do the same, and join in the general depredation, as they did during the last war. Whereas, our merchants would have no incitement to fit out privateers, to make reprisals; because neither the French, nor the American ships would be of sufficient value to endemnify the expence, or even to defray the charges of condemnation. But a further consideration is, that the Dutch, as we know from former experience, would throw the burden and the expence of the war upon us; being a people governed entirely by their own interest, and likely to desert us before the end of the war. It would, therefore, be a wise step to avail ourselves of this selfish propensity of the Dutch, by persuading them, it would be contrary to their interest to contend with the French, at this time, about so insignificant a matter as the Scheldt.

For it is evident they can gain nothing by the war, —that we can gain nothing by the war; but that both must inevitably lose much.—And after all, when peace shall be made, it is probable that it will be with the humiliation of the acknowledging the French Republic, after an immense expence of blood and treasure; a circumstance that may be avoided, if we act wisely, and steer clear of the present continental disputes.

If we guard ourselves at home, against the machinations of republicans and levellers, and take care to preserve the internal peace and safety of the nation; which the alien bill, the embodying the militia, and the associations in defence of the constitution, seem well calculated to do; we may still preserve our present superiority among all nations, & continue to enjoy the blessings of peace in an extended commerce, & influx of wealth, & a higher tide of prosperity, while the powers on the continent are ruining themselves by bloody and expensive wars, the natural consequence of their folly and wickedness.

That Britons may ever escape these calamities, is the sincere prayer of A PATRIOT.

TESTAMENT OF LOUIS XVI.

WRITTEN BY HIMSELF.

Read in the sitting of the Commons, Jan. 21st.

Literally translated from a copy received as genuine, by the Commons, and certified by a municipal officer to have been collated with the original.

"IN the name of the Holy Trinity, the Father, the Son, and the Holy Ghost, this day the 21st of December, 1792, I, Louis the XVI. by name, King of France, having been for more than four months imprisoned with my family in the Tower of the Temple at Paris, by those who were my subjects, and deprived of all communication whatsoever, ever since the 11th inst. with my own family; moreover being implicated in a trial of which it is impossible to foresee the issue, on account of the passions of men, and to which no pretext or means can be found in any existing law; having only God for the witness of my thoughts, and to whom I can address myself, I here declare, in his presence, my last will and sentiments:

"I leave my soul to God, my creator, I pray him to receive it in mercy, and not to judge it according to its deserts, but according to those of our Lord Jesus Christ, who offered himself a sacrifice to God his Father, for us men, however unworthy, and for me the most unworthy. I die in the union of our mother the Catholic, Apostolic, and Roman Church, who holds her powers by an uninterrupted succession from St. Peter, to whom Jesus Christ entrusted them. I firmly acknowledge and believe every thing contained in the commandments of God and the Church, the sacraments and mysteries; such as the Church teaches, and hath always taught them; I have never pretended to make myself a judge of the different modes of explaining the dogmas which devide the Church of Christ, but I have conformed, & will always conform, if God grant me life, to the decisions which the high Ecclesiastics of the Holy Catholic Church give and shall give, conformably to the discipline of the Church followed since Jesus Christ. I lament with all my heart, our brethren who may be in error, but I pretend not to judge them, and I love them no less in Jesus Christ according to what Christian Charity teaches us; I pray God to pardon me all my sins; I have endeavoured to know them scrupulously, to detest them, and to humble myself in his presence. Not being able to avail myself of the ministry of a Catholic Priest, I pray God to receive the confession which I have made, and above all my profound repentance for having put my name (though it was against my will) to acts which may be contrary to the discipline and belief of the Catholic Church, to which I have always remained sincerely united in heart; I pray God to accept of my firm resolution, if he grant me life, to make use as soon as I can of the ministry of a Catholic Priest, to confess myself of all my sins, and to receive the sacrament of repentance; I request all those whom I may have offended through inadvertence, for I do not recollect having knowingly offended any one, or those to whom I may have given bad example or scandal, to forgive me the evil which they think I have done them.

"I entreat all charitable persons to join their prayers with mine, to obtain of God the pardon of my sins.

"I forgive, with all my heart, those who have made themselves my enemies without my having given them any cause; and I pray God to forgive them, as well as those who, through a false or mistaken zeal, have done me much evil.

"I recommend to God, my wife, my children, my sister, my aunts, my brothers, and all those who are attached to me by the ties of blood, or in any other manner whatsoever. I pray God particularly to look with the eyes of mercy on my wife, my children, any my sister, who have long been the partners of my sufferings; to sustain them by his grace, if they should lose me; and as long as they shall remain in this perishable world, I recommend to him, above all, to make them good Christians, and honest members of society; to make them consider the grandeurs of this world, if they are condemned to prove them, but as things dangerous and perishable, and to turn their views towards the only and solid glory of eternity. I request my sister to continue her tenderness to my children, and be a mother to them if they should have the misfortune to lose their own.

"I entreat my wife to forgive me all the evils which she suffers on my account, and the uneasiness which I may have caused her in the course of our union; as the may be assured, that I remember nothing against her, if she thinks she has any thing to reproach herself with.

"I earnestly recommend to my children, next to their duty to God, which they ought to prefer to every thing, to maintain mutual union, submission and obedience to their mother, and gratitude for all the cares which the incure for them, in memory of me.

"I entreat them to consider my sister as a second mother. I recommend to my son, if he should have the misfortune to become King, to think that he owes himself entirely to the good of his fellow-citizens; that he ought to forget all hatred and all resentment, and especially whatever relates to the misfortunes and uneasnes which I experience; that he cannot promote the good of the public but by reigning according to the laws; but, at the same time, that a King cannot make the laws respected, and do the good he wishes, but in proportion as he has the necessary authority; and that, without this, being fettered in his operations, and inspiring no respect, he is more injurious than useful. I recommend to my son to take care of all the persons who were attached to me, as far as his circumstances shall give him the means; to think that this is a sacred debt which I have contracted to the children or relations of those who have died for me, and next, to those who are unfortunate on my account. I know that there are many persons of those who were attached to me, who have not conducted themselves towards me as they ought, and who have even shewn me ingratitude; but I forgive them (often, in the moments of trouble and effervescence, a man is not master of himself;) and I entreat my son, if he should have the opportunity, to remember only my misfortunes. I could with to be able to testify my gratitude to those who have displayed a true and disinterested attachment to me. On the one hand, if I was sensibly affected by the ingratitude and disloyalty of persons to whom I had never shewn any thing but favor to them, their relations, or friends; on the other, I have had the consolation of seeing the voluntary attachment and interest which many persons have shewn to me. I entreat them to accept of my thanks; in the situation in which things still are I should be afraid of bringing them into danger, if I were to speak more explicitly; but I recommend particularly to my son to seek all occasions of discovering them.

"I should, nevertheless, think that I calumniated the sentiments of the nation, did I not openly recommend to my son M. M. de Chamilly and Hoet, whose true attachment to me induced them to shut themselves up with me in this mournful residence, and who were near being the unhappy victims of what they did. I also recommend to him Cleri, with whose attention I have had every reason to be satisfied since he has been with me. As it is he who has remained with me to the last, I request M. M. of the Commune, to deliver to him my clothes my books, my watch, my purse, and the other little effects which have been deposited at the Council of the Commons.

"I also most willingly forgive those who guarded me, the ill treatment and severity which they thought it their duty to make me suffer. I have found some feeling and compassionate souls; may they enjoy the tranquility of heart, which ought to spring from their manner of thinking!

"I entreat M. M. de Malesherbes, Throchet and Desez, to receive here my thanks, and the expression of my sensibility, for all the cares and all the pains which they took for me.

"I conclude by declaring, before God, and ready to appear before him, that I reproach myself with none of the crimes which are alledged to me.

"Done, in duplicate, at the Tower of the Temple, December 25, 1792. "LOUIS."

(A true Copy) BAUDRIAS, Municipal Officer.

Further particulars of the Executive and last words of Louis 16th

LONDON, January 26

At six o'clock on Monday morning the King went to take a farewel of the Queen and Royal family. After staying with them some time, and taking a very affectionate farewell of them, the King descended from the tower of the Temple, and entered the Mayor's carriage, with his confessor and two members of the municipality, and passed slowly along the Boulevards which led from the Temple to the place of execution. All workmen were prohibited from appearing in the streets, and all persons from being seen at their windows. A strong guard cleared the procession.

Louis, on mounting the scaffold, instantly took off his flock himself, as well as his great coat, and unfastened his shirt collar. His hair had been clubbed up close like an Abbess, that no indignity might be offered him, or that it should occasion no delay by being loose. The executioner went up to tie his arms, which the King recoiled at; but it was soon done—The executioner then took up a large pair of scissars to cut off his hair. The King appeared mortified at what was doing, and said, "I have put all right"—the executioner, however, cut the hair off. He advanced with a firm step and steady countenance on the left side of the instrument of death, (the Guillotine) and said, in a firm voice, "Frenchmen, I die innocent: I forgive my enemies; I wish that my death may be useful to the people." He was then conducted to the Guillotine, and said, as he placed himself upon it, "I commit my soul to God." His head was instantly severed from his body. During this interval, which was only two minutes, the most profound silence prevailed—not a murmur, not a motion, not a breath was heard.

The murdered king was scarcely five minutes upon the scaffold, before death; for, when it was perceived that he wished to speak, the attendants led him by the arms to the block and the fatal instrument immediately fell.

The Monster Orleans is said to have made some further progress in enormity by witnessing the deed.

It is said, that some of the persons that have had access to the King offered him poison to save him from a painful appearance on the scaffold; but Louis denied that his religion would permit him to have recourse to means that he considered as impious. To his religion also must be attributed the tranquility of mind he has almost constantly preserved.

Louis XVI. was 38 years and near five months old.

The following is the Report upon the death of Louis the XVIth, made to the commons:

Jacques Roux, Priest and Preacher of the Sans Culottes, one of the Commissioners named by the Commons to assist at the execution of Louis, speaks.

"We come to give you an account of the mission with which we were charged. We went to the temple, where we announced to the tyrant, that the hour for his execution was arrived.

"He desired some minutes alone with his confessor. He wanted to give us a parcel for you; but we observed, "we were only charged to conduct him to the scaffold." He answered, "That is true," and gave the packet to one of our Colleagues. He recommended his family; and requested that Clery, his Valet de Chambre, should be that of the Queen; and then hastily said of his wife: He further requested, that his old servants at Versailles should not be forgotten. He said to Santerre, "Maxabons, let us go on," he walked through one court and got into the carriage in the second. The most perfect silence reigning during the whole procession. Nothing happened. We went up into the Offices of the Marine, to prepare the Proces-verbal. We never left sight of Capet till we arrived at the Guillotine. He arrived there at ten minutes after ten; he was three minutes getting out of the carriage; he wished to harrange the people; Santerre opposed it. His head was severed from his body. The Citizens dipped their pikes and handkerchiefs in his blood.

"After the drawing out of the Proces-verbal, we went to the Provisional Executive Council, who were busy in inquiring into the assassination of St. Fargeau."

Santerre. "You have heard an exact account of all that passed. Louis Capet wanted to speak of mercy to the people, but I would not let him."

The commissaries of the temple found in the King's desk some gold coin, to the amount of about three thousand livres. It was done up in rouleaux, & on them was written, "To Malesherbes." This grateful bequest of the deceased monarch was not immediately complied with; the money was depositied in the Secretary's Office.

M. Malesherbes is the man who announced to the King his fate, in these words: My Prince, I know you are courageous, but I cannot forbear telling you sentence has been passed."

"Well then, (said the devoted King,) so much the better: This extricates me from a thousand troubles." The King thanked him for the efforts he had made in his service.

Malesherbes fell at his feet, and said "I will never leave you, my good Prince; I would die for you."—He was torn from the royal victim by a municipal officer, who told him he had orders from the council that he should quit the temple. Malesherbes departed, and fainted before the door. He was carried home, and is much indisposed.

His Majesty had embraced him, and took a ring off his finger and gave it to him, saying, "Remember me."

The Proclamation of the provisional executive council relative to his execution, had hardly been notified to Louis, before he requested permission to confer with his family. The commissioners testifying their embarrassment at this request, proposed to him, that his family should be brought into his apartment; to which he agreed. His wife, his children; and sister accordingly came to him; and they conferred together in the room to which he was accustomed to dine. This interview lasted two hours and a half; their conversation was very earnest.——After his family had retired, Louis told the commissioners that he had been obliged to use strong language to his wife.

His family had asked whether they might not see him again in the morning. To this he made no answer. Madame Elizabeth saw him no more.——

Louis cried out in his chamber, "Oh, the murderers! the murderers. Addressing herself to the latter, Marie Antoinette said, "Learn by the misfortunes of your father not to avenge his death."

The morning of his execution Louis asked for scissars to cut his hair: they were refused him.

When they took away his knife, he exclaimed, "Do they think me base enough to destroy myself?"

The commandant general and the commissioners of the commune ascended, at half past eight o'clock in the morning, to the apartment of Louis, and signified to him the order which they had received to conduct him to the place of execution.—Louis required three minutes to speak to his confessor, which were readily granted. Immediately after, Louis prefented a packet to one of the commissioners, with an entreaty to convey it to the council general of the commune.

Jaques Roux, the citizen to whom Louis addressed himself, answered, that he could not take charge of it, because his mission was only to conduct him, to execution; but he engaged one of his colleagues, who was on duty in the temple, to do what Louis desired; with which he was satisfied.

Louis then told the commandant general that he was ready; and in going out of his department, he begged the Municipal Officers to recommend to the Commune the persons who had been in his service, and to beg that they would give his Valet de Chambre Clery, a situation under the Queen; correcting himself, he said, "under my wife." They answered Louis that an account would be given of what he required to the Commune.

NORFOLK, March 23.

The explanation of the affairs of Frankfort, has laid open the most horrid, the most infamous scene that ever shocked human nature; the most premeditated scheme of murder and assassination; and sorry am I to add, that this barbarous business did not appear reprehensible to the King of Prussia or the Duke of Brunswick. Can you hear and not revolt with indignation, that the Landgrave of Hesse ordered the Knives, with which the soldiers of the Republic were butchered, to be forged under his immediate inspection. That he sent some of his fatellites, and a band of carpenters to direct the massacre of the second. The Hessians destributed money amidst the populace, got drunk with them and then formed their infernal plan.

When the town was summoned to surrender, the soldiers were, upon the drum beating to arms, assassinated as they repaired to their quarters; some by their hosts, others from the windows in the streets, others were seized by the groups on the ramparts and thrown over the walls. The wives of the soldiers were all, without compassion for their sex, inhumanly murdered, notwithstanding our brave soldiers made a most obstinate resistance; but the assassins, to the amount of a thousand, forced the Coblentz gate, and butchered the artillery company and volunteers on duty. The battalion of St. Ogne, seeing their situation, fought in desperation. They mowed down whole companies of the Prussians, and after burning their last cartridge, they took to the bayonet.

Here the Prussians, frightened at the "Arme Blanche" called out to them to surrender—this was complied with by the soldiers reversing their fire locks and the officers lowering their swords and colours. After as awful silence, the Prussians opened their ranks and let in the disguised Hessians &c. The volunteers, with that confidence which soldiers have in their enemy, gave up their arms when on a sudden these villians drew their knives and butchered every man without exception.

Some few escaped along the Mayne under the protection of a detachment of the first battallion of Chasseurs with two pieces of cannon, and some cavalry, who advanced to cover their retreat; in this affair 120 men have been slaughtered.

Monday the 3d, to complete the horror, several French soldiers were sent from Frankfort to Metz, with their hands cut off!

I entreat you for the honor of humanity, to state these circumstances which I announce to you from the best authority; and to add, that the generals of the French army have still continued their usual generosity and humanity to the Prussians, wounded and prisoners; and have ordered this detail of horror to be published in Germany, and dispersed all over the countries we have conquered.

Tell me what instance in history furnishes so shameful an example in time of war, from one enemy to another.

PHILADELPHIA, April 13.

It is mentioned in a letter received this week from France, that "the National Convention have decreed, that the prizes made by the cruisers belonging to the republic of France shall be equally divided between the French crew and the crew of the vessel taken—If an armed vessel is captured, the admiralty shall purchase the prize, and the amount be divided as above."

Letters from Sweden intimate, that a ferment prevails thro' all the provinces of that kingdom. In Stockholm a violent affray took place on the 8th of January, between the military and the citizens, when a pistol was fired into the window of the palace of the Duke Regent. It is apprehended that something like a French revolution is designed by a number of patriotic characters in Sweden.

When the last vessels left Martinico, a report prevailed there that the National Convention had declared all the French Island in the West-Indies, free and independent.

It is highly probable (says a French paper) that the court of London took some steps to save the life of Louis the XVIth, which at present are not known publickly. In the afternoon of the 21st of Jan. a messenger from London arrived at Paris, and alighted at the house of the minister of foreign affairs. The minister was instantly seen reading, with great attention, the dispatches that had been put into his hands.—After he had done reading, he called the messenger to him and said, "My friend, you have made great haste," (he had come in 49 hours) "but you have come too late! You are undoubtedly much fatigued; Retire, and take some rest."

It appears from various French Papers that as great a reformation in education, religion and morality is contemplated by the French Patriots, as has already taken place in politics. The University of Paris is threatened, as the engine of the despotic kings of France, and the mother of abomination among them.—"Yes (say they) these pompous daughters of royalty? yet a little time and thou shall be levelled with the dust, base instrument of the monstrous dominion from which we have escaped! Yet a little time and the sharp blade of reformation shall revenge the cause of affronted Reason, by trampling from its elevation the enormous colossus which has been erected upon ignorance and prejudice. Great indeed would be our folly, if after raising the noble edifice of freedom and equality, we left succeeding generations to imbibe the principles of slavery, and teach yet to educate in the principles of Spartan austerity, pupils who would figh for the golden chains of Persepolis, and the envenomed cup of the whore of Babylon!"

APRIL 17.

There is a letter in town from Lisbon, dated the 5th of March, which contains the following account—"That France has declared war against Spain—that a French craizer has taken a Spanish vessel, loaded with hides and tallow, and having on board 100,000 dollars specie—that the British government had publickly recognized the Dauphin as King of France—that Lisbon was arming with vigour, and would have a fleet of ships of the line in a few days ready for sea."

NEW-YORK, April 17.

Arrived here, on Sunday last, in four months and a half from Calcutta, the ship America, Capt. Bright. By her we learn (says the Diary) that Tippoo Saib had so far complied with the requisitions of the treaty, as to pay two pagodas of the three which he was to pay the English. Tippoo, 2 two sons are still remaining at Calcutta.

It was said, that the success of the English, against Tippoo, was principally attributed to the bravery of some Americans (about 66 in number) who was officers in the army of Lord Cornwallis. These Americans were taken during the late war, in America, sent over to London as prisoners, and from thence sent to the East-Indies as private soldiers; where, by their good conduct they were promoted.

It was supposed in India, when the America came away, that Tippoo would certainly make another attempt on the English, the first favourable opportunity. This restless ambitious man, appears far from being satisfied with the late treaty; and if the French were to think of an attack upon the English settlements in India, Tippoo would be a powerful friend to them, and might be fatal to the English.

A number of American vessels had sailed for Ostend, laden with sugar, when the America came away.

The America's cargo consists almost entirely of Sugar.

BOSTON, April 10.

TUMULT AT St. JOHN's.

A letter from a gentleman at the eastern extremity of this State, of a late date, mentions, that great disorders prevail in the British province of Newbrunswick, on account of the War between Great Britain and France:—That party spirit has carried its rage to the highest pitch, and in a violent debate in the Assembly Room, swords and pistols were introduced, and the most forcible measures alone were capable of preventing bloodshed, and terminating the contention: That the ferment had not subsided, at the date of the last accounts; and that fatal consequences were expected.

Captain Miller, from Trinidad, who arrived here on Thursday, informs, That a few days before he arrived, he spoke a Frigate, which he supposes to be French, although the was under English colours, bound to Philadelphia. It is conjectured the has on board the new French Ambassador.

The tongue of Rumour never ran faster than it does at this time: Every moment a new tale is current; and the next brings its contradiction—Among the many, one is, that a French privateer has captured off the harbour of Charleston S. C. six outward bound English vessels, laden with American produce.

It is expected, that immediately on the arrival of the French Ambassador, a Proclamation will issue from the President, for convening the new Congress immediately.

APRIL 18.

Notwithstanding the reports to the contrary in some of the London ministerial papers, the French troops have effected their landing at Sardinia, and have captured a place of considerable strength and consequence on that Island.

The Irish embargo, has not prevented a number of vessels breaking through, and sailing for France laden with grain.

An American gentleman in France, writing to his friend here, says, "The the greater part of the powers of Europe are hostile to France, the will yet triumph over them all. England will pay dearly for her folly in this war; for be assured the resources of France are inexhaustible; one of their Generals, it is said, has entered Holland, and taken a strong place with the ice and snow up to the shoulders of his soldiers. All Europe is astonished to see with what rapidity they go on; I verily believe they will make a descent into England in the Spring, with 60 or 80,000 men.—To raise such an army is but affair of 3 or 4 weeks, for men are as plenty as assignats."

We learn by a late arrival, that a large number of privateers were fitting for sea in Nantz—that the French had a very formidable fleet in Brest waters; and that a great number of British merchantmen had been captured and carried into that port.

The Marseilles, it is said, had quitted Paris, but took an oath on leaving their brethren, to avenge the blood of the French, shed in Italy. We are going to Rome," said they, "and we will not return till we have promenaded with the head of the Holy Father upon a pike."

On Thursday last arrived in this port from London, the Ship Minerva, James Scott, Commander.

A report was circulating in London, when Capt. Scott sailed, that the French had subdued the Dutch Brabant.

Capt. Scott, in his passage from London, was fired at by a French frigate.

NORTHAMPTON, April 24.

A *New London* paper of the 11th instant, mentions the arrival there, of Captain Smith, from Guadaloupe, in 15 days, who informs, that that Island and Martinico, had been taken poliession of by the English.

A Philadelphia paper mentions that a report was in circulation, that a French cruiser had chased a British vessel into Norfolk, Virginia.

A vessel has arrived in Philadelphia which was at Gibralter on the 23d of February. The Captain says he there received information on that the Algerines had declared War against Holland, Denmark and Sweden.

By accounts just received from Georgia, it appears, that a body of Indians from Florida had crossed the line, and committed depredations and murders in that state. Two stores have been plundered by them of property to a considerable amount, and the keepers and other persons murdered. The Indians were pursued, but escaped to Florida with their plunder.

Baldwin and Storrs,

CLOCK and *WATCH-MAKERS.*

RETURN their sincere thanks to their friends and the public in general, for the very liberal encouragement they have afforded them since their commencement in business, and beg leave to inform them that they are now ready to supply them with any articles in their way at a short notice—they hope for a continuance of public favour, which they will endeavour to merit.

They have lately received a new supply of elegant gilt watch chains, seals, keys, &c.

☞ They want to purchase a quantity of old Silver, Copper and Brass, for which a generous price in cash will be given.

Northampton, April 24, 1793.

The Young Lath,

WILL Cover this season, at the stable of Captain John Hart, in Hatfield. Young Lath was fired by the famous imported full blooded Old Lath, owned on Long-Island, and is from a half blooded Mare, raised in Virginia—he is five years old and fifteen hands and one inch high, of a beautiful dark bay colour, with black mane tail and legs, completely made, trots and canters, and is a remarkable swift Horse.—Price for the season three dollars, ten shillings a leap, and four dollars to ensure a foal—Constant attendance given by EDWARD BIGELOW.

Hatfield, April 23, 1793.

Will Cover

THE ensuing season at the stable of BARNABAS HERRICK, in Worthington, *Archibald Jackson's*

Gordon Horse,

noted for getting famous Colts, and for Elegance of carriage, beauty and speed,—is allowed by competent judges to be full equal, if not superiour, to any in the State. Said Horse will cover from the 10th of MAY till the 10th of AUGUST next, (except from the 20th of May, till the 1st of June) at 12s. paid down, for the leap, 24s. by the 1st day of November next, for the festous all those that pay down for the season, shall have 6s. deducted—40s. to ensure a foal, and all that have a foal ensured, and put the Mares away before folding time, are holden to pay the ensured price.

N. B. Good pasturing for Mares will be provided on reasonable Terms.

ALSO—A likely JACK, will cover at the same stable the ensuing season, at 6s. the single leap, 10s. the season, and 20s. to warrant a foal. Four pounds will be paid for the mules at 4 months old.

April 17, 1793.

WE the subscriers being appointed Commissioners by the Hon. Judge of Probate for the County of Hampshire, to receive and examine the claims of the creditors to the estate of *Daniel Crocker*, late of Northampton, deceased, represented insolvent—hereby give notice, that we shall attend the business of our appointment, at the house of Elisha Lyman, innholder in Northampton, on the first Tuesday of September next—and at the House of Elisha Cook, innholder in Hadley, on the first Tuesday of December next, from one o'clock, to six on each of said days.

ENOS NASH,
JOSIAH DICKINSON.

Hadley April 18, 1793.

—Just published, and to be sold by the Printer hereof,

PROPHECIES of the Reverend CHRISTOPHER LOVE, and his last WORDS on the Scaffold: Who was beheaded at Tower Hill, London, the 22d day of August 1651.

LONDON, Jan. 12.

An account of an ambassador from the Pope having appeared, the following statement is said to be a fact: A person arrived lately in town, directed to Dr. Douglas, the Catholic Bishop of London, entrusted with letters from the Pope, which Dr. Douglas was desired to present to his majesty's Ministers, requesting the assistance of the country in repelling the intended invasion of Italy by the French. Dr. Douglas immediately acquainted Lord Grenville with the circumstance; his Lordship doubting whether he was justified in receiving an embassy or papers from Rome, advised with Mr. Burke upon the subject, who the next day took the opinion of an eminent Counsellor of Lincoln's Inn, who informed him, "That although it was contrary to act of Parliament to receive any bulls or instruments from Rome, yet he thought that his Lordship would incur no danger by receiving the papers in question." In consequence of the opinion, Lord Grenville informed Dr. Douglas that he could not see the ambassador but would receive his papers, which were accordingly sent. It is not known what his Majesty's Ministers have determined on the subject.

A person of veracity has furnished us with the following anecdote. One of the counsel of Louis XVI. asked him one day, whether it was true that he was requested to view the head of Madame de Lamballe, which the mob was exhibiting along the streets? Louis said it was true, and added that one of the municipal officers, who was in his room at that time, observing a great bustle in the streets, desired him to step to the window to observe a spectacle. The King was about to go to the window, when another officer stepped there before him, and returning, desired Louis not to go there. His counsel asked him whether he knew the name of the person who wished him to go to the Window? the King replied in the negative; but said he knew the name of the gentleman that desired him not to go.

BOSTON April 10.

TRIBUTE OF RESPECT

The melancholy fate of the first *Princely Hand* which was stretched forth to relieve *America*, in the hour of her distress, being now ascertained, we bear that the committee who superintended the *Ore Proceffus*, have requested that the HEAD and HORNS of that victim which are now placed on the flag-staff at Liberty-Square, should be put in mourning this morning, with colours half staff high; and that at 5 o'clock in the afternoon, the flag staff be cut down, dropped in the dock, and with the head and horns be there buried—as an evidence of that affection of the Patriotic Paine, in the French National Convention—"*That the free Americans consider themselves indebted to LOUIS for their Liberty—and that the news of his execution has given them great pain.*

An Act to suspend in certain cases, the operation of an Act, passed on the the thirteenth day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred & eighty-seven, entitled, "An Act for the limitation of personal Actions, and for avoiding suits at Law."

WHEREAS the operation of said Act may defeat many Creditors of their just demands, unless a longer time is allowed for commencing and suing Actions mentioned in said Act.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Court assembled, and by the authority of the same, That the said Act passed on the said thirteenth day of Feb. shall be so far suspended, that all actions of account, & all actions of debt, & upon the case for, or upon any promise, lending or contract which by the said Act, or any Act, suspending the operation of said Act, are limited so as they cannot be commenced and sued after the first day of June next, shall and may be commenced and sued at any time on or before the first day of December next, and not afterwards; any law to the contrary notwithstanding.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the Secretary shall cause this Act to be printed six weeks successively in all the Newspapers in this Commonwealth.

[This Act passed, March 27, 1793.]

A true Copy—Attest.

JOHN AVERY, jun. Secretary.

THE Subscriber hereby informs his associates, that he has been into the Province of Canada, and prefered his petition for lands to his Excellency the Governor of that Province,—that there is no lands granted to any but those who become settlers—and each person who becomes a settler, will be intitled to two hundred acres of land, which is recommended by good judges to be equal to any in America. He would likewise inform them, that he purposes to return into that Province in the month of August next, and shall be happy in the company of any who will go on and take up their lands, and become subjects of Great-Britain.

SETH RUSSELL.

Northampton, April 17. 1793.

TAKEN up the 10th part of last winter, a black HEIFER, two years old, marked with a crop in the upper side the off ear, and a half penny the under side of the same. The owner is desired to prove property, pay charges and take her away.

SAMUEL BURT, jun.

Southampton, April 17, 1793.

WANTED to hire, a MAN who understands the Manufacturing of Pot-Ashes, for Two or Three Months, to whom CASH and good wages will be given.—Inquire of Mr. SETH DWIGHT, *Williamsburgh*, or of the subscriber,

DANIEL BUTLER.

Northampton, April 10, 1793.

☞ ONE Hundred good Corn-BAGGS, are wanted by

B. PRESCOTT.

Northampton, March 26, 1793.

WILLIAM & SIMEON BUTLER,

INFORM the public, that they have commenced the business of BOOK-BINDING, (in partnership) at the Shop under the Printing-Office, Northampton, where they purpose to carry it on in all its various branches.—Blank-Books of every description, made in the best manner, may be had on the shortest notice, and Old Books re-bound on reasonable terms.

THEY HAVE FOR SALE,

Blair's, Price's, Enfield's and Fordyce's Sermons, American Preacher, Chancey on Salvation, do. Benevolence of the Deity, Edwards against Chaucey, do. on the Will, do. on the Affections, Sherlock on Death; a view of Religion, by Hannah Adams, Rowe's Letters, Boston's Fourfold State, Religious Courtship, Eliot's Medical Pocket-Book, Hamilton's Midwifery with Smellie's Plates, Goldsmith's History of England, 3 vol. Littleton's History of England, 2 vol. Moore's Travels through France, Switzerland and Germany; Vindication of the Rights of Women, with strictures on political and moral subjects; Moore's Zeluco, Beauties of History, Gibbon's Surveying, Thompson's Seasons, Young Gentleman's and Ladies Monitor, the Foresters, an American Tale; Letters to a young Lady by the Rev. John Bennet, on a variety of useful and entertaining subjects; Life of Baron Trenck, the Talk, by Cowper, Aphorism on Man, by the Rev. John Casper Lavater; Took's Pantheon; or History of the Heathen Gods and Goddesses; Scott's Lessons in Reading, Dana's Lessons in Reading and Speaking, Brydon's Tour thro' Sicily and Malta, Life of Gustavus Vasa, an African Chief; Sterne's Sentimental Journey through France, Caphone's Letters on the improvement of the mind, Death of Cain and Abel, Poems of Ossian, Pomfret's Poems, Cowper's Poems, Erskine's Gospel Sonnets, Enfield's Speaker, Emma Corbett, Power of Sympathy, American Jester, Life of Joseph, Doddridge's rise and progress of Religion, Allen's alarm to the unconverted, American Songster, Description of 300 Animals, Chesterfield's Principles of Politeness, Life of Col. Gardner, Devil on two sticks, Pike's Arithmatic, Morse's Geography, Perry's Dictionary, Town-Officer, Friend to Youth, Children's Friend, Worcester Collection of Musick, Latin Accidence, Clark's Cordenii, do. Introduction, Watts' Psalms and Hymns, Webster's Institute, &c. &c.

CASH, and most kinds of Country produce will be received in payment for the above BOOKS—Wanted, a quantity of tanned SHEEP SKINS.

The Wild Dear,

WILL cover this season at the stable of the subscriber, at 6s. the single leap, 12s. the season, and 18s. to ensure a foal. The Wild Dear, is half-English, seven years old this grass, 15 hands high, well made, and a good Bay—he covered last season about 100 Mares. All those in debted for the use of said Horse last season, & do not bring their mares this season, are desired to make payment. Most kinds of country produce will be taken in payment.

EDMOND LAZELL.

Cummington, April 12, 1793.

ALL Persons having unsettled accounts with Dr. Giles Crouch Kellogg, of Hadley, are hereby notified, that he has lodged his Books with me the subscriber, with directions to insist on an immediate settlement of every account. It is expected those who are indebted to him will not neglect the opportunity now offered of settling without expence. Any unable to make prompt payment will be waited on a reasonable time upon giving obligations for the sums that shall appear due. Such as take no notice of this call, will be sued without delay.

JONATHAN EDWARDS PORTER.

Hadley, April 13, 1793.

Garden Seeds.

GARDEN SEEDS of all kinds for sale by the Widow ESTHER WRIGHT, a few rods north of the burying ground Northampton.

April 17, 1793.

WANTED—*Immediately*,

AS an Apprentice to the *Black Smith's* business, a smart active BOY, 15 or 16 years of age. Enquire of DAVID CHAPMAN.

N. B. Said Chapman carries on the Black Smith's business in all its various Branches—any gentlemen willing to favor him with their custom, may depend upon having their work done in the neatest manner, and on the shortest notice.

Southampton, April 5, 1793

CASH

AND THE HIGHEST PRICE, GIVEN FOR

SALTS of LYE, by

WRIGHT & STODDARD.

Northampton, January 2, 1793.

IN the Stable of the subscriber, both the *BRIGHT BAY* horse and a good Covering JACK, of a good size, which he expects will be in good order for covering the ensuing season. Good attendance will be given, and pasturing for Mares. Those gentlemen who wish to promote their interest by raising likely colts, would do well to use their breeding Mares, (if they use them any) more carefully than is common at all times, not only when they are heavy with foal; but especially a few weeks before and after taking the Horse. The subscriber informs that he has mostly ed but a small part of the hire of his horse for the last season—he trusts his good customers will settle their accounts within the year. Almost all kinds of country produce will be receiv'd for the hire of said horse the ensuing season, if paid in January next.

JONATHAN WARE.

Norwich, April 5, 1793.

TO BE SOLD OR LET THE Season, a smart likely COVERING HORSE, on reasonable terms, from an excellent English breed, fired by the Old LARK. Enquire of

ASAHEL POMEROY.

Northampton, April 10, 1793.

NOTICE is hereby given to the non-resident proprietors of land, lying in the town of *Westhampton*, in the County of Hampshire, who have not paid their taxes to the subscriber for the year 1790, that unless they are paid on or before the 18th of *June* next, I shall attend to the direction the law has prescribed to collect them.

AZARIAH LYMAN, *Collector.*

Westhampton, March 28, 1793.

LIST of LETTERS remaining in the POST-OFFICE NORTHAMPTON.

LUCIUS Allis, *Conway*; Jonathan Badington, *Leyden*: John Mandaville, *South Hadley*; Rev. Jesse Townsend, *Sheldburn*; Ezekiel White, *Goshen*; Oliver Post, *Westhampton*; Apollos King, & Co. *Chesterfield*, 2.

☞ *The MAIL is closed on Monday evening at 7 o'clock going up, and on Wednesday going down.*

JOHN BRECK, *Post-Master.*

NORTHAMPTON, APRIL 10, 1793.

ALL Persons indebted to the estate of Deacon OBADIAH DICKINSON, late of Hatfield, deceased, are desired to take notice, that unless their notes and accounts, are settled before the second day of May next, they will be put into immediate suit, without further notice. Constant attendance will be given for adjusting and settling accounts and notes, from the 23d of April to the 2d of May, by

ELIJAH DICKINSON,
ELIHU DICKINSON,
OBADIAH DICKINSON, } Executors to said Estate.

N. B. All Persons indebted to *Elijah Dickinson*, are desired to call and settle their notes and accounts at the same time and place.

Hatfield, April 3, 1793.

WE the subscribers being appointed Commissioners of insolvency on the estate of Ensign *Benjamin Smith*, late of Whately, in the County of Hampshire, deceased, by the Hon. Elezar Porter, Esq. judge of Probate for said county. We hereby give NOTICE, that we shall attend the business of our appointment at the dwelling house of Ens. Scott, in Whately, on the 1st and the last Mondays of June next, from one to 6 o'clock, P. M. on each of said days.—Six months being allowed from the 5th day of March, instant, to the Creditors to bring in and support their claims.

THOS. SANDERSON,
JOSIAH ALLIS. } *Com'rs.*

Whately, March 20th, 1793.

WE the subscribers being appointed Commissioners by the Hon. Court of Probate, &c. to receive and examine the claims of the Creditors to the estate of Mr. DANIEL STREETER, late of Plainfield, deceased: (*Not represented insolvent*) do hereby give Notice, that we shall attend said business at the dwelling house of Mr. SAMUEL STREETER, in Plainfield, on the third Monday in May, August and December next, at two o'clock, P. M. All accounts must be properly attested to, and none will be allowed after said term.

CALEB WHITE,
EDMOND LAZELL,
JAMES RICHARDS. } *Com'rs.*

All persons indebted to said Estate are requested to call on the subscriber and settle the same. JOSEPH BEAL, *Adm'r.*

Plainfield, March 20, 1793.

WE the subscribers being appointed Commissioners of insolvency on the estate of *Benjamin Scott*, late of Whately, in the County of Hampshire, deceased, by the Hon. ELEAZER PORTER, Esq. judge of Probate for said County: WE hereby give notice, that we shall attend the business of our appointment at the Dwelling House of Benjamin Scott, in Whately, on the 1st and last Monday s of June next, from one to 6 o'clock, P. M. on each of said days:—Six Months being allowed by the Judge to the Creditors from the 25th day of February last, to bring in and support their claims.

THOMAS SANDERSON,
ELIJAH SMITH, } *Com'rs.*

Whately, March 28, 1793.

RAGS.

CASH GIVEN FOR CLEAN COTTON AND LINEN RAGS, AT THE OFFICE.

Hampshire Gazette.

NORTHAMPTON, (*Massachusetts*) PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY WILLIAM BUTLER.

Vol. VII.] WEDNESDAY, MAY 1, 1793. [NUMB. 348.

LONDON, *February 5.*

House of Commons,

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 1.

SPEECH of Mr. *FOX*.

MR. FOX rose, and said, he had listened with all the attention of which he was master, to every word which had fallen from the right Hon. Gentleman (*Mr. Pitt*,) and he was ready to confess, that the conclusion of that right hon. gentleman's speech gave him some satisfaction, because it held out some hope that means might be yet taken to avert the miseries of war, which he deprecated as one of the greatest miseries which could befal the nation.

This was all that he wished for and hitherto he had constantly expressed himself to this effect. He hoped the House would pardon him if he went into somewhat greater length then he had hitherto done on the subject, because he wished for an opportunity to express his sentiments at large, on a subject which had very much occupied his attention; he should therefore deliver himself without reserve, his duty not only to his constituents, but to the public at large, dictated to him this line of conduct, however he might be misrepresented. Reports and misrepresentations were now so prevalent, that every art which industry could employ was engaged to impose on credulity. Under all these circumstances he should not shrink from what he felt to be his duty, and what he conceived he owed to his own character as a man—and a member of Parliament.

The Right Hon. gentleman (Mr. Pitt) who had opened the question had availed himself of his usual acuteness in the beginning; but he thought his subsequent arguments did not gratify the expectations which he had raised. He was ready to adopt every sentiment which that Right Hon. Gentleman had expressed with respect to the fate of the late unhappy King of France, but he could not help observing at the very time the Right Hon. Gentleman expressed a wish that our reason should be influenced by our feelings, his first appeal was to the feelings. He did not wish to be understood that he meant any reprehension on that account; for indeed he did not see how it was possible to keep them asunder even for a moment. He wished, but he was very much afraid the wish was vain, that they could be laid aside for a short time. The fate of that unhappy Monarch was to be lamented—his imprisonment, trial, & the fatal catastrophe which followed, were so many violations of justice and humanity.—Having clothed him with the robe of inviolability from head to foot, they stabbed him through that robe. He had not said in that House, but it was probable he had said in private company, that there might not be instances in which the trial and punishment of Kings were not just. But he never said in public or in private, nor never should subscribe to the opinions, that any man should be tried by an *ex post facto* law; because he would maintain, and had ever held it a leading principle in criminal justice, that it should never be accommodated to convenience. The French had declared, that the utmost punishment should extend only to deposal and dethronement. The French nation had therefore not only violated all principles of Justice and humanity, but magnanimity; for he would not go so far as not to say, that the Republic was not capable of magnanimity; but alas, they had shewn none.

It was not his intention, much less his wish, to attempt to palliate the miseries in France; but at the same time he did not expect that the House would imagine that he thought less hardly of the Duke of Brunswick's Manifesto. That Manifesto, as his Hon. Friend (Mr. Whitebread) observed, was written in blood; and he had not the least doubt but it would have been executed to the very letter, if the arms of the combined armies had been crowned with success. In support of this assertion, he had the satisfaction to find, that not withstanding that House had reprobated the sanguinary conduct of the French as often as it was mentioned, only one could be found (Mr. Burke) to say one single word in favor of the Duke of Brunswick's Manifesto, no, nor even to hint the most distant approbation. It might be said with regard to the combined armies, that the French were the first aggressors; but he would undertake to prove, that this assertion could not be supported by one single fact. Surely Gentlemen did not forget the Convention at Pilnitz in which the Emperor and the King of Prussia agreed to attack France as soon as they found their power sufficient. What could the Government of France think of their conduct? If it should be said, the House of Austria had some pretensions for the invasion, surely it could not be said so of the King of Prussia; it must be plain that he was the aggressor, because he sent no requisition to the court of London, which he certainly would have done in case he had been attacked, as we were bound to defend him by treaty under such a circumstance.

It had been stated as a matter of high aggravation, that Dumourier had levied fines in Brabant. He should not defend his conduct in that respect, because it was very different from his profession; but what was the conduct of the Duke of Brunswick? He figured another course, equally, and if possible more reprehensible; for when he entered France, he drew hills on the unhappy King of France, which he obliged the conquered to accept; conscious at the time he drew those bills that if he had restored the old Monarchy of France, it would be at the option of the Monarch to pay; implicating him at the time in the nefarious conduct he was pursuing; and what was still more infamous, at the very time he was retreating, he covered his depredations with receipts in the name of the unhappy Monarch, which was an act of swindling that would be punished with the utmost severity in this country.

His Majesty's Minister talked of the ambition and aggrandizement of France, but he should be glad to know why this cry was not raised when two of the most formidable Powers in Europe entered France—Had this country nothing to dread from the extension of despotism.

He did not wish that it should be conceived that he approved of the conduct of Dumourier in Brabant.—That country, as the Noble Lord (Beauchamp) had observed, that country had its pasts convents—it was once free and ought to be free—the joyous Entree was its Magna Charta. Dumourier entered Brussels under the pretext of a deliverer; but instead of that, he treated them as a conqueror. Mr. Fox made several observations on the conduct of Dumourier in this respect, which he reprobated in very strong language.

The Hon. Member wished to know what Ministers had done to avert the miseries of war. If insulted, did they demand satisfaction? They talked of security, but did they point out the security they required? Were the French to guess at the security they required, or to go on making concession after concession, till their pride and interest took the alarm? Did his Majesty's Ministers condescend to point out the specific objects of the war? or otherwise, if they did not, on what terms could a peace be concluded? Because experience had taught us, that in all wars it was necessary to point out the object, that if attained by negociation, war might be averted; and if not when attained, a peace might be concluded; and above all, that the public might know out of whose pocket the money was to come, if the object was worthy a war; and if it was, what might be the probable expence of obtaining it.

He thought that negociation ought to precede every thing else. He would not attempt, nor did he desire to palliate the cruelties of the French; but we certainly did not think it sullied our national character to negociate with nations whose cruelties were proverbial, such as Portugal and Spain, where the Inquisition and Auto da Fee chilled the very blood within the veins of humanity.

Before he touched particularly on the articles which were held out as the ostensible grounds of war with France, he should venture an opinion, which was, that if was not the opening of the Scheldt, the Decree of the National Convention of the 19th of November last, nor yet the fate of Europe, was the real cause; but an intention to interfere in the internal Government of France, for the purpose of restoring the old Monarchy, which had given such uneasiness to this country, and to all Europe, as long as it existed. In this respect, indeed, the Duke of Brunswick had acted in an open manner—he did not attempt to disguise his pretentions. He wished the Right Hon. Gentleman (Mr. Pitt) would so far follow his example and then the people of this country would know what it was they were to maintain as expensive war for.

The first grounds were Holland—were we certain the Dutch were disposed for war? What proof had they given of it? The Right Hon. Gentleman had candidly acknowledged they had made no requisition on that head, and surely they must judge of their own affairs with greater propriety then we. In their Proclamation for a solemn fast they acknowledged that their observation of a strict neutrality had, till that period, preserved to them the blessings of peace. They did not seem to treat the opening of the Scheldt as an object that should involve them in a war. It was true, we ought to maintain the faith of Treaties, and he was not averse to an armament in case of a requisition from allies; but he deprecated every measure that might plunge us into a war, the result of which could not be foreseen.

It might be said, that Dumourier was at the gates of Holland; if so, our interference must be too late.

The second ground was, the safety of Europe. Here the Hon. Member advanced several arguments in order to shew, that if his Majesty's Ministers really had this object in view, they ought to have taken up the matter much earlier.

The third ground was, the decree of the National Convention on the 19th of November last, which, in his opinion, could not affect this country. He was ready to acknowledge the decree and the subject of explanation were inconsistent; but what was he to adduce from thence? Why, that the French nation did not wish to go to war with this country. Mr. Fox took this in different points of view as a corroboration of the assertion.

He paid very little attention to what M. Kersaint said with respect to a descent on this country. He entertained no apprehensions on that head. The people of this country loved the present form of Government—they admired the Constitution from reason, habit, and prejudice; but he was certain that it was not the way to continue that love by the increase of taxes. Such conduct would tend to propagate the very principles which they wished to annihilate.

The human mind seemed to be delighted with war. At first it was carried on for victory, then extent of territory: then for religion; commerce, &c. &c. gave birth to it: but experience had fatally evinced, that all commercial wars defeated their object.

The beaten track was tried, and as no new ground presented itself, the old article of religion was taken up; war must be waged with opinions, the most sacred right could be carried on. An eccentric man in the National Assembly had professed opinions, in favour of Atheism. That a whole nation should be branded with the opinion of one man, was rather uncharitable. Surely those who could believe that a whole nation were Atheists, should not be condemned for want of belief. But if this was the object, surely the tenets of Christianity did not prescribe the means about to be employed. Persecution was by no means the engine which that mild system ordered to be employed; that medium was left to Mahometanism. Christianity employed other weapons—forbearance, charity and pious conversation. But if the French were all Atheists, was there any danger that so absurd a system would find any disciples in this country? He was persuaded it would not. This nation was sensible of the consolations which flowed from religion; a consolation which lightened our burthen in this life, and smoothed our pillow to the grave. Were we to contest with them for victory? That would be Quixotism indeed—Not yet for extent of territory. He believed any territory in France would not be eligible. But he would maintain his former opinions—it could only be for the purpose of restoring the old Monarchy of France; for he observed, that as often as this question was agitated, though this was not made one of the grounds, yet the wild excesses and atrocities of the present government never fail to make the chief ingredient of every argument.

The Hon member took a view of the affairs of Ireland, and the conduct readered them so contemptible, that he thought Mr. Wyndham could not render the Right Hon. Gentleman (Mr. Pitt) a greater piece of service than to assist him in the administration of the public affairs of that Kingdom. The Hon. member took a view of the conduct of his majesty's ministers with respect to the Irish, by contrasting their conduct last year and the present, for the purpose of pointing out their inconsistency. He hoped they would act diametrically opposite in that Island to what they did in this, and that concession and renovation would be the system which could not fail to make that part of his majesty's dominions happy, by restoring that national liberty to the majority of the inhabitants, of which they had been deprived so long.

The Hon. member lightly touched on the state of this country, and hoped Mr. Pitt would candidly declare the object of the war, as it was surely fit that the public who was to bear the burthen should know it.

March had been said of the French principles.—He did not so much reprobate the principles as the abuse of them. He would infer that sovereignty was founded in the people, and that the people could cashier their Governors when they could produce sufficient reasons that they had violated the end for which they were instituted. Was not James the second cashiered? Did not William the Third owe his crown to the Convention of the People? and had not the dynasty of the House of Brunswick succeeded to that election? As to the word *equality*, did it mean any more than an equality of right to unequal things? The man that had a shilling had as much right to it as the man that had an hundred pounds, and the cottager to his hut as the nobleman to his palace. He wished to be clearly understood, for he well knew that attempts would be made to misrepresent him. It had been insinuated, that he held correspondence with the French, and he challenged any man to bring forward any such charge, or to prove that he was not a good citizen.

Mr. Wyndham considered the point upon which Gentleman laid the greatest stress of argument, namely, that the Dutch had made no formal requisition for the interference of Great Britain to protect them in the exclusive navigation of the Scheldt, to strengthen the cause which they wished to weaken, and held it to be a very strong proof of the impressions made upon them by the danger of their situation. It was their fear on this account that prevented them from applying for their performance of the *casus fœderis*, and those argued very unfairly, who attempted to confine their silence into a surrender.

That France was not desirous at present of engaging in a war with England he was ready to allow; and for the best of reasons, because they were already pursuing objects of aggrandizement which sufficiently occupied them for the present. When they should have accomplished the designs they were about, Eng-

land would have the consolation which Polyphemus intended for Ulysses; that he should be the last to be devoured. He had as strong a sense of the calamities of war, and was desirous of averting them as much as any one; but the reason he recommended war was, because he thought it the better alternative, as there was more safety in peace. Against the propagation of the destructive doctrines of the French, and their aggrandisement by conquest, Englishmen must fight *pro aris et focis*. Had Louis the XVIth, subdued this Island, it would have no calamity at all compared with that of a subjection to the government now falsely called a Republic. The sway of the despot, however it may destroy our independence and abridge our liberties, would still leave us in possession of many of the enjoyments of social life. We should retain our religion, our orders, and property; but the yoke of the Republicans would be the utter extirpation of these and every other source of human felicity. He differed much with Mr. Fox in his idea of the first principles of the Rights of Men. "That all men were equal in their rights," There was no word about which so much had been spoken or written as the word "Equality." Various have been the definitions attempted of it, but hitherto in vain." Even the pamphlet and other controversial Writers, after filling a few introductory and explanatory pages in endeavouring to define it, always found that something else was better than a definition, and were forced to add some other word, such as "in their Rights," which made it more unintelligible.—For his part, he freely confessed that he was unable to comprehend the principles as laid down in the French Declaration. He also denied Mr. Fox's proposition relative to the sovereignty of the people; and was willing to contend, whenever a proper opportunity presented itself, that the majority of the people did not possess the right of altering or new modelling the established form of their government, according to the caprices and fluctuations of their opinions. He was convinced that endeavours had been used with unparalleled diligence to disseminate these principles in England, and thought a state of preparation, and indeed the hazard of a war, necessary in order to put a stop to them. He was aware that a war was of dangerous issue; but still that we may now obtain, and which gave us at least a prospect of putting France into such a situation as would render her doctrines less formidable, by reducing the power of her arms. If these doctrines were further removed from us, and that they lay several degrees to the East or West, it might be a reason for our remaining longer inactive, though such inactivity would be a criminal desertion of the general cause of humanity; but here the danger was near and pressing, and must be met with prompt and vigorous measures. Much had been said of the confederacy and *Crusade* of Kings, and it was for some time past quite the fashion to abuse it, but he was ready to confess that he had much approved of this confederacy, and that he was extremely sorry it did not prove more successful. He concluded with renewing his recommendation to check the progress of the French while we had it in our power.

Lord William Russell deprecated the horrible events which had lately happened in France. At the same time he saw no substantial reason for this country engaging in a war; he concurred in every thing advanced by his friend, Hon. Mr. Fox, to whose conduct he paid many compliments; after which he concluded a short speech by declaring his negatives to the motion before the House.

(The question was now loudly called for, which being put was carried without a division.)

PAINE'S reasons for preserving the life of LOUIS CAPET—as delivered to the National Convention.

[From a pamphlet lately published in London.]

"*Citizen President,*

MY hatred and abhorrence of monarchy are sufficiently known; they originate in principles of reason and conviction, nor, except with life, can they ever be extirpated: but my compassion for the unfortunate, whether friend or enemy, is equally lively and sincere.

I voted that Louis should be tried, because it was necessary to afford proofs to the world of the perfidy, corruption, and abomination of the monarchial system. The infinity of evidence that has been produced, exposes them in the most glaring and hideous colours. Thence it results, that monarchy, whatever form it may assume, arbitrary or otherwise, becomes necessarily a centre, round which are united every species of corruption, and that the *kingly trade* is no less destructive of all morality in the human breast, than the trade of an executioner is destructive of its sensibility.

I remember, during my residence in another country, that I was exceedingly struck with a sentence of M. Anthenine, at the Jacobines, which corresponds exactly with my own idea, "Make me a king to-day," said he, "and I shall be a robber to-morrow."

Nevertheless, I am inclined to believe, that if Louis Caper, had been born in an obscure condition, had he lived within the circle of an amiable and respectable neighborhood, at liberty to practice the duties of domestic life, had he been thus situated—I cannot believe that he would have thrown himself destitute of social virtues; we are in a moment of fermentation like this, naturally little indulgent to its vices, or rather to those of monarchial governments, we regard them with additional horror and indignation; not that they are more heinous than those of his predecessors, but because our eyes are now open, and the veil of delusion at length withdrew, yet the lamentable degraded state to which he is actually reduced, is surely far less imputable to him, than to the constituent assembly, which, of its own authority, without consent or advice of the people, restored him to the throne.

I was in Paris at the time of the flight or abdication of Louis XVI. and when he was taken and brought back. The proposal of restoring to him the supreme power struck me with amazement; and although at that time, I was not a French citizen, yet as a citizen of the world, I employed all the efforts that depended on me to prevent it.

A small society, composed of only five persons, two of whom are now members of the convention, took, at that time, the name of the republican club, *(Societe Republicaine.)* This society opposed the restoration of Louis, not so much on account of his own personal offences, as in order to overthrow the monarchy, and to erect on its ruins the republican system, and an equal representation.

With this design, I traced out in the English language certain propositions, which were translated with some trifling alterations, and signed by Achilles Duchatlet, actually lieutenant general in the French republic, and at that time one of the five members which composed our little party; the law requiring a signature of a citizen at bottom of each printed paper.

The paper was indignantly torn by Maloucet, and bro't forth in this very room as an article of accusation against the person who had signed it, the author, and their adherents, but such is the revolution of events, that this paper is now revived, and brought forth for a very opposite purpose: To remind the nation of the errors of that unfortunate day, that fatal error of having not then banished Louis XVI. from its bosom, and to plead this day in favour of his exile, preferably to his death.

The paper in question was conceived in the following terms:

"*Brethren and Fellow-Citizens,*

The serene tranquility, the mutual confidence which prevailed amongst us, during the time of the late king's escape, the indifference with which we beheld him return, are unequivocal proofs that the absence of a king is more desirable than his presence & that he is only a political superfluity, but a grievous burthen pressing hard on the whole nation.

Let us not be imposed upon by sophisms; all that concerns this man, is reduced to 4 points.

He has abdicated the throne in having fled from his post. Abdication and desertion are not characterized by the length of absence; but by the single act of flight. In the present instance, the act is every thing, and the time nothing.

The nation can never give back its confidence to a man who false to his trust, obtains a fraudulent passport, conceals a King of France under the disguise of a valet, directs his course towards a frontier covered with traitors and deserters, and evidently meditates a return into our country, with a force capable of imposing his own despotic laws.

Whether ought his flight to be considered as his own act, or the act of those who fled with him. Was it a spontaneous resolution of his own, or was it inspired into him by others? The alternative is immaterial: Whether fool or hypocrite, idiot or traitor, he has proved himself equally unworthy of the vast important functions that had been delegated to him.

In every sense that the question can be considered, the reciprocal obligation which subsisted between us is dissolved. He holds no longer authority. We owe him no more than an indifferent person; we can regard him only as Louis Capet.

The history of France presents little else than a long series of publick calamity, which takes it source from the vices of her kings; we have been the wretched victims that have never ceased to suffer either for them or by them.—The catalogue of their oppressions was complete, but to complete the sum of their crimes, treason was wanting. Now, the only vacancy is filled up, the dreadful list is full: The system is exhausted: There are no remaining errors for them to commit, their reign is consequently at an end.

What kind of office must that be in a government which requires neither experience or ability to execute? that may be abandoned to the desparate chance of birth, that may be filled by an idiot, a madman, a tyrant, with equal effect, as by the good, the virtuous & the wise. An office of this nature is a mere nonentity; it is a place of shew, not of use.—Let France then receive at the age of reason, no longer be deluded by the sound of words, and let her deliberately examine, if a king however insignificant and contemptible in himself, may not at the same time be extremely dangerous.

The thirty millions which it costs to support a king in the eclat of stupid brutal luxury, presents us with an easy method of reducing taxes, which reduction would at once release the people and stop the progress of political corruption. The grandeur of nations consists not, as kings pretend, in the splendor of thrones, but in a conspicuous sense of their own dignity, and in a just disdain of those barbarous follies and crimes, which under the sanction of royalty, have hitherto desolated Europe.

As to the personal safety of Mr. Louis Caper, it is so much the more confirmed, as France will not stop to degrade herself by a spirit of revenge against a wretch who has dishonoured himself. In defending a just and glorious cause it is not impossible to degrade it, and the universal tranquility which prevails, is an undeniable proof, that a free people know how to respect themselves."

Having thus explained the principles and the exertions of the republicans at that fatal period when Louis was reinstated in full possession of the executive power, which by his flight had been suspended, I return to the subject, and to the deplorable situation in which the man is now actually involved.

What was neglected at the time of which I have been speaking, has been since brought about by the force of necessity, the wilful treacherous defects in the former constitution have been brought to light, the continual alarm of treason and conspiracy roused the nation and produced eventually a second revolution. The people have beat down royalty, never, never, to rise again; they have brought Louis Capet to the bar, and demonstrated in the face of the whole world, the intrigues, the cabals, the falsehood, corruption, and rooted depravity, the inevitable effects of monarchial governments. There remains only one question to be considered, what is to be done with this man?

For myself, I seriously conceive, that when I reflect on the unaccountable folly that refused the executive power to his hands, all coveted as he was with perjury and treason, I am far more ready to condemn the constituent assembly, than the unfortunate prisoner Louis Capet.

But abstracted from every other consideration, there is one circumstance in his life which ought to cover, or at least to palliate a great number of his transgressions, and this very circumstance affords the French nation a blessed occasion of extricating itself from the yoke of kings, without distilling itself in the imperition of their blood.

It is to France alone, I know the United States of America owe that support which enabled them to throw off the unjust and tyrannical yoke of Britain. The ardor and zeal which the displayed to provide both men and money, were the natural consequence of a thirst for liberty. But as the nation at that time, refrained by the shackles of her own government, could only act by means of a monarchial organ—this organ whatever in other respects the object might be—certainly performed a good, a great action.—Let the United States be the safeguard and asylum of Louis Capet. There, hereafter, far removed from the miseries and crimes of royalty, he may learn, from the constant aspect of public prosperity, that the true system of government consists not in kings, but in fair, equal and honourable representation.

In relating this circumstance, and in submitting this proposition, I consider myself as a citizen of both countries. I submit it as a citizen of America, who feels the debt of gratitude which he owes to every Frenchman. I submit it also as a man, who, although the enemy of kings, cannot forget that they are subject to human frailties.

I support my proposition as a citizen of the French republic, because it appears to me the best, the most politic measure, that can be adopted.

As far as my experience in public life extends, I have ever observed, that the great mass of the people are invariably just, both in their intentions and in their object; but the true method of accomplishing that effect, does not always shew itself in the first instance.

For example, the English nation had groaned under the despotism of the Stearts. Hence Charles the first lost his life; yet Charles the second was restored to all the plenitude of power, which his father had lost.

Forty years had not expired, when the same family throve to re-establish their ancient oppressions; so thenation then banished from its territories the whole race. The remedy was effectual. The Stuart family sunk into obscurity, confounded itself with the multitude, and is at length extinct.

The French nation, more enlightened than England was at that time, has carried her measures of government to a greater length. France is not satisfied with exposing the guilt of the monarch, she has penetrated into the vices and horrors of the monarchy. She has shewn them clear as daylight, and forever crushed that infernal system; and he, whoever he may be, that should ever dare reclaim those rights, he would be regarded not as a pretender but punished as a traitor.

Two brothers of Louis Capet have banished themselves from the country; but they are obliged to comply with the spirit and etiquette of the courts where they reside. They can advance no pretensions on their own account, so long as Louis shall live.

The history of monarchy, in France, was a system pregnant with crimes and murders, cancelling all natural ties, even those by which brothers are united. We know how often they have assassinated each other to pave the way to power. As those hopes which the emigrants had reposed in Louis XVI. are fled; the last which remains rests upon his death, and their situation inclines them to desire this catastrophe, that they may once again rally round a more active chief, and try one further effort under the fortune of the ci-devant Monsieur and d'Artois.

That such an enterprize would precipitate them into a new abyss of calamity and disgrace, it is not difficult to foresee; but yet it might be attended with mutual loss, and it is our duty as legislators, not to spill a drop of blood, when our purpose may be effectually accomplished without it.

It has already been proposed to abolish the punishment of death; and it is with infinite satisfaction that I recollect the humane and excellent oration pronounced by Robespierre, on that subject, in the Constituent Assembly. This cause must find its advocates in every corner, where enlightened politicians, and lovers of humanity exist; and it ought, above all, to find them in this assembly.

Monarchial governments have trained the human race, and innured it to the sanguinary arts and refinements of punishment, which has so long shocked the sight, and tormented the patience of the people, that now, in their turn, they practise in revenge on their oppressors. But it becomes us to be strictly on our guard against the abominationand perversity of monarchial examples: as France has been the first of European nations to abolish royalty, let her also be the first to abolish the punishment of death, and to find out a milder and more effectual substitute.

In the particular case under their consideration, I submit the following propositions:—1. That the National Convention shall pronounce sentence of banishment on Louis and his family. 2. That Louis Capet ment on Louis and his family. 2. That Louis Capet shall be detained in prison till the end of the war; and at that epoch for the sentence of banishment to be executed.

For the HAMPSHIRE GAZETTE.

TO THE INHABITANTS OF THE several TOWNSHIP. THE COUNTY OF HAMPSHIRE.

THERE have been frequent attempts in the course of the last ten years, to divide the County of Hampshire. In the last Sessions of the General Court, the petitioners for that purpose, after a full hearing before a joint Committee, had leave to withdraw their petition; but as I am informed, introduced another, praying a court might be established in the Northern part of the county. In opposition to both these petitions, a proposition has been made, that all the courts should be established in the centre of the County.

To obtain the best information on this important subject, the legislature have appointed a committee of respectable gentlemen, from the county of Berkshire, to take a view of this County. How extensive their commission is, I am not certainly informed, but am told they are to report at the next Session of the General Court, when in their opinion will be most for the interest, peace and happiness of the County. This is a question of great magnitude, and it is not singular that there should be a variety of different sentiments on the subject.—The sooner a dispute of this sort is completely settled, the better. Permit me therefore to suggest to you the propriety and necessity of a full representation of the several towns in the County at the next session of the General Court. Most probably this dispute will come to a final issue in the course of this year; if so, certainly every town will wish to be in a situation to give their voice in the determination of so interesting a question. I hope therefore, no town in the County will fail of being represented the ensuing year.

A FRIEND TO THE COUNTY OF HAMPSHIRE.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS it appears, that a state of War exists between Austria, Prussia, Sardinia, G. Britain, and the United Netherlands, of the one part; and France on the other—and the duty and interest of the United States require, that they should with sincerity and good faith, adopt and pursue a conduct friendly & impartial towards the Belligerent powers.

I HAVE therefore thought fit by these presents, to declare the disposition of the United States to observe the conduct aforesaid towards those powers respectively; and to exhort and warn the citizens of the United States, carefully to avoid all acts and proceedings whatsoever, which may in any manner tend to contravene such disposition.

AND I DO hereby also make known, that whosoever of the citizens of the United States shall render himself liable to punishment or forfeiture under the law of nations, by committing, aiding or abetting hostilities against any of the said powers, or by carrying to any of them those articles, which are deemed contraband by the modern usage of nations, will not receive the protection of the United States against such punishment or forfeiture; and further, that I have given instructions to those officers, to whom it belongs, to cause prosecutions to be instituted against all persons, who shall, within the cognizance of the Courts of the United States, violate the law of nations, with respect to the powers at War or any of them.

IN TESTIMONY whereof, I have caused the Seal of the United States of America to be affixed to these presents, and signed the same with my hand. Done at the city of Philadelphia, the twenty-second day of April, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-three, and of the Independence of the United States of America the seventeenth.

G. WASHINGTON.

By the PRESIDENT,

TH. JEFFERSON.

From the INDEPENDENT CHRONICLE.

Mr. ADAMS,

You are requested to publish the following method for preserving the Orcharding from being destroyed by Canker Worms; it has been tried by the subscriber, and has proved altogether successful.

TAKE twenty gallons of thin tar, mix therewith two gallons of whale oil and so in proportion; apply it to the body of the tree, with a brush made for that purpose. The oil not only prevents the tar from hardening, but prevents the tree from being injured; as this insect lies only from two to five inches in the ground. Great care must be taken to begin to apply this liquor as soon as the frost begins to leave the ground, which often happens in the last day of February) and to continue as long as any of the insects appear.

The liquor must be applied to the tree from two to six inches in width, as the quantity of the insects shall appear, and great care must be taken to begin to apply it in time, so as to have the trees smeared or daubed with it, before the sun sets each and every day. And should the snow fall in March (when their is not much frost in the ground) in the depth of nine or ten inches, and not frozen hard upon the top; such snow will not prevent the insects, coming through, or ascending the tree, therefore omit not to apply the liquor. Their passage up the tree being obstructed, the insects will fall back in all quantities, and secure their retreat under the rots and bark, and under stones, if there are any piled round or against the tree, where they will discharge their eggs in immense quantities; and which if not soon removed, will hatch and crawl up and destroy that year's fruit.

In order to prevent their progress in this way, the rots bark must be scraped off, below where the liquor was applied, then put about one bushel of sand or loom, to the roots of the tree near the body, which will bury the eggs which were scraped off with the rots bark, and prevent them from ever hatching; experience having proved, that those eggs will not hatch, when secluded from the air.

This method carefully pursued answers every purpose wished for; and I have only to add, that by thus treating my trees, one year only, brought forth a new vestigeon upon them, and answered as valuable a purpose as five years in the common way.

The above is humbly subscribed to the Agricultural Society of the commonwealth of Massachusetts, by their most obedient and humble servant.

BENJAMIN UPTON

AVIGNON, (France) Feb. 17.

The Pope has written a very extraordinary letter to the National Convention, expressing his sorrow for the murder of M. Basseville, and acknowledging the Republic of France. This letter was signed by Cardinal Zelada, by order of the Pope, and was dated the 14th of January. Cardinal Zelada sent with it a letter from himself to the President of the National Convention, stating it to be the wish of the Pope that the letter from his Holiness might be laid before the Convention.

PHILADELPHIA, April 22.

By the Ship Industry, Capt. Rudd, arrived at Bermuda Hundred, from London, we have the following interesting advices:

PARIS Feb. 14. Gen. Custine arrived here on the 9th. He left General Wimpfen in the command of the city of Mentz, though it is reported that a general attack is meditated by the Prussian and Austrian troops, who have blockaded that city for the last two months. But a circumstance of the most fatal aspect to the French conquests on that side, is, that a letter was read in Convention on Tuesday the 12th, which shews, that the National Gendarmes of Custine, desert every day to the enemy.

They write from Leghorn, that the French squadron destined for the Sardinian expedition, was on the 23d ult. stationed off Cagliri. That they had taken the little isles of St. Magdalen and St. Pierre, whose garrison withdrew, after having spiked their cannon, and moved their light artillery.

LONDON, Feb. 11. Though France has not expressly declared war against Russia, hostilities are not the less upon it for the circular letter of the minister of marine, sent to all the ports, carries an order to lay an embargo on Russian vessels as well as all others, and this order has been executed in the port of Bourdeaux.

Feb. 24. The Dutch mail received yesterday, bro't advice of a smart action between a detachment of Prussians, and a large part of the French army under Gen. Chambonas before Venloo, but although attended with much slaughter, did not prove any wise decisive, each party claiming victory. The Prussians retained the field.

Capt. Art, arrived last Saturday from Charleston, was informed that the French had declared war against Russia. The frigate L'Embuscade, after landing the Ambassador, mont. Genet, continued opposite the bar for two or three days, and then dissppeared.—As the Delaware came out, the 12th instant, she spoke a British ship from Halifax going into Chatleston, who informed Capt. Art that she was a prize to the French frigate.

Innumerable reports are fabricated, and thrown into circulation at the present day.—Among others, that Lord Dorchester is appointed ambassador to the United States; another, that he is coming to Philadelphia to deliver up our western posts.—It is a fact, however, that a gentleman in this city, has a letter from one of Lord Dorchester's suite, which says, that he is going to Quebec the ensuing spring to resume, as is supposed, the government of Canada.

NEW-YORK, April 20.

The following is copied from a Charleston paper of the 9th instant.

Yesterday arriv'd on the bar, the French Frigate L'Ambuscade, of 32 guns, commanded by Capt. Bompart, in 48 days from Rochfort, in France. She has brought over M. EDMUND CHARLES GENET, Adjutant General of the French Army, and Minister Plenipotentiary to the United States of America, with two Secretaries of Embassy, M. Bournonville and M. Pascal, both officers in the armies of the Republic.

These gentlemen inform, that about the 1st of February, the French Republic declared War against the KING of England and the Stadtholder of the United Provinces. The People of these two nations not being the object of War. In every port of France, all the vessels, as well national as merchantmen, were arming for sea, and near 5000 English seamen who were taken on board the vessels which were seized in the different ports of France who had been the fraternity and love of Liberty, which prevailed among their French brethren, offered their services as volunteers in the navy, under the standard of Liberty and Equality. Maestricht was besieged, and the French Army under the command of Gen. Dumourier, was marching to Holland, where the patriots were expecting them with the utmost impatience.

Near Bermuda, the L'Ambuscade fell in with and captured an English Brig, called the Sally, from Nova-Scotia, bound to Barbadoes. The crew of the Brig was not treated as enemies, but as Friends and brothers, and offered to serve in the cause of France.

NEW-HAVEN, April 18.

Last Monday, at 5 o'clock P. M. the Reverend President STILES, accompanied by the Mayor, Aldermen and other Gentlemen of this city, laid the first stone of the new Edifice of Yale College. At the time appointed, the students, in procession, waited on the President and the other Gentlemen to the place of performing the ceremony. The President having laid the stone, made, to a very crowded audience, an address suited to the auspicious occasion.

On the upper surface of the stone is the following inscription:

EZRA STILES
COLL. YAL. PRÆS.
PRIMUM LAPIDEM POSUIT.
ACADÆ. CONDÆ. 93210.
APR. 1500. 1793.

NORTHAMPTON, MAY 1.

A very late letter from Quebeck, to a gentleman in Boston, mentions the arrival there of intelligence, that Lord Dorchester, *(formerly Sir Guy Carlton) was to go out to the United States on an important embassy.*

Married, at Nantucket, Mr. JOHN FAIRWEATHER, to Miss HEPPY SWAIN. Mr. Fairweather was single, and an apprentice—free—married and bedded—broke out with the small pox the natural way—separated from his wife—and lodged in a hospital, all in less than 48 hours!

Yesterday the Supreme Judicial Court was opened in this town.

NEW GOODS.

Benjamin Prescott,

HAS just received from New-York, a handsome assortment of ENGLISH GOODS, consisting of the following articles, viz:

SUPERFINE Navy Blue, and Dark Green Broadcloths, Striped Elastic, do. A large and handsome assortment of Callicoes and Chintzes, very low—Chintz and Purple Shawls, Nankeen do. Fancy Italian Vest Patterns, Turkey Strip'd Muslinett do. Sattin Cross-over do. Tamboure'd do. Silk Border'd Tolinett, do. Shalloons, Durants, Callimancoes, Moreens and Tammies, different colours—3-4 7 8th 4-4 Irish Linnens, Janes and Fustian, Sattin Beaver, Royal Rib, Ribdelette, Strip'd Satting Lafting, Strip'd and plain Naskeens, Bandanna Handkerchiefs, Black Barcelona do. Red & White Pocket, do. Book and Jaconet Muslin do—An elegant assortment of Book, Strip'd and Crosbar'd Muslins, Muslinetts, Cambricks, Gentlemen's Muslin Handkerchiefs and Cravats, Strip'd, Check'd, Crosbar'd and Plain Lawns—A large assortment of Plain and Vellum Ribbons, ½ ell, 7 and yard wide Modes, Black Lace, Harlem do. White Edging, Nuns Thread, from No. 10 to 40; Silk and Twist, Sarcenetts, India Strip'd Trowsers, Brown Holland, and Buckram, Fans, Imperial Buttons, Gentlemen's Pearl Rib'd Cotton Hose, do. Fancy Twill'd, do.—do Marble, do.—do White Rib'd, do.—Ladies' Black, Green, White and Brown Beaver Hats, Ladies' White Kid Gloves—do Habit do. Silk Mitts, Gentlemen's Venetian Gloves, do. Woodstock, do.—do. Lamb, do.—do. Silk, do.—Stay and Apron Tape. HARDWARE—Steel Plate Handsaws, Iron Back Tenon, do. Sash and Compass, do. Pairing and Firmer's Chisels, Turning and Mortising, do. Scribing and Turning Gouges, Framing Chizels and Gouges, Plain Irons, Compasses, Convex and Common Coat and Vest Buttons, Plated Shoe and Knee Buckles, Black Japan'd do. Concave and Common Razors, do. do. in Cases, Razor Straps, Shaving Boxes, China Face, and Brass Cloak Pins, Snuffers & Trays, Sad Irons and Frying Pans, Iron Shovels, and Spades, Brads and Locks of all kinds, Coffee Mills, Awls and Hafts, Shoe Pincers and Nippers, Shoe and Tack Hammers, Taylor's Shears, Sheep do. Penknives and Scissars, Japan'd and Paper Ink Stands, Japan'd Candlesticks, Snuff and Tobacco Boxes, Knives and Forks, Carving do. Breast Pins and Lockets, Hat Buckles and Bands, Shoe Clasps, Handles and Roses—do. and Plates, Card Table Hinges, Book Case do. Table Ketches, Screw Rings and Brass Handles, Brass Cocks, Door Handles, Knob Latches—An assortment of patent Hinges, Wood Screws and Table Butts, Files, of all kinds 3 Pew Door Hinges, Fith Skio, Anvils, Screw Augers, Palisering and Brick Trowels, 8 by 6, and 7 by 9 window Glass, Sheet Iron, Shoe and Nail Hammers, Lad Pots and Crucibles, Hearth, Weaver's, Horse, Shoe, Cloth and Tooth Brushes, Powder & Shot, Coffee, Pepper, Pimento, Loaf Sugar, Pigtail and Leaf Tobacco, Macobby Snuff—A handsome assortment of Crockery, Glass and Stone Ware, &c. &c.

N. B. Fifty Bags will be received if delivered by the 15th May instant.

Northampton, May 1, 1793.

Will Cover

THIS Season, at the stable of the subscriber in Chesterfield, the YOUNG LILLY, 5 years old, a beautiful Bay Colt, black main, tail and legs. He was Sired by the old Lilly, in the city of Philadelphia, he is of the English Dray breed, 16 hands one inch and a half high, extremely well proportioned; Gentlemen, call and see the Wild Dear, Gordon Horse, Bright Bay, Russell Horse and others, then put your Eye upon the Lilly, and see fire, beauty, elegance & activity. Any gentlemen that wishes to raise horses of fire enough to command Cash or for the pleasure of riding with the greatest ease, may have an opportunity of putting their breeding Mares to the Lilly for 6s. the Leap, 12s. the Season, 24s. to ensure a Foal.

ROBERT STARKWEATHER.

ALSO, A likely JACK will cover at the same stable the present Season, at 6s. the Leap, 10s. the season, and 20s. to warrant a foal. Four pounds in Cash will be given for the Mules at 4 Months old, and the use of the Jack gratis; said Jack is 5 years old, foaled in the County of Berkshire. Gentlemen that have a taste for likely Mules, will consider that Jacks raised in this Country are far superior to those imported.

Chesterfield, April 25, 1793.

The LEOPARD,

WILL Cover this season at the stable of the Subscriber, for 6s. the leap, 12s. the season, from 16 to 20s. to insure a foal. Alsoall any kind of produce will be received in payment within 12 months from the time of service—day labor will be also received to the first of October. The Leopard, is four years old this grass, is 15 hands 3 inches high, well proportioned, is a bright bay. Any persons who favored the Leopard with their custom the last season, and their Mares proved not with foal, are requested to bring them and they shall be inforced the same as by the season. Constant attendance given—good pasturing for Mares.

JOHN WHITE.

Whately, April 28, 1793.

THE *Subscribers being appointed Commissioners by the Hon. Judge of Probate, for the County of Hampshire, to receive and examine the claims of the creditors to the estate of PETER TRAIN, late of Whately, deceased, (represented insolvent) and 8 months being allowed the creditors from the 8th day of April 1793, to bring in their claims. Hereby give notice that we shall attend the business of our appointment at the dwelling house of Mr. Noah Bardwell, innholder in Whately, on the first Mondays of September and October next, from 10 to 6 o'clock, on each of said days.*

THOMAS SANDERSON,
NOAH BARDWELL,
PHINEHAS FRARY. } Com'rs.

Whately, April 23, 1793.

The following PROLOGUE, written and spoken by Mr. HODGKINSON, at a performance given by the *Old American Company* of Comedians, at *New-York*, on the 26th ult. for the benefit of the *Widows* and *orphans* of several persons who perished in a late storm.—

TO plead the cause of mis'ry's sharpest woe,
To bid the meek ey'd tear of pity flow,
To soothe the affliction with misfortune wild,
And stop the parent's anguish for her child,
This night you visit here—nor is it strange
That dove-like charity around should range,
To your compassion's balm with soft'ning hand,
Where liberty and beauty bless the land.
Snatch'd from their helpless babes and famish'd wives,
The husband, father end their wretched lives.
Where now the hands, whose honest labour fed
Their little innocents with daily bread?
Whose toils went cheerful on, the faithful guides
To sweet content, attending at their sides.
Ah! gone forever—Heav'n's will was to destroy,
And dropt the curtain on the scene of joy.
While to the awful mandate they must bend,
'Tis yours to heal and kind assistance lend;
The widow daily matin pray'r shall pour,
The orphan lisp his blessings every hour.
O! may each heart that feels another's woes
Ne'er meet the winged shaft from whence their's rose!
For us, be it our pride aloud to say,
We mourn the dreadful cause—yet bless the day
When white rob'd charity the muse attends,
And keen affliction, HERE can meet with friends;
When we with joy in this enlightened age,
See mit'ry sooth'd by patrons of the Stage.

* *The sum noted, was near 500 dollars.*

THE BIBLE.

IT cannot be presumed, that any thing need be said to *recommend* the BIBLE, that ground work of our religion, to any class of citizens, whatever, if there should, nothing new can be given on the subject—we must republish the ideas of those who have gone before us. Books are addressed to the judgement or the imagination—intended to touch the passions, or please the fancy. The HOLY BIBLE addresses the soul, directs to the paths of peace and happiness here, and brings to view a beautiful prospect of an hereafter; in its pages may be viewed, with awful surprise, the great and glorious works of creation—and with pleasing admiration may be seen the rise and fall of empires—the revolutions of kingdoms and states—the various vicissitudes of life in all stations—the depravity of human nature, when man is forsaken by his God—the easy transitions from innocence to guilt, from virtue to vice—the policy of courts and simplicity of cottages—the rage of lust—folly of pride—fate of tyranny, and madness of ambition. Here may be found patterns for all who wish to practise the christian moral duties.—St. *Gregory* says, "From the patriarchs we may take the model of all virtues—*Abel* teaches us innocence—*Enoch*, purity of heart—*Noah*, a firm perseverance in righteousness—*Abraham*, the perfection of piety and faithfulness—*Joseph*, chastity—*Jacob*, constancy in labour—*Moses*, meekness—and *Job*, invincible patience. Salvation, the most glorious prize that man can obtain may be perused with pleasure, and it may with ease be acquired, if piety is the guide, and faith the intercessor—the mercy of God is greater than our delinquency, and happiness eternal within our reach, if we suppress the gratification of our passions to seek it—Read, therefore, and be informed—look for, and find."

ANECDOTE.

A CLERGYMAN seeing his son about to take a glass of bitters, says to him, "Son do not drink that filthy stuff, for ardent spirits is the worst enemy you have." "I know it, Father," replied the son, "but we are commanded to love our enemies, so here it goes."

Baldwin and Storrs,

CLOCK and *WATCH-MAKERS.*

RETURN their sincere thanks to their friends and the public in general, for the very liberal encouragement they have afforded them since their commencement in business, and beg leave to inform them that they are now ready to supply them with any articles in their way at a short notice—they hope for a continuance of public favour, which they will endeavour to merit.

They have lately received a new supply of elegant gilt watch chains, seals, keys, &c.

☞ They want to purchase a quantity of old Silver, Copper and Brass, for which a generous price in cash will be given.

Northampton, April 24, 1793.

LOST by the subscriber on the 19th inst. at Bassey's Tavern in Windsor, or between there & Lathrop's Tavern in Worthington, a large black LEATHER POCKET-BOOK, having in it two leaves of slate paper, and three promissory notes, one against Dennis Meach, for the sum of 20l. payable the 15th day of October next, in beef—one against Benjamin Chillson, of Windsor, for the sum of 8l. payable in neat stock on the day last mentioned—and the other against Capt. Robert Birch for one hogshead of lime; together with some other papers of no great consequence. Whoever has found the above described Pocket-Book, with the contents, and will convey the same to me, shall have a generous reward for their trouble.

JOSEPH C. HOWE.

Chesterfield, April 22, 1793.

THE PARTNERSHIP of King and Howe, is this day by mutual consent dissolved,—All persons indebted to said Partnership, are requested to settle their accounts immediately with the subscriber.

APOLLOS KING.

Chesterfield, April 23, 1793.

WE the subscribers being appointed Commissioners by the Hon. Judge of Probate for the County of Hampshire, to receive and examine the claims of the creditors to the estate of *Daniel Crocker*, late of Northampton, deceased, represented insolvent—hereby give notice, that we shall attend the business of our appointment, at the house of Elisha Lyman, innholder in Northampton, on the first Tuesday of September next—and at the House of Elisha Cook, innholder in Hadley, on the first Tuesday of December next, from one o'clock, to six on each of said days.

ENOS NASH,
JOSIAH DICKINSON.

Hadley April 18, 1793.

WILL COVER

THIS Season, at the stable of the Subscriber in *Williamsburgh*, the *RUSSEL HORSE*, formerly owned in *Williamstown*, at TEN SHILLINGS the single leap, EIGHTEEN SHILLINGS the Season.

DAVID PHINNEY.

Williamsburgh April 5, 1793.

The Young Lath,

WILL Cover this season, at the stable of Captain John Hart, in Hatfield. Young Lath was sired by the famous imported full blooded Old Lath, owned on Long-Island, and is from a half blooded Mare, raised in Virginia—he is five years old, fifteen hands and one inch high, of a beautiful dark bay colour, with black mane tail and legs, completely made, trots and canters, and is a remarkable swift Horse.—Price for the season three dollars, ten shillings a leap, and four dollars to ensure a foal—Constant attendance given by

EDWARD BIGELOW.

Hatfield, April 23, 1793.

Will Cover

THE ensuing season at the stable of BARNABAS HERRICK, in Worthington. *Archibald Jackson's* Gordon Horse,

noted for getting famous Colts, and for Elegance of carriage, beauty and speed,—is allowed by competent judges to be full equal, if not superiour, to any in the State. Said Horse will cover from the 10th of May till the 10th of August next, (except from the 20th of May, till the 1st of June) at 12/. paid down, for the leap, 24/. by the 1st day of November next, for the season; all those that pay down for the season, shall have 6/. deducted—4/. to ensure a foal, and all that have a foal ensured, and put the Mares away before folding time, are holden to pay the ensuring price.

N. B. Good pasturing for Mares will be provided on reasonable Terms.

ALSO—A likely JACK, will cover at the same stable the ensuing season, at 6s. the single leap, 10s. the season, and 20s. to warrant a foal. Four pounds will be paid for the mules at 4 months old.

April 17, 1793.

The Wild Dear,

WILL cover this season at the stable of the subscriber, at 6s. the single leap, 12s. the season, and 18s. to ensure a foal. The Wild Dear, is half English, seven years old this grass, 15 hands high, well made, and a good Bay—he covered last season about 100 Mares.—All those indebted for the use of said Horse last season, & do not bring their mares this season, are desired to make payment. Most kinds of country produce will be taken in payment.

EDMOND LAZELL.

Commington, April 12, 1793.

WANTED to hire, a MAN who understands the Manufacturing of Pot-Ashes, for Two or Three Months, to whom CASH and good wages will be given.—Inquire of Mr. SETH DWIGHT, *Williamsburgh*, or of the subscriber,

DANIEL BUTLER.

Northampton, April 10, 1793.

The LITTLE READER'S ASSISTANT

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

An ACT to suspend in certain cases, the operation of an ACT, passed on the the thirteenth day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred & eighty-seven, entitled, "An ACT for the limitation of personal Actions, and for avoiding Suits in Law."

WHEREAS the operation of said ACT may defeat many Creditors of their just demands, unless a longer time is allowed for commencing and suing Actions mentioned in said ACT.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Court assembled, and by the authority of the same, That the said ACT passed on the said thirteenth day of Feb. shall be so far suspended, that all actions of account, & all actions of debt, & upon the case for, or upon any promise, lending or contract which by the said ACT or any ACT, suspending the operation of said ACT, are limited to as they cannot be commenced and sued after the first day of June next, shall and may be commenced and sued at any time on or before the first day of December next, and not afterwards; any law to the contrary notwithstanding.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the Secretary shall cause this ACT to be printed six weeks successively in all the Newspapers in this Commonwealth.

[This ACT passed, March 27, 1793.]
A true Copy—Attest.
JOHN AVERY, jun. Secretary.

THE Subscriber hereby informs his associates, that he has been into the Province of Canada, and preferred his petition for lands to his Excellency the Governor of that Province,—that there is no lands granted to any but those who become settlers—and each person who becomes a settler, will be intitled to two hundred acres of land, which is recommended by good judges to be equal to any in America. He would likewise inform them, that he purposes to return into that Province in the month of August next, and shall be happy in the company of any who will go on and take up their lands, and become subjects of Great-Britain.

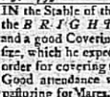
SETH RUSSELL.

Northampton, April 17, 1793.

ALL Persons having unsettled accounts with Dr. Giles Cronch Kellogg, of Hadley, are hereby notified, that he has lodged his Books with me the subscriber, with directions to insist on an immediate settlement of every account. It is expected those who are indebted to him will not neglect the opportunity now offered of settling without expence. Any unable to make prompt payment will be waited on a reasonable time upon giving obligations for the sums that shall appear due. Such as take no notice of this call, will be sued without delay.

JONATHAN EDWARDS PORTER.

Hadley, April 13, 1793.



IN the Stable of the subscriber stand the *BRIGHT BAY* Sire, and a good Covering JACK of a good size, which he expects will be in good order for covering the ensuing season. Good attendance will be given and pasturing for Mares. Those gentlemen who will to promote their interest by raising likely coalts, would do well to use their breeding Mares, (if they use them any) more carefully than is common at all times, not only when they are heavy with foal, but especially a few weeks before and after taking the Horse. The subscriber informs that he has returned but a small part of the hire of his horse for the last season—he trusts his good customers will settle their accounts within the year. Almost all kinds of country produce will be receiv'd for the hire of said horse the ensuing season, if paid in January next.

JONATHAN WARE.

Norwich, April 5, 1793.

NOTICE is hereby given to the non-resident proprietors of land, lying in the town of *Westampton*, in the County of Hampshire, who have not paid their taxes to the subscriber for the year 1792, that unless they are paid on or before the 1st day of *June* next, I shall attend to the direction the law has prescribed to collect them.

AZARIAH LYMAN, *Collector.*

Westampton, March 28, 1793.

CASH

AND THE HIGHEST PRICE, GIVEN FOR

SALTS of LYE, by

WRIGHT & STODDARD.

Northampton, January 2, 1793.

TAKEN up the fore part of last winter, a black HEIFER, two years old, marked with a crop in the upper side the off ear, and a half penny the under side of the same. The owner is desired to prove property, pay charges and take her away.

SAMUEL BURT, jun.

Southampton, April 17, 1793.

Just published, and to be sold by the Printer hereof,

PROPHECIES of the Reverend CHRISTOPHER LOVE, and his last WORDS on the Scaffold: Who was beheaded at Tower Hill, London, the 22d day of August 1651.

Garden Seeds.

GARDEN SEEDS of all kinds for sale by the Widow ESTHER WRIGHT, a few rods north of the burying ground Northampton.

April 17, 1793.

☞ ONE Hundred good Corn BAGGS, are wanted by

B. PRESCOTT.

Northampton, March 26, 1793.

Hampshire Gazette.

NORTHAMPTON, *(Massachusetts)* PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY WILLIAM BUTLER.

Vol. VII.] WEDNESDAY, MAY 8, 1793. [NUMB. 349.

For the HAMPSHIRE GAZETTE.

Mr. Butler,

"To bear an open slander in a curse,
"But not to find an answer, is a worse."

I SHOULD not have thought the publication of my *philanthropic friend* the *Doctor Maker*, worthy a moment's animadversion, had he confined himself wholly to matters of fact. Sorry am I indeed, that his *universal benevolence* should induce him to overleap the barriers of truth. However, as it is well known, by all who are acquainted with this *redoubtable Hero* in medicine, that he is, in an eminent degree, possessed of a certain *inventive faculty*, to which, some persons of delicate consciences, have given the reproachful epithet of *lying*; I must beg the indulgence of the public, while I make a few observations on his *marvellously witty* performance.

It certainly appears, as if the *benevolent Doctor Maker* was anxious left the fame of his *inventive talents* should be circumscribed to the circle of his common acquaintance. He has therefore, *heroically* stepped forth, and published to the world, what was every one's private opinion of him,—*that he is not afraid publickly to tell a Lie!*

That the *Doctor Maker* would rejoice in the establishment of a Medical Society in this County, will, I imagine appear problematical. As he has pronounced it "impracticable" for no obvious reason; that he wishes it so, admits not a doubt. Such an establishment, were he a member, might perhaps lay him under some restraints in the business of *Doctor making*, which, no doubt, would be a hardship, too great for his *free born spirit* to bear! His bungling attempt to ridicule the study of the languages, recals to memory, the story of a certain *Fox*, when the grapes happened to be out of his reach; & his infamous falsehoods, instead of injuring the character of those intended, fall like a *mildew* on his own.

With regard to the pretended consultation on the case of an Old *Matron*, wherein to shew us that he has studied his *Lexicon*, he has lug'd a number of obsolete terms, and every technical phrase his shallow *cranium* could contain; I shall only observe, that it serves to display his *own character* in its genuine colours. And I here publickly declare that it is altogether a malicious falsehood, without the least foundation in *truth*, as never had the *assurance* to call in the *Doctor Maker's* assistance but once, and that not to an *Old Matron*, but to a respectable lady in the neighbourhood. However, suspecting certain *consequences* from this interview, which, those acquainted with him, will readily imagine, I had the precaution to send for my judicious & worthy friend Dr. C—who certainly knows what conversation took place; and I dare say, can repeat memoriter, the *Doctor Maker's Theory* of a redundancy of the bile, and his *sudden specific*, (if any one knows what that is) *hunfos salinicus*.

To do justice to the *Doctor Maker*, I must confess he has the start of me in respect to employment. The nature, and variety of his employments, I shall not take upon me to recount. I wish it could be said that they always regard the peace, and good order of society. Let none, however, be so presumptuous as to suppose that a man of the *Doctor Maker's* uncommon abilities, is wholly occupied in the education of *pupils*, and the practice of Physic. No; he has at least this public virtue to ballance his defects, he is willing to *plant*, as fast as he *plucks up*; and we have great reason to fear, that, could he be restrained within the limits of certain *rules* prescribed in a certain *ancient Book*, he would cry out, with more exquisite anguish than Rachel did for children, *give me Convulsives or else I die!*

To the praise of the *Doctor Maker's* philanthropy, be it spoken, his acts of public munificence are not confined wholly to the *Press*. For the benefit of all whom it may concern, he is determined to practise *Cheap!* He is likewise resolved to innoculate for the *small pox*, at the very *lowest rate*. But how much ought we to admire this *paragon* of modesty, when we find, as if to conceal his motives of *public utility*, he has ascribed this *moderation* of his, wholly to the desire of supplanting his *neighbours*; and to prevent any advantages which might accrue to them from the *practice!* Come then, ye valetudinarians! All ye, who labour under the agonizing torture of disease, if ye wish to be cured of your maladies, gather yourselves together! Let the *Doctor Maker's* healing *hand* be applied; which in a certain case, (it is affirmed) almost wrought miracles; and by mere friction, could remove the most excruciating pain from a young woman's *back*, when, (wondrous to relate!) no other *hand* could do the same!—Come, likewise, ye who wish to have the *small pox*, a disorder in its nature so malignant, "*in the latest and most approved method.*" Now is the time to assemble yourselves, for now ye may have it *cheap!* Ought not, public gratitude to erect a *bust* to the memory of such a man, left the fame of his worthy actions should die with him?

That the munificent *Doctor Maker's* intentions, with respect to the *moderation* of his fees, may no longer be concealed from public notice; I here take the liberty to make them known, from the authority of several persons, to whom, they have been communicated by him.

The worthy *Doctor Maker*, the *uniformity* of whose character, none will presume to deny; "to give us still more striking proofs of his modesty, has thrown out hints, which might lead some to suppose him not well versed in the languages. But surely an apology of that kind from such an excellent *grammarian* and profound *linguist*, will be thought an extraordinary stretch of humility indeed! It is true the *Asses ears* display themselves even in the first sentence; which will, perhaps, be found rather difficult to parse by any English rule now in use. His *vivæ et doctæ*, likewise, would no doubt, sound rather harsh to a Roman ear. But ought we not to impute these trivial faults, to the *classic awkwardness* of a fellow who would needs be dabbling with him? The *Doctor Maker* was so crowded with *business* at that time, that he declared, on the day he went to the *Press* with his *inimitable performance*," that he had carried at home, only two nights out of seventeen." May we not therefore suppose, that, as *rulers*, and *crowned heads* are often said to make their speeches by proxy, so the *Doctor Maker*, in imitation of those great personages, engaged his assistant for a small stipend, to do the business for him. Or he, perhaps, drew the *outlines*, (which were unquestionably done by an eminent hand,) and gave the finishing *stroke*, by the *united efforts* of himself and his friends. Which ever of these conjectures be true, (and it may be of some importance to have this point determined, left it should in future be a matter of dispute among the learned;) certain it is that the *Doctor Maker* employed an assistant. I should be sorry to make this declaration if I thought it would detract from the general merit of the performance. It is certainly a surprizing effort of genius; evidently *too learned*, to be thought the *production of one man*. But as for his *coadjutor*, whoever he was, I leave him to hugg his favourite *bottle* in his native insignificance and obscurity.

The *Poet* however, in whose favour we have attempted to talk to me, were he alive, would not mercifully forgive, than he could understand the *Facile decessus*, Believe would grate his delicate ears. Alas, poor Virgil! How would thy injured ghost indignant at the insult, disdain thou know how often the purity of thy chaste page is mutilated & deformed by the ignorance of coarse brained Asses, and *concreted* blockheads!

But since the *Doctor Maker* is so fond of talking by tin perhaps a line or two, from a celebrated *Poet*, may not be unacceptable to him. And would he reform himself by the *rule* contained in those lines, he would, we have every reason to think, be as respectable as he is at present. ——— Horace says,

Est modus in rebus, sunt certi denique fines,
Quos ultra citraque, nequit consistere rectum.

Which the *Doctor Maker* may construe at his leisure. I have only to observe, that when any one is known to have forsaken this *medium*, and renounced the guidance of *truth*, whatever *such a* person may afterwards assert, his veracity will be called in question, and his *authority* alone never commands belief.

The second case mention'd by the *Doctor Maker*, is, I acknowledge, founded in *truth*—but it not surprize, gentle reader! He is *sometimes* caught even speaking *truth*. But here his insuperable proneness to *misrepresentation* breaks out with its usual virulence. This, however, will not excite the wonder of those who know him, and only find him *behaving to his ususual!*

This case of a luxated *humerus*, I beg leave to state to the public as concisely as possible, as it *really* happened. For I think it would read full as well dissected of the *Doctor Maker's* embellishments. A certain traveller had the misfortune, by a fall on the ice to dislocate his arm at the joint of the shoulder; or, as the *Doctor Maker* has it, the "of humerus." This accident happened before sunset—after which he travelled two miles, and about twelve o'clock at night, I saw him. His arm, which was naturally very muscular, was considerably tumefied, in consequence of a bruise, received in the shoulder, from the fall. I found him exercised with violent pain in the part, the muscles were rigid, and such a degree of contraction had taken place, that the *humerus*, which was luxated into the *axilla*, projected by the extremity of the *scapula* nearly two inches.

Finding the case thus situated, I attempted the reduction in the method described by the latest, and most approved authors; which however, did not succeed. I then administered a large dose of *opium*, tried the effects of warm fomentations, frequently repeated, but all without effect. Recollecting, that *Emetic Tartar*, (not as a *specific*, for I believe in no such nonsense) has a powerful tendency to the surface, producing universal relaxation, and a copious *diaphoresis*, I was induced to try the effects of *that*. I accordingly exhibited a pretty large dose; (I cannot exactly determine how much, as I did not weigh it.) After its operation, which was pretty violent, I found the patient considerably debilitated, and in such circumstances as I wished. The swelling in the shoulder was much abated, the arm was reduced with tolerable ease, and the patient next day proceeded on his journey. This is an exact statement of the case. If regular bred Physicians approve of the practice it will do me *honour*; if not, I believe I shall try it a second time, if the same necessity, and a similar occasion should occur. I shall not here, enter into a disquisition, respecting the *mode* in which *opium*, or *tartar emetic*, operates, as it is foreign to my purpose. I believe them both, in their first operation, to be *stimulant*. The *fat reptiles*, which were said to be employed, were but *four*; who were directed to attend occasionally as the case required. One of them the head of the family, is a very respectable character; and the others were young men; much better deserving the character of *gentlemen* than *him*, who gave them the appellation of *reptiles*.

I have nothing further to say to the public, or the *Doctor Maker* on this subject. Thus much I have thot's necessary, to vindicate my own character—But I have neither leisure nor inclination to enter into a *Paper war*. Should the *Doctor Maker* make any future attempts of the kind, and disgrace the public papers with another *farrago* of falsehood and scurrility, he may be assured, no notice will be taken of him; and his publications will be treated as they merit—*with silent contempt!*

PHILOMEDICUS.

LONDON, *February* 6.

House of Commons,

MONDAY, FEB. 18.

WAR WITH FRANCE.

MR. FOX said, the subject to which he was now going to draw the attention of the House, had been much discussed before them; but he would not again commit the offence of which an Hon. gentleman (Mr. Burke) had accused him by repeating his former arguments. He hoped, however, from the candor of the House, to get credit for them.

War had already been declared against this country; there could not, therefore, be any difference of opinion with respect to the propriety of granting his Majesty a sufficient support. No one was more willing to contribute assistance than himself, though he entirely disapproved of the measures of administration. Their conduct to France and the expediency of a rupture between that nation and this had been defended on two principles. The first was, the anarchy, the disorders, the zeal for innovation, and the *malus animus* of France to other countries—or more concisely the internal affairs of France. On this ground of our interference, he hoped and believed that there were a very small number of them in that house, or in the country who would defend the Minister; he himself had disclaimed it.

The second principle was, the acts of the French republic, said to be injurious to England, the chief of which were the opening of the Scheldt, the decree of the 19th of November, and a spirit of aggrandisement. These, he admitted, would have been a good and just ground for War, had satisfaction been previously demanded by Government, and refused.

With regard to the first of these principles he would say nothing, because he conceived a great majority of the House of his opinion. With respect to the second, he would consider how far Ministers were to be depended on, when they appeared so jealous of the aggrandisement of France, so strenuously in support of the rights of neutral nations, and so attentive to the balance of power in Europe. The last made he had of knowing whether they were sincere, was, to view their former conduct upon similar occasions. Mr. Fox then took notice of the late conduct of the King of Prussia and the Empress of Russia, with regard to Poland; those two potentates had shew'd as strong a spirit of aggrandisement as France had done; yet Ministers had not thought proper to go to war upon that account, nor did they even he believed make any remonstrance; if they had, they were not yet made public; when therefore, they rested the defence of their conduct of their jealousy of the aggrandisement of France, they were at least to be doubted.

He had formerly spoken of the alliances into which this country might enter, during the present War.—When he had expressed his sentiments on that subject, he did not mean to say, that we ought not to make any alliance, but that we ought not to join any of the powers of Europe for the purpose of changing the Government of France; above all, with the unjustifiable confederacy, which had invaded that country last summer, and trampled upon the laws of nations.

He had already maintained, that none of the acts of the Republic could be a ground for War, without they had refused satisfaction for them.

No specific satisfaction had been demanded. The opening of the Scheldt was of all subjects the most simple, and the most proper for negociation. The decree of the 19th of November, if it were considered a cause of War, would cease to be so, if the N. Convention had consented to repeal it, and make some further stipulations. The general spirit of aggrandizement imputed to them, could not indeed, be so easily removed by negociation as the other things complained of. If Ministers had thought that no satisfaction or security could be given by France, why had they debated the public and the world, by inquiring, even in a general manner, satisfaction? It was only throwing dust in-

men's eyes, to attempt in such circumstances to treat at all.

It was a principle maintained by the most approved writers on the Law of Nations, that no injuries of any kind whatever, were in themselves a just cause of War, until satisfaction had been demanded for them, and refused by the aggressors.

Lord Grenville's letter to M. Chauvelin, taken alone, proved Administration hostile to France, and unwilling to make any requisition that might possibly avert War. But if that letter were joined to other circumstances, to haughty language, and to the conduct of foreign Ministers particularly Lord Auckland (whose memorial to the States General, abusing pretended philosophers of France, Mr. Fox considered as absurd and ridiculous as any, of the Decrees of the National Convention) they would form the completest demonstration of his assertions.

If had been supposed by some, that he had spoke in too free a manner of Foreign Kings and Princes. He did not think himself bound to qualify his expressions when speaking of them as when he considered the acts of our own sovereign. But he would wish to be understood to mean the Cabinets of Berlin, or of Vienna, when he arranged the measures of the King of Prussia, or the Emperor of Germany. He made use of the names of Princes, only as a phrase to express their respective governments.

The Hon. Gentleman then entered minutely into the conduct of Russia and Prussia, in overturning the Constitution of Poland. He said the Courts of London and Berlin were reported to have suggested that Constitution. Indisputable documents make it clear, that the King of Prussia had approved of it and rejoiced particularly at the establishment of an Hereditary Monarchy; and the choice of the Elector of Saxony's family; yet, when the Empress of Russia invaded Poland, without the smallest reasonable pretext, his Prussian Majesty declared, that he was not at all surprised, considering the Constitution that the Poles had formed. Such was the honour of this Prince. He gave his word for one form of Government, and his support to another. The two Northern Potentates learned suddenly, that the old Republic of Poland was an excellent constitution (for even Kings can be Republicans when it suits their purposes.) The King of Prussia, to restore good order and tranquility to the Poles, invades their territories and takes Thorn, and Dantzick into his possession by way of liberating the inhabitants of these cities. In some respects this was similar to the conduct of the French. The difference of justice was however, on their side, they were attacked, and many of their actions proceeded from the impulse of fear, or rage, and of enthusiasm. The King of Prussia had not been attacked. His armies instead of defending the Rhine, marched toward the North, and he avenged upon Poland the insults he had received from France.

The conclusion Mr. Fox drew from all these facts and arguments, was, that the House should not be led away with an opinion that his Majesty's ministers had acted as they had done with respect to *France*, from a jealousy of her aggrandizement. He finished his speech, by moving five resolutions. The purport of the first was, that it was neither the honor, nor the interest of this country, to interfere in the Constitution, Government, or any of the internal affairs of *France*.

Mr Burke related the ingratitude of Mons. Chauvelin in joining the enemies of Louis XVI—his father had held a place, and when he did, his Majesty, by special favour, granted the place to him. But he was like the savage Nottontot mentioned by Rousseau, whose nature was such, as to be changed by kindness or carresses. To whomsoever our Ambassador should go, he would behold men stained with an indelible crime, brandishing their bloody blades and daggers. The only exception he made, was, the common hangman of Paris, whose honor and good principles he highly applauded.

Mr. Burke alluded to the insolence of the French Grenadier sent to the King of Naples. This he tho't was an insult to the King of England, whom they would treat with as little respect if they dared. Were an English Grenadier, said the Honorable gentleman to be sent to Paris, particularly if he belonged to the King's body guard, he would be shocked at their disloyalty. He could remove them when they shook the bloody head of their King before him, to incite him to commit a crime similar to their's. Mr. Burke concluded by opposing all the Right Honorable Gentleman's resolutions.

Mr. Grey replyed to Mr. Burke. He could not help expressing his astonishment at what he considered a confident, and a studied misrepresentation of whatever fell from the right Hon. Gentleman. When he called to mind the talents, the knowledge, but above all, the accurate investigation which so highly distinguished the gentlemen who had just spoken, he could not prevail on himself to attribute to misapprehension these continued misstatements which marked the comments made by the one upon the other. In what other point of view could he consider what has been said upon the observations made by his right Hon. Friend, on the conduct of Administration towards Poland. Instead of urging the necessity of our entering into a new War upon account of that much injured and oppressed country, he had merely stated, that, considering the indifference with which we had looked on, during those scenes of aggrandizement and domestic interference on the part of Russia, the plea of resisting such a system as attempted by France was but the pretext, not the real grounds upon which Ministry had entered into the present War. The sincerity of their professions would best appear by a confideration of their conduct upon the occasion.

With respect to the opinion that ought to be formed of the Prussian Monarch's system, that would best appear, not by an assertion without proofs, but by the examination of those documents which that monarch published against himself. By these authentic documents, namely, by official communications made in his name, & by his authority it would appear, that upon the Revolution which took place in Poland in 1791, the Prussian Ambassador, upon an interview claimed with the New Powers, communicated his master's entire approbation and acquiescence in the event which had taken place, particularly the establishment of the succession of the Crown in the family of the Elector of Saxony;—and yet, in 1793, the same Monarch asserting to the same revolution, but which had been overturned by the violent interference of the Empress of Russia, reprobated in the highest degree, and made it the pretext for seizing on a part of the Polish territories. It would also become a question for consideration, how far we were implicated in this seizure of Dantzick and Thorn by Prussia, guarantees, as we were to the independence of those towns.

It had been observed by the Right Honorable Gentleman who spoke last, that it was a novel mode adopted, to oppose a war, at the very commencement of it; but he begged him to call to mind—he had never pursued a similar line of conduct, as in the American war—The fact was, and the Hon. Gentleman, no doubt, thought so upon that occasion, there could be no inconsistency charged on him, for investigating into the causes by which a war might be induced, and a determination to support that war as long as of necessity it might continue.

It was also become a practice, in order to deter those who might be inclined to find fault with the conduct of administration, and had been that night carried into effect, to impute to them the support of the French nation, in contradistinction to this country, and the propagation of arguments imported from French speakers. To this, and such like charges, he should only say, that, conscious, as he was, of faithfully discharging the trust reposed in him, as a member of that house, and proud of participating in the sentiments and friendship of the Right Honorable Gentleman who proposed the motion, no consideration of falling under the stigma of such imputation, should prevent him from delivering his opinion; and in conformity thereunto, giving his hearty assent to the present motion.

After some other observations, on what had fallen from the Right Hon. Gentleman, he alluded particularly to those proofs, which the Hon. gentleman had stated he was ready to bring forward, if called upon, but which Mr. Grey affirmed were all of them in no wise grounded as his assertion of—the grenadier's interview with the King of Naples; which, if he had taken the pains to look into the French papers, he would have found consisted merely in being the messenger of a letter addressed to that monarch—of such proofs as might be produced, he had only to observe, that he hoped for the credit of himself and his brother managers, no such would be attempted to be brought forward upon the trial in Westminster Hall.

Adverting to the conduct of Administration, he denied there existed any of them any real desire to enter into any Negociation which could in the end be productive of a pacification in the present instance. In order to form a just estimate upon this occasion, he conceived it to be the fairest mode to put ourselves into the situation of the French upon the occasion, and then see how we should approve of a similar conduct. It had been laid down, that to avoid War, we should either demand or afford explanation of supposed injuries; but in the present case, the French had not even waited to be so called on. In their anxiety to do away any grounds of suspicion on our parts, they had not only waited till explanation of satisfaction should be demanded, but had been at the pains to suppose what could be urged against them, for the purpose of obviating whatever that might be. This explanation had not only been refused, but upon the melancholy occasion of the King's death, in order to put a stop to the possibility of further communication and of cause, of the chance of serving Peace. M. Chauvelin, a gentleman who, by that event, confessedly stood in the rank and situation of a mere private gentleman, was ordered to withdraw out of the Kingdom. How did gentlemen suppose, that this country would have acted under similar circumstances; or if more established states were so punctilious as to take great those breaches of decorum to which they are so attentive, how much rather was an infant Republic, buoyed up by her newly gotten independence to be excused, if the were to assume more consequence than might be strictly right. But it had been urged that the French were indincere in their professions of a wish for peace, inasmuch as at the time they professed to treat with us through the medium of their General Dumouier, at the very same period they launched forth their declaration of War.

This he conceived to be no proof whatever, but rather arising from the sudden impulse of resentment, caused by the unexpected return of M. Chauvelin—but why talk of their Declaration of Hostilities, when it was notorious, by the confession of Ministers themselves, that we considered and treated them as enemies, so far back as the 17th of last December, when we prohibited the exportation of grain to the French ports, contrary to existing treaties.

Another contradiction he noticed, was in the profession of Ministers, of their readiness to enter into negociation, and the constant aversion exhibited by all who supported them to allow the propriety of any negociation whatever;—and the Hon. Gentleman who spoke last, and argued in favor of a war of extermination was not himself such an enemy to negociation during the American war. He did not then think it any derogation to the dignity of this country to treat with the temporary and provisional government then existing there when the object of such a conduct was to secure to the inhabitants of both worlds the blessings of peace.

Like manner were we bound to act upon the present occasion. It was our duty to negociate, provided we had any security, the stipulations that might be agreed upon would be preserved. Upon these and similar grounds it was, he was determined to support the present motion of his Right Hon. friend; he was also resolved to offer somewhat tomorrow, which, though not intended to bring on debate, should serve by being entered on their Journals, to perpetuate his opposition to that system, and those measures which have involved us in all the calamities of war, and its consequences.

Mr. Jenkinson, on the other hand, felt a conviction there was no man in that House, or the country at large who had fairly & dispassionately attended to the detail of facts, relating to the negociation hitherto carried on between the two countries and laid upon their table, but must feel the most decided conviction that ministry had done every thing their duty or their talents could suggest, for the attainment or preservation of the blessings of peace: on the other hand it would be worth while to consider whether or not France had done her duty on the occasion. In order to establish this it would be necessary for him to follow the right hon. Gentleman who moved, and the honorable Member who supported him, through some of their arguements. In the first place he was ready to admit the propriety of one principle laid down by them, namely, that in order to render a war justifiable, it was necessary that the precise causes for which war was undertaken should be ascertained; & for this reason, that the public at large might be made acquainted with the object for which they go to war, & that enabled to decide upon the blame or merit of those ministers by whom they may have been led into it. In the present case, ministry had expressly done this very thing—they had grounded the necessity of hostilities upon three distinct causes—the decree of the National Assembly—the opening the Scheldt, and the principle of ambition and aggrandizement, which so manifestly influenced their every proceeding. But tho' he agreed in the propriety of thus ascertaining the exact causes of a war, he by no means assented to their next proposition, that it was also fit forth what was the precise nature & extent of that reparation which should operate as a prevention of hostilities; that was a point which neither prudence nor justice required us to resolve to, until it was first admitted we should have satisfaction at all; or supposing a probability of a general pacification, would it be prudent, by stating every thing we required in the first instance, to preclude ourselves from those advantages which subsequent events might entitle us to demand?

But to enter a little more minutely into the consideration of the three causes laid down as grounds of hostilities. In the first place, it was to be observed, that France not only declared by her decree of the 19th of November, her determination of interfering in the internal concerns of every country who might desire, but, as the expreffes it, wherever the thought that interference necessary or desirable—thus declaring her determination not only to interfere generally, but, also making herself arbiter at whose discretion such interference shall be decreed necessary.

Gentlemen had hinted at a rule of deciding by putting ourselves in the place of the French, and then seeing how they ought to decide; now he begged them to apply the rule to their case and say, whether if we were to have such a declaration, would not France have good cause, or would she have lost opening the investigation of the Scheldt, France declares this to be an object of no moment of itself.

The second was to express the house's disapprobation of the neglect of Ministers in negociating with the France upon the alledged causes of the war.

The third declared that government had not stated what satisfaction or security they wished to receive from France.

The fourth blamed Administration for their indifference with regard to the injuries sustained by Poland.

And fifth was, that no treaty engagement should be entered into, which should prevent this country from making a separate peace.

Mr. Sheridan seconded these motions.

A late publication, from London, called "The JOCKEY CLUB," which treating on the intrigues of the QUEEN of France, introduces the following note:

"Tous who are acquainted with the actual resources of France and with the spirit and unanimity that now prevails through the whole country, the idea of conquering it appears infanity; but while the momentary excesses of an outraged and justly exasperated multitude are at present so maliciously dwelt on, in order to depreciate the generous universal principle, on which the nation act, let us refer our readers to the savage horrors now daily exercised on the frontiers, without a shadow of interest or provocation, by the disciplined armies of Prussia and Austria under the command of that humane, experienced, and philosophic general, the Duke of Brunswick, the valiant brother of our Royal George, and in order to give some ideas of moderate and compassion of the French arithocracy, we shall relate the following anecdote, the veracity of which is generally acknowledged through out Paris, and we ourselves heard it triumphantly recorded by a young French arithocrat, who occasionally affitted at the ceremony.

"For a considerable time before the tenth of August, the royalists assumed a very imperious tone, their numbers were formidable, and they announced, with out reserve, their hopes, which with them amounted to a certainty of a counter revolution, and their passions were adapted to the sanguine expectations they indulged.

There has been a machine lately invented in France, for the execution of criminals, called, a Guillotine, after the name of its inventor, and it is so contrived, after the manner of its invention, and it is so contrived, as on dropping, instantaneously to sever the head from the body. In the aristocratic families, and chiefly among those connected with the Queen, it was the custom every day, as soon as dinner was finished, to have one of these Guillotines in miniature, brought in with the dessert. Around it was fixed figures representing some of the principal and most obnoxious patriots of the day, no doubt, as a prelude to the fate of Messrs. D'Orleans, Condorcet, Brissot, &c. Above the crown was the first of these, it is thought, will be Mons. Brissot.

The last letters from Lyons state, that tranquility is restored there for the moment, but that commotions still more dreadful than any by which that city has been agitated, are apprehended.

His Excellency the Marquis del Campo, the Spanish Ambassador, has had a conference with Lord Grenville for the purpose of communicating intelligence, received from the Continent, of the French Declaration of War against his Catholic Majesty and his Ally the Queen of Portugal, which has been set forth in the same manner as their manifestoes against the King and the Stadtholder.

Madame Royale, the daughter of Louis XVI. is dangerously ill. She received the sacrament on the day of her father's execution. That fatal event, and the barbarity with which she is treated in prison, have not a little contributed

FRENCH FEMALE SOLDIERS.

In General Custine's army are said to be more than 1000 women in the dress of men. This explains an article in the Frankfort Gazette, which states that one of the French officers taken at Hochheim was soon after delivered of a fine boy.

PHILADELPHIA, April 26.

The Knoxville Gazette of the 23d March, contains accounts of various recent murders and depredations committed by the Indians, in the South Western Territory.—On the 16th February they stole ten horses in Jefferson County.—On the 9th March James and Thomas Nelson (brothers)—on the 18th two young men by the name of Kirkpatrick—and on the 20th a man by the name of Taylor were killed. Creeks, Cherokees, and Shawanese were the perpetrators of these murders.—A letter from Nalhville says, the Creeks are busy in killing as if they had been paid *three thousand dollars* for so doing, in the room of *fifteen hundred* to keep the peace they have made with the United States—and the Cherokees follow their unworthy example.

BOSTON, April 24.

FROM SPAIN, via NEWBURYPORT.

Capt. Milberry, arrived at Newburyport, from Bilboa, left there 23d February, inform.—That he spoke with a French privateer off St. Anderea, and saw another board Capt. *Sage*, of Salem:—That the Spaniards had 70,000 men on their frontiers, and it was expected in Bilboa [every post] that War would be declared at Madrid, between Spain and France:—That the French troops were driving all before them; and that General *Dumourier* had promised the Convention to dine in Amsterdam, the 15th February. [He did not, however, perfect his promise as to the day.]—That a number of sessions, and Dutch Merchant ships were lying in Bilboa, and were afraid to sail, on account of the privateers which were every day seen off that port; and that the Spaniards in general, were not for War, but that they supposed if they did not declare War against France, England would declare War against them.

A report is in circulation, that the States of Holland have determined not to admit any of their ports, any vessel belonging to the United States of America, unless the principles of a strict neutrality are adopted by our government.

April 29. Saturday arrived from Point Petre, the Schooner Eliz. Neh. Lovell, master, 36 days passage. The Captain informs, that a number of vessels were fitted out there for privateers; but upon the owners' applying to the Municipality and Governor for commissions, they were refused—as no declaration of War had been officially received. However, preparations were making to defend the Island in case of an attack; and an embargo was laid on all French shipping.

LATEST NEWS FROM EUROPE.

Saturday arrived, Brig Joseph, Thomas Dissmore master, in 35 days from Cadiz. Capt. D. informs, that although War had not been formally declared against France, no doubt was entertained of its being speedily done, as warlike preparations were making with great vigour. That two French Indiamen were detained; they were supposed to be worth 4,000,000 of livres—that the crews were committed to prison, & it was supposed the ships would be condemned as legal Prizes.

Yesterday arrived here, the Ship Hero, Captain George Blunt, in 51 days from Bristol.—By this arrival we learn, That information had been received at London and Bristol, that on the 16th of March, the French army, under the orders of Gen. Dumourier, attacked the Austrian army under Gen. Clairfayt, in their cantonments in Austrian Flanders; that the French were successful in the attack—that their success continued on the 17th—but that on the 18th, the Austrians having been reinforced by several bodies of troops, particularly by 12,000 cavalry, attacked the French in their turn; and after a bloody action routed them, killed and took a considerable number of men. Some accounts said 3,000, some 10 000, and so on to 17000, & the whole French light artillery, which consisted of 33 pieces; that Gen. Valence was killed in the action; and that on the 23d March, the Austrians continued their attack on the retreating army, and obtained a complete victory. [This latter report was not, however generally credited.]

MAY 1.

Capt. Dunham, who arrived here on Monday last, from Oporto, informs, that on the 3d inst. in lat. 38, 53. long. 69 he spoke the British Privateer Liberty, commanded by Capt. Midrop Lennigan; the Captain of which fired a gun, and ordered Capt. Dunham on board; which the latter obeyed—when on board, Lennigan found Capt. with Capt. D's papers; and sent his Lieutenant on board his vessel, who, in fact, plundered it of candles, wine, poultry, and other articles for which, however, he promised to give in exchange, oil, gun and beef, and to perform his promises in the morning; until which time he promised to stay by Capt. D. The night was calm, so that the privateer could not have quitted, but a breeze springing up, in the morning, the privateer stood off, without the Captain's fulfilling his engagement.—He was during the war, a noted refugee from one of the Eastern States.

LOSS of SHIP COMMERCE.

The following particulars of the melancholy fate of the company on board the ship Commerce, of this port, may be depended on, viz. That she was wrecked on the 10th of July, last, in lat. 18. 20 N. near Cape Chancelly on the coast of Arabia: That Capt. Samuel Johnston, of Rhode-Island, the master, Messrs. Samuel Boothbay, of Saco; Daniel Saunders, of Salem; James Leatherby, of Lynn; Valentine Bayley, of Alnsbury, and Samuel Lake, of Boston, after travelling 300 miles thro' the desarts, exposed to an intense sun, without cloathing and provision, arrived at Muscat.—That Mr. Lapham, of Bradford, Mr. Ebenezer Grant, and Mr. Nathaniel Seaver, jun. of Boston, son to one of the Supercargoes, died in the ship's boat: That Mr. Charles Lapham, of Boston, Gilbert Fefs, and William Leghorn, an Italian, perished in the desarts; and that Capt. Robert Williams, who was a large owner of the ship, and Mr. Nathaniel Seaver, of this town, a supercargo, were left in the desarts, unable to proceed; where from accounts since received, and circumstances which to relate would shock the feelings of insensibility itself, it is supposed they must have expired—as also, Mr. Daniels, the boatswain, Messrs. John Quincy, of Sherburne, Thomas Barnard, of Boston, and John Rowe, a native of Ireland. Mr. David Atkinson, of Boston, first mate who promised Mr. Seaver to stay by him until he was dead, and who had afterwards been seen alone, (from which circumstances it was supposed the former was dead) by the Moon, had not arrived at Muscat, the 27th August; Mr. Benjamin Williams of Boston, second mate, returned to the ship, and a negro man was taken by the Arabs, and made a slave.

SPRINGFIELD, April 16.

Extract of a letter from a Gentleman living in the county of Otsego, New York, to his friend in this county.

"I was seperated a few rods from my brother huntsmen, on the southeast side of Schahary mountain, which lies in the county of Otsego, in the pursuit of game, on the 15th of September last. As I was walking in a thicket of oak bushes, where there is but little snow on the ground; I unexpectedly found myself falling into the earth. I dropped my gun and endeavoured to save myself with my hands—but to no purpose. I went down a distance of 63 feet—as was afterwards ascertained by measuring, without receiving any material injury, except bruising my elbows and thighs a little. I found myself in a cave upwards of 42 paces long, and 20 out 20 wide. It was by mere accident my companions discovered me: As all the noise I was capable of making, could not be heard at the distance of a rod from the mouth of the cavity. My companions threw down one end of a rope to me—by making myself fast to it, I was, after much difficulty, drawn from the gloomy mansion. By the same rope the three men who were with me, were let down, by turn to view the cave. It was as smooth inside as if it had been worked out by a stone-cutter; and at one corner there was a small spring of genuine cold sweet water—which gently empties itself out at the opposite corner. It is evident that some person had been so unfortunate as to fall into this cave, and for want of assistance, perished in it;—we found a number of human bones on the bottom of the cave. The philosophic mind may here find ample employment, in tracing out the original cause of curiosity like the present. I think it exceeds every curiosity which I ever was spectator of in the course of my life."

NORTHAMPTON, May 8.

DIED—At Eashampton, on the 3d inst. Mr. Aaron Clapp, aged 77, and Mrs. ———, his wife, aged 73—they died within four hours and an half of each other, and were on Sunday following interred in one grave.

TOWN OFFICER.

Just published, price 4s. 6d. single, and 4s. by the dozen.

A NEW EDITION of the TOWN OFFICER, corrected, improved and greatly enlarged; containing the Power and Duty of Selectmen, Town Treasurers, Overseers of the poor, Assessors, Constables, Collectors of Taxes; Surveyors of highways Surveyors of lumber; Fence-Viewers, and all other Town and County Officers, as contained in the Laws of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts; with a variety of FORMS for the Use of such officers.

To which are added,

The Power and Duty of Towns, Precincts, and Plantations, and a plan and regular Method to keep Accounts of the Expenditures of Monies voted by a town, upon an inspection of which the State of its Finances may at any time be known.

By SAMUEL FREEMAN, Esq.

Sold by Isaiah Thomas, in Worcester, and by said Thomas, and Andrews in Boston.

SAWNEY

WILL Cover the ensuing season, at the stable of the subscriber, at the moderate price of 5*s.* the *Leap*, 12*s.* the season, or 18*s.* to ensure a foal.—The Sawney was first by the noted *Chandler Horse*, is a dark Bay, fifteen hands high. The subscriber does not wish to recommend his horse in the public Papers, (as many others do) but leaves that particularly for their breeders and those gentlemen who may favor him with their commands.

E. MONTAGUE.

Charlemont, May 4. 1793.

TO BE SOLD, CHEAP.

A BLACKSMITH's Shop and Tools, in Hatfield —Enquire of ASENATH MILLER.

Hatfield, May 3. 1793.

STRAYED from the subscriber between Northampton and Mr. Ezra Clark's in Williamsburgh, three yearling Colts, two mares of a bay color, the other a Horse colt, a forrel color, with a white stripe in his face.—A handsome reward will be given to any person that will take up said colts, and return them to the subscriber. BEN. EASTMAN.

Greenby, May 7. 1793.

COMMONWEALTH of MASSACHUSETTS.

In the Year of our Lord, One thousand seven hundred and Ninety three.

AN ACT in addition to an act, passed, in the Year of our Lord, one Thousand seven hundred and Eighty-nine, intitled, "An act determining what transactions shall be necessary to constitute the settlement of a citizen in any particular Town or district."

WHEREAS in and by an act, intitled "an act determining what transactions shall be necessary to constitute the settlement of a Citizen in any particular town or district," passed in the year of our Lord, one thousand seven hundred & eighty-nine, it is among other things provided, that persons of certain description in the said act mentioned, who shall come into, and reside in any town or district, for the space of two years, without being warned to depart the same, should be deemed and taken to be inhabitants of such town or district: And whereas it appears expedient that the time of giving notice and warning to depart as aforesaid, shall be extended and prolonged: Therefore

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Court assembled, and by the authority of the same, That no person shall be deemed or taken to be an inhabitant of any town or district, by virtue of residence therein, unless he or she shall have resided in the same for the space of *four years* from the time of passing the act to which this is an addition, without being warned to depart as aforesaid; the above recited act notwithstanding.

[*This act passed* March 22, 1793.]

A true copy,—Attest.

JOHN AVERY, jun. Secretary.

AN ACT for establishing another term for holding the Court of Common Pleas and General Sessions of the Peace in the County of Worcester.

WHEREAS it has been represented to this Court, that it would be conducive to the interest and convenience of the citizens of the county of Worcester, to establish another term for holding the Courts of Common Pleas and general Sessions of the Peace, in said county.

Be it further enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Court assembled, and by the authority of the same, That from and after the passing this act, there shall be a Court of Commons Pleas, and a Court of General Sessions of the Peace holden at Worcester within and for the county of Worcester, on the second Tuesday of June, annually.

[*This Act passed* March 28, 1793.]

A true copy,—Attest,

JOHN AVERY, jun. Sec'ry.

CASH

AND THE HIGHEST PRICE, GIVEN FOR

SALTS of LYE, by

WRIGHT & STODDARD.

Northampton, 1793.

LOST by the subscriber on the 19th inst. at Bosley's Tavern in Windsor, or between there & Lathrop's Tavern in Worthington, a large black LEATHER POCKET-BOOK, having in it two leaves of flate paper, and three promissory notes, one against Dennis Meach, for the sum of 20l. payable the 15th day of October next, in beef—one against Benjamin Chillson, of Windsor, for the sum of 8l. payable in neat stock on the day last mentioned—and the other against Capt. Robert Birch for one hogshead of lime; together with some other papers of no great consequence. Whoever has found the above described Pocket-Book, with the contents, and will convey the same to me, shall have a generous reward for their trouble.

JOSEPH C. HOWE.

Chesterfield. April 22. 1793.

Jesse Smith,

HAS a large and beautiful an assortment of WEST-INDIA and ENGLISH GOODS now on hand, which he will sell low for Cash, as any trader in the county, or most kinds of produce. Will give 6½ per pound for well dressed Flax, pay part Cash and the remainder in Goods. Cash given for Salts of Lye.

WANTED 10 or 15 likely Shiping HORSES, for which goods and part Cash will be given.

Worthington, May 4, 1793.

TAKEN up the fore part of last winter, a black HEIFER, two years old, marked with a crop in the upper side the off ear, and a halfpenny the under side of the same. The owner is desired to prove property, pay charges and take her away.

SAMUEL BURT, jun.

Southampton 17, 1793.

THE Subscribers being appointed Commissioners by the Hon. Judge of Probate, for the County of Hampshire, to receive and examine the claims of the creditors to the estate of PETER TRAIN, *late of Whately, deceased, (represented insolvent) and 8 months being allowed the creditors from the 8th day of April 1793, to bring in their claims. Hereby give notice that we shall attend the business of our appointment at the dwelling house of Mr. Noah Bardwell, innholder in Whately, on the first Mondays of September and October next, from 10 to 6 o'clock, on each of said days.*

THOMAS SANDERSON,
NOAH BARDWELL, } *Com'rs.*
PHINEHAS FRARY.

Whately, April 23. 1793.

STRAYED from the subscriber a three years old horse COLT, had on three shoes, a long dock, dark brown colour, trots and paces, about middling size. Whoever will take up said Colt and return him to the owner shall have a handsome reward and all charges paid by

EPAPHRAS CURTISS.

Cummington, April 20, 1793.

AN ACT to suspend in certain cases, the operation of an Act, passed on the the thirteenth day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred & eighty-seven, entitled, "An Act for the limitation of personal Actions, and for avoiding suits at Law."

WHEREAS the operation of said Act may defeat many Creditors of their just demands, unless a longer time is allowed for commencing and suing Actions mentioned in said Act.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Court assembled, and by the authority of the same, That the said Act passed on the said thirteenth day of Feb. shall be so far suspended, that all actions of account, & all actions of debt, & upon the case for, or upon any promise, lending or contract which by the said Act, or any Act, suspending the operation of said Act, are limited so as they cannot be commenced and sued after the first day of June next, shall and may be commenced and sued at any time on or before the first day of December next, and not afterwards; any law to the contrary notwithstanding.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the Secretary shall cause this Act to be printed six weeks successively in all the Newspapers in this Commonwealth.

[This Act passed, March 27, 1793.]

A true Copy—Attest.

JOHN AVERY, jun. Secretary.

Baldwin and Storrs,

CLOCK and WATCH-MAKERS,

RETURN their sincere thanks to their friends, and the public in general, for the very liberal encouragement they have afforded them since their commencement in business, and beg leave to inform them that they are now ready to supply them with any articles in their way at a short notice—they hope for a continuance of public favour, which they will endeavour to merit.

They have lately received a new supply of elegant gilt watch chains, seals, keys, &c.

☞ They want to purchase a quantity of old Silver, Copper and Brass, for which a generous price in cash will be given.

Northampton, April 24, 1793.

THE PARTNERSHIP of King and Howe, is this day by mutual consent dissolved,—all persons indebted to said Partnership, are requested to settle their accounts immediately with the subscriber, or

APOLLOS HOWE.

Chesterfield, April 23. 1793.

WE the subscribers being appointed Commissioners by the Hon. Judge of Probate for the County of Hampshire, to receive and examine the claims of the creditors to the estate of *Daniel Crocker*, late of Northampton, deceased, represented insolvent—hereby give notice, that we shall attend the business of our appointment, at the house of Elisha Lyman, innholder in Northampton, on the first Tuesday of September next—and at the House of Elisha Cook, innholder in Hadley, on the first Tuesday of December next, from one o'clock, to six on each of said days.

ENOS NASH,
JOSIAH DICKINSON.

Hadley April 18, 1793.

The Young Lath,

WILL Cover this season, at the stable of Captain John Hart, in Hatfield. Young Lath was sired by the famous imported full blooded Old Lath, owned on Long-Island, and is from a half blooded Mare, raised in Virginia—he is five years old and fifteen hands and one inch high, of a beautiful dark bay colour, with black mane tail and legs, completely made, trots and canters, and is a remarkable swift Horse.—Price for the season three dollars, ten shillings a leap, and four dollars to ensure a foal—Constant attendance given by

EDWARD BIGELOW.

Hatfield, April 23. 1793.

Will Cover

THE ensuing season at the stable of BARNABAS HERRICK, in Worthington, *Archibald Jackson's*

Gordon Horse,

noted for getting famous Colts, and for Elegance of carriage, beauty and speed,—is allowed by competent judges to be full equal, if not superiour, to any in the State. Said Horse will cover from the 10th of MAY till the 10th of AUGUST next, (except from the 20th of May, till the 1st of June) at 12*s.* paid down, for the leap, 24*s.* by the 1st day of November next, for the season; all those that pay down for the season, shall have 6*s.* deducted—40*s.* to ensure a foal, and all that have a foal ensured, and put the Mares away before folding time, are holden to pay the ensuring price.

N. B. Good pasturing for Mares will be provided on reasonable Terms.

ALSO—A likely JACK, will cover at the same stable the ensuing season, at 6*s.* the single leap, 10*s.* the season, and 20*s.* to warrant a foal. Four pounds will be paid for the mules at 4 months old.

April 17, 1793.

The LEOPARD,

WILL Cover this season at the stable of the Subscriber, for 6*s.* the leap, 12*s.* the season, from 16 to 20*s.* to insure a foal. Almost any kind of produce will be received in payment within 12 months from the time of service—day labor will be also received to the first of October. The Leopard, is four years old this grass, is 15 hands 3 inches high, well proportioned, is a bright bay. Any persons who favored the Leopard with their custom the last season, and their Mares proved not with foal, are requested to bring them and they shall be insured the same as by the first season. Constant attendance given—good pasturing for Mares.

JOHN WHITE.

Whately, April 28, 1793.

Will Cover

THIS Season, at the stable of the subscriber in Chesterfield, the YOUNG LILLY, 5 years old, a beautiful Bay Color, black main, tail and legs. He was Sired by the old Lilly, in the city of Philadelphia, he is of the English Dray breed, 16 hands one inch and a half high, extremely well proportioned. Gentlemen, call and see the Wild Deer, Gordon Horse, Bright Bay, Russell Horse and others, then put your Eye upon the Lilly, and see size, beauty, elegance, & activity. Any gentlemen that wishes to raise horses of size enough to command Cash or for the pleasure of riding with the greatest ease, may have an opportunity of putting their breeding Mares to the Lilly for 6*s.* the Leap, 12*s.* the Season, 24*s.* to ensure a Foal.

ROBERT STARKWEATHER.

ALSO, A likely JACK will cover at the same stable the present Season, at 6*s.* the Leap, 10*s.* the season, and 20*s.* to warrant a foal. Four pounds in Cash will be given for the Mules at 4 Months old, and the ole of the Jack gratis; said Jack is 5 years old, foaled in the County of Berkshire. Gentlemen that have a use for likely Mules, will consider that Jacks raised in this Country are far superior to those imported.

Chesterfield, April 25. 1793.

NEW-GOODS.

Benjamin Prescott,

HAS just received from New-York, a handsome assortment of ENGLISH GOODS, consisting of the following articles, viz:

SUPERFINE Navy Blue, and Dark Green Broadcloths, Striped Elastic, do. A large and handsome assortment of Calicoes and Chintzes, very low—Chints and Purple Shawls, Nankeen do. Fancy Italian Vest Patterns, Turkey Strip'd Muslinett do. Sattin Cord over do. Tambour'd do. Silk Border'd Toilnett, do. Shalloons, Durants, Callimancoes, Moreens and Tammies, different colours—3-4 7-8th 4-4 Irish Linens, Janes and Fustian, Sattin Beaver, Royal Rib, Ribbidine, Strip'd Satting Lasting, Strip'd and plain Nankeens, Bandanna Handkerchiefs, Black Barcelona do. Red & White Pocket, do. Book and Jaconet Muslin do—An elegant assortment of Book, Strip'd and Crosbar'd Muslins, Muslinetts, Cambricks, Gentlemen's Muslin Handkerchiefs and Cravats, Strip'd, Check'd, Crosbar'd and Plain Lawns—A large assortment of Plain and Velvet Ribbons, ¼ ell, ½ and yard wide Modes, Black Lace, Harlem do. White Edging, Nuns-Thread, from No. 10 to 20; Silk and Twist, Sarcenets, Indix Strip'd Trowsers, Brown Holland, and Buckram, Fans, Imperial Buttons, Gentlemen's Pearl Rib'd Cotton Hose, do. Fancy Twill'd, do.—do Marble, do.—do White Rib'd, do.—Ladies' Black, Green, White and Brown Beaver Hatts, Ladies' White Kid Gloves—do Habit & Silk Mitts, Gentlemen's Venetian Gloves, do. Woolstock, do.—do. Lamb, do.—do. Silk, do—Stay and Apron Tape. HARDWARE—Steel Plate Handfires, Iron Back Tenon, do. Sash and Coumsh, do. Pairing and Firmer's Chisels, Turning and Mortising, do. Sorting and Turning Gouges, Framing Chisels and Gouges, Plain Irons, Compasses, Convex and Common Coat and Vest Buttons, Plated Shoe and Knee Buckles, Black Japan'd do. Concave and Common Rasps, do. do. in Cases, Razor Straps, Shaving Boxes, China Face, and Brass Cloak Pins, Snuffers & Trays, Sad Irons and Frying Pans, Iron Shovels, and Spades, Brads and Locks of all kinds, Coffee Mills, Awls and Hafts, Shoe Fleecers and Nippers, Shoe and Tape Picks, Taylor's Shears, Sheep do. Penknives and Scissars, Japan'd and Paper Ink Stands. Japan'd Candlesticks, Snuff and Tobacco Boxes, Knives and Forks, Carving do. Bread Pins and Lockets, Hat Buckles and Bands, Shoe Clasps, Handles and Roses—do. and Plates, Card Table Hinges, Book Case do. Table Knobs, Screw Rings and Brass Handles, Brass Cocks, Door Handles, Knob Latches—An assortment of patent Hinges, Wood Screws and Table Butts, Files, of all kinds; Pew Door Hinges, Fifth Skin, Anvils, Screw Augers, Paliserring and Brick Trowels, 8 by 6, and 7 by 9 window Glass, Sheet Iron, Shoe and Nail Hammers, Lead Pots and Crucibles, Hearth, Weaver's, Horse, Shoe, Cloth and Tooth Brushes, Powder & Shot, Coffee, Pepper, Pimento, Loaf Sugar, Pigtail and Leaf Tobacco, Lubby Snuff—A handsome assortment of Crockery, Glass and Stone Ware, &c. &c.

N. B. Fifty Bagswill be received if delivered by the 15th May instant.

Northampton, May 1, 1793.

NOTICE is hereby given to the non-resident proprietors of land lying in the town of *Westhampton*, in the County of Hampshire, who have not paid their taxes to the subscriber for the year 1792, that unless they are paid on or before the 1st day of *June* next, I shall attend to the direction the law has prescribed to collect them.

AZARIAH LYMAN, *Collector.*

Westhampton, March 28, 1793.

RAGS.

CASH GIVEN FOR CLEAN COTTON AND LINEN RAGS, AT THIS OFFICE.

Hampshire Gazette.

NORTHAMPTON, (*Massachusetts*) PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY WILLIAM BUTLER.

Vol. VII.] WEDNESDAY, MAY 15, 1793. [NUMB. 350.

HUMOUROUS REMARKS on NEWS-PAPERS.

NEWSPAPERS, at this period, in this free country, may be considered in a three fold light—1st. as a vehicle of foreign and domestic intelligence—2d, as an object of trade & manufacture—3d, and as the means of raising vast sums to government by one of the most common taxes, without being grevious, that ever was laid upon a people.

Surely any are dissatisfied, nor can be said to groan under the grievances of this weighty impost—for that at first sight it appears to be none; on the contrary, the public receiving thereby a particular gratification, consonant to modern ideas of liberty, are so far from murmuring, that every one pays it with the utmost pleasure.

Tis the price of the thing—and not at all extravagant, when we come to consider the quantity as well as the quality.

Those who agreeable to the practice of their profession, are obliged to procure the earliest intelligence for their guests and customers profit by the expence they are at.

Town and country are furnished with an amazing variety of new and extraordinary matter!—

Students of every class, may now burn their books, like so much useless lumber, and circumscribe their studies hereafter to the Newspaper productions of the press: they will therein find employment and instruction sufficient for all the purposes of society and civil life.

The common people, of late years, are becoming so wonderfully learned among us, by the vast increase of Dismals and Nocturnals—Gazettes and Gazetteers—Papers and Packets—Journals and Ledgers—Courants and Chronicles—that you will hardly find the meanest peasant, so unlettered as not be able to spell a Newspaper.

Points of all sorts, many of which were formerly accounted difficult and crabbed, are now discussed by all sorts of people with the utmost ease and perspicuity—whole attention is taken up not only with government, continental, colony, company, country, and corporation affairs, but they have also their *neighbor's business* in mind, as well as their *own*—private domestic occurrences, and particular transactions of individuals being thought subjects of general curiosity and enquiry, to less than public and governmental measures.

A greater number of hands, who would otherwise be idle, and many of them useless to society; or, if possible more wickedly occupied, are, now fully employed, and may truly be said to *have their hands full.*

Rag Merchants, Paper Makers, Stationers, Paragraph Mongers, Printers, &c.——Adepts in all sciences—*Insigni, Arcanigenorum*—an endless train!

Tippling philosophers, who discover from time to time—where the best beverage is to be had.—Who appear to be better acquainted with wine caves and beer cellars, than with the starry concave & the blue expanse; more interested in the contents of butts & brandy bottles, than what is going forward in the planets—more chimed with the gingling of the glasses than the music of the spheres:—they are tolerable gaugers, but indifferent almanackers—and predict the fall of Kingdoms and States, not astrologically—but by the revolutions of the bottle.

Pot rallient freethinkers, who arraign all order, and labor to make the sober part of mankind as enlightened in the important points of liberty and necessity, as they themselves are, when in their cups.

Politicasters, poetasters, declaimers, profaners, extasiers, detractors, jesterers, sacerers, quibblers, libellers, lampooners, &c.

Certainly Newspapers by this time ought to be reckoned among the stable commodities of his Country!

What an advantage to the community!——What a benefit to the State!——(which, tho' last named, we now begin to suspect is the primary object with our great men)—procured so easy a change—as that of distracting the heads of the whole nation.

(London Paper.)

PROCLAMATION

Of General DUMOURIEZ, *to the BATAVIANS.*

BATAVIANS!

THE Stadtholder, who according to the principles of Republicans, ought only to be your Captain General, who ought not to exercise, but for your happiness, the power with which you have invested him, subordinate to the will and decisions of the Republic; holds you in oppression and slavery.

You know perfectly well your rights, which in 1787 you attempted to recover from the ambitious House of Orange. At that time, you had recourse to the French Nation; but as the herself then groaned under the Despotism of a perfidious court, you were made the sport of the vile intriguers, who then governed France.

A handful of Prussians, commanded by the very Duke of Brunswick whom I have since driven from *Champaign*, were sufficient to subjugate you once more. Many of you have been the victims of the vengeance of your ****, many others were obliged to take refuge in France; and since that time, you lost all hopes of Freedom; till a Revolution, the most astonishing the History of the World offers, supported by the most glorious success, has given you in Frenchmen, allies at once powerful, generous and free, who will second your efforts to be free, or will learn to die with you.

Batavians! It is not against you that the French Nation has declared War: friends to all Nations, the has only for Enemies all Tyrants. The more Enemies we have, the more will our Principles be propagated: Persuasion and Victory will support the imprescriptible Rights of Man; and Nations will be weary of exhausting their blood and treasures, for a small number of individuals, who keep discord alive merely to deceive and inslave the people. We enter *Holland* as friends to the *Dutch*, and as irreconcilable Enemies of the House of Orange. Its yoke seems too insupportable, for your choice to be doubtful. Do not you see, that this Demi Despot who tyrannizes over you, sacrifices to his personal interest, the best interest of your Republic? Did he not engage you in 1782, to break with a disgraceful peace, your treaty of Alliance with us?

Has he not since constantly favored the English Commerce, at the expence of your own? At this moment, does he not deliver up your most important settlements, the *Cape of Good Hope*, and the *Island of Ceylan*, and all your Commerce in India, to the only Nation whose intestine rivalship you have reason to fear? Do you believe, that the English, insatiable after power and wealth, will ever restore to you these important possessions, which must secure them the Empire of the Indies? No, Batavians, you will never rank among the first Maritime Powers, until you are free. Send back to Germany that ambitious House which for an hundred years, has sacrificed you to its pride.—Send back the Sister of Frederic William, who has at his command those ferocious Prussians who will awe you as often as you may attempt to break your chains. This calling in of the Prussians, is constantly an insult of your brave Troops. The House of Orange justly fears, left the spirit of Liberty should sway them. A Republican Army cannot long serve Tyranny. Very soon the Dutch Troops, soon the Cuirassiers of the Dagger bank, will join their colours and their Fleets to those of France.

The first who shall range themselves under the Standard of Liberty, shall not only be assured of the continuance of such employments as they enjoy under the Republic, but of more consequential ones, and that, at the expence of the slaves of the House of Orange.

I am about to visit you surrounded with the generous Martyrs of the Revolution of 1787. Their perseverance and the sacrifices they have made, merit your confidence and mine. They form a Committee which will increase in number.—This Committee which will be extreemly useful in the moments of your Revolution; and all its Members, who have no other ambition than to be the deliverers of their Country; will re-enter into the different Classes of Social Order, as soon as your National Convention shall be assembled.

I come into *Holland* at the head of sixty thousand free and victorious Frenchmen—Sixty thousand more defend the *Belgic Provinces*, and are ready to follow me, should I meet with any resistance. Weare not the aggressors; the party attached to the House of Orange has long carried on against us a perfidious and secret War. All the plots against our liberty have been concerted at the *Hague*. We will seek at the *Hague* the authors of our misfortunes; we have no anger and vengeance but against them—we will over run your rich Provinces as friends and brothers. You will see the difference between the conduct of Freemen who stretch out to you their hands, and of Tyrants, who inundate and lay waste your country. I promise to the Peaceable cultivators, whose crops are sacrificed to the fury of Tyrants, an indemnity, by the sale of the substance of those who shall have ordered these useless inundations. I promise also to deliver into their hands, and to their just vengeance, the persons of those wicked Administrators, Magistrates, or Military Commanders, who shall have ordered them. To avoid, however, all the desolations which they occasion, I exhort the Inhabitants of the country, if they have any sentiments of Liberty to oppose these inundations; and I will follow my Proclamation closely enough to support the Batavians, and punish the wicked.

Batavians! Have confidence in a man whom you know, who has never failed to fulfil what he has promised, and who conducts to battle Freemen, before whom has flown, and will fly, the Prussians, the Satellites of your Tyrants.

The Belgians call me their deliverer, I hope soon to be yours.

DUMOURIER.

General in Chief of the Armies of the French Republic.

A short, but interesting HISTORY of the EMPRESS of RUSSIA.

CATHARINA ALEXOWNA—born near Derpat, a little city near Livonia—was buried to no other inheritance than the virtues and frugality of her parents. Her father being dead she lived with her aged mother, in their cottage covered with straw—and both, though very poor, were very contented. Here, retired from the labor of her hands she supported her parent, who was now incapable of supporting herself. While Catharina spun, the old woman would sit by, and read some book of devotion—thus when the fatigues of the day were over, both would sit down contentedly by their fire-side, and enjoy the frugal meal with vacant festivity.

Though her face and person were models of perfection, yet her whole attention seemed bestowed upon her mind—her mother taught her to read, and an old Lutheran minister instructed her in the maxims and duties of religion. Nature had furnished her, not only with a ready but a solid turn of thought—not only with a strong but a right understanding. Such truly female accomplishments procured her several solicitations of marriage from the peasants of the country—but their offers were refused—for the loved her mother too tenderly to think of a separation.

Catharina was fifteen when her mother died—she then left her cottage and went to live with the Lutheran minister, by whom she had been instructed from her childhood. In his house she resided, in quality of governess to his children at once reconciling in her character unerring prudence with surprising vivacity.

The old man, who regarded her as one of his own children, had her instructed in dancing and music, by the master who attended the rest of the family—thus she continued to improve until he died, by which accident she was once more reduced to her pristine poverty. The country of Livonia, was at this time wasted by war, and lay in a most miserable state of desolation. Those calamities are ever most heavy upon the poor—where of Catharina though possessed of so many accomplishments, experienced all the miseries of hopeless indigence. Provisions every day becoming more scarce, and her private stock being entirely exhausted, she resolved to travel to Marienburgh, a city of greater plenty.

With her scanty wardrobe, packed up in a waller, she set out upon her journey on foot. She was to walk through a region miserable by nature, but rendered still more hideous by the Swedes and Russians, who, as each happened to become masters, plundered it at discretion; but hunger had taught her to despise the dangers and fatigues of the way.

One evening, upon her journey, as she had entered a cottage by the way side, to take up her lodging for the night, she was insulted by two Swedish soldiers, who insisted upon *qualifying her*, as they termed it, *to follow the camp.* They might, probably, have carried their insults into violence, had not a subaltern officer, accidentally passing by come to her assistance—upon his appearing, the soldiers immediately desisted—but her thankfulness was hardly greater than her surprize, when she instantly recollected in her deliverer, the son of the Lutheran minister, her former instructor, benefactor and friend. This was an happy interview for Catharina: The little stock of money she had brought from home was by this time exhausted—her cloaths were gone piece by piece to satisfy those who had entertained her in their houses—her generous countryman, therefore, parted with what he had to spare to buy her cloaths, furnished her with an horse, and gave her letters of recommendation to Mr. Glück, a faithful friend of his father's, and superintendant of Marienburgh.

Our beautiful stranger had only to appear to be well received—she was immediately admitted into the superintendant's family, as governess to his two daughters—and tho' yet but seventeen, shewed herself capable of instructing her sex not only in virtue, but politeness.—Such was her good sense and beauty, that her master himself in a short time offered her his hand, which to his great surprize, she thought proper to refuse. Actuated by a principle of gratitude, she was resolved to marry her deliverer only, even though he had lost an arm, and was otherwise disfigured by wounds in the service.

In order therefore to prevent further solicitations from others, as soon as the officer came to the town on duty, she offered him her person, which he accepted with transport, and their nuptials were solemnized as usual.—But all the lines of her fortune were very striking—The very day they were married the Russians laid siege to Marienburgh; the unhappy soldier had now no time to enjoy the well earned pleasures of matrimony—he was called off before consummation, to an attack, from which he was never seen to return!

In the meantime the siege went on with fury, aggravated on one side by obstinacy, on the other by revenge. The war between the two northern powers at that time was truly barbarous. The innocent peasant and the harmless virgin often shared the fate of the soldier in arms. Marienburgh was taken by assault; and such was the fury of the assailants that not only the garrison but almost all the inhabitants of men, women and children, were put to the point of the sword—at length, when the carnage was pretty well over, Catharina was found hid in an oven.

She had been hitherto poor, but still was free—she

was now to conform to her hard fate, and learn what it was to be a slave: In this situation, however, she behaved with piety and humility—and though misfortunes had abated her vivacity, yet she was cheerful. The fame of her merit and resignation reached even Prince Wenzikoff, the Russian General—he desired to see her—was struck with her beauty—bought her of the soldier, her master, and placed her under the direction of his own sister. Here she was treated with the respect which her merit deserved, while her beauty every day increased with her good fortune.

She had not been long been in this situation, when Peter the Great paying the Prince a visit, Catharina happened to come in with some dry fruits, which she served round with peculiar modesty. The Mighty Monarch saw, and was struck with her beauty. He returned the next day, called for the beautiful slave, asked her several questions, and found her understanding even more perfect than her person.

He had been forced when young to marry from motives of interest—he was now resolved to marry pursuant to his own inclinations. He immediately inquired into the history of the fair Livonian, who was not yet eighteen. He traced her through the vale of obscurity thro' all the vicissitudes of her fortune—and found her truly great in them all. The meanness of her birth was no obstruction to his design. Their nuptials were solemnized—the Prince assuring his courtiers, that virtue alone was the properest ladder to a throne.

We now see Catharina, from the low, mud roofed cottage, Empress of the greatest kingdom upon earth. The poor, solitary wanderer is now surrounded by thousands, who find happiness in her smile. She who formerly wanted a meal, is now capable of diffusing plenty upon whole nations. To her alone she owed a part of this pre-eminence, but to her virtues more.

She ever after retained those great qualities which first placed her on a throne—and while the extraordinary Prince, her husband, laboured for the reformation of his misenformed, she studied in her turn the improvement of her own sex. She altered their dresses, introduced mixed assemblies, instituted an order of female knighthood—and at length when she had greatly filled all the stations of Empress, friend, wife and mother, bravely died without reluctance—regretted by all.

MORALITY.

Order to be observed in AMUSEMENT, ADDRESSED to YOUTH.

IT is necessary to observe in your amusement; that is, allow them no more than their proper place; study to keep them within due bounds, mingle them in a temperate succession with serious duties, and the higher business of life. Human life cannot proceed, to advantage, without some measure of relaxation and entertainment. We require relief from care. We are not formed for a perpetual stretch of serious thought. By too intense and continued application, our feeble powers would soon be worn out. At the same time from our propensity to ease and pleasure, amusement proves, among all ranks of men, the most dangerous foe to order. For it tends incessantly to usurp and encroach—to widen its territories—to thrust itself into the place of more important concerns, and thereby to disturb and counteract the natural course of things. One frivolous amusement indulged out of season, will often carry perplexity and confusion through a long succession of affairs.

Amusement, therefore, altho' they be of an innocent kind, require steady government, to keep them within a true and limited province. But such as are of an irregular and vicious nature, require not to be governed, but be banished from every orderly society. As soon as a man seeks his happiness from the game table, the midnight revel, and the other haunts of licentiousness, confusion seizes upon him as its own. There will no longer be order in his family, nor order in his affairs, nor order in his time. The most important concerns of life are abandoned. Even the order of nature is, by such persons, inverted—night is changed into day, & day into night. Character, honor, and interest itself, are trampled under foot. You may with certainty prognosticate the ruin of these men to be just at hand. Disorder arisen to its height, has nearly accomplished its work. The spots of death are upon them. Let every one who would escape the pestilential contagion, fly with haste from their company.

LATEST EUROPEAN NEWS.

PARIS, Feb. 28,

*CAPTURE of BREDA.**

The Minister of War, (Bournonville) announced to the Convention, the capture of Breda, on the 24th; and added, that the capture was made by Gen. D'Arson—that a Batavian committee was formed therein; that Klundert, Williamstadt, Bergen op Zoomt and Nuberg, were invested; and that Commodore Morton had orders to burn a Dutch squadron under the fort of Batz. Gen. Dumourier's† letter concludes thus:—"We find plenty of provisions every where—we have been already furnished with 200,000 florins, offered to us as the defenders of liberty."

The particulars of this event, as they are given in the Dutch papers, agree with the above, and add, that Gen. Dumourier, after receiving an answer from the commander refusing to give up the place, commenced a smart cannonade and bombardment of the town, and destroyed 60 houses; on which the commander capitulated; on condition, that the garrison should march out with all the honors of war, each battalion with two field pieces, to Bosch, Thiel, Bamuid, and Utrecht, with perfect liberty to remain in the service of the State, & to fight against any enemy. The surrender is imputed to treachery, and the Governor Count Byland, has been put under arrest, and in irons, at the Hague.

March 2.—An official account has at length been received of the surrender of Breda, which capitulated to General D'Arson, at the head of General Dumourier's left wing, on the 24th of February.

Klonderth and Williamstadt were both on fire when the dispatches announcing this important event came a way.

Another dispatch arrived yesterday at the War Office, by which it appears, that the French have obliged General Beaulieu to retreat from Roche, after a bloody attack; and that Cagliari, in Sardinia had surrendered to the arms of the Republic.

MARCH 20.

LETTER FROM DUMOURIER.

"Tirlemont, March 16.

"CITIZEN MINISTER,

"I announce to you with the greatest satisfaction, that the check at Aix la Chapelle, as far as it concerns the honor of the French arms, has been repaired, this day in the most brilliant manner. Yesterday the Austrians attacked, and took Tirlemont, in which we had only 400 men. This great town not being susceptible of any defence, and being before the van guard, posted on the five heights of Cumplicht, Marechal Lamarche defended himself with a courage and skill which saved the French army, by giving the different divisions time to march to his assistance. A mistake in the execution of orders might have carried alarm to Brussels, and even to Paris, because some bodies, in repairing to their place of destination, fell back which, might have made the evil to be believed much greater than it was.

"This morning Ittacked Tirlemont on the right & left with a part of the army, as the rest could not come up. General Valence commanded the attack on the right, Miranda that on the left, and Egalite that on the centre. We carried the town by main force, and went beyond it in pursuing the enemy, who, in their turn, attacked us with much boldness in the villages of Goidefenbovre and Hautemowder. The army not only defended themselves with the greatest firmness, but they attacked with success in their turn, and night only put an end to the combat, which continued with very little intermission from yesterday at noon until seven o'clock this evening.

"All the bodies of the army displayed the greatest courage. The enemy also displayed much skill in their manœuvres, and on that account I consider this affair as very decisive for opinion. Several parties of the army were detroyed, by their distance, of the honor of having a share in it. I am persuaded that the Prince de Cobourg will entertain esteem for the army of the Republic. I cannot enter into any particular detail, as I am obliged to make preparations for tomorrow. I shall only tell you, that the 8th regiment of infantry repulsed with their bayonets, a charge made by the dragoons of Cobourg.

(Signed) DUMOURIER."

HARD FOUGHT BATTLE, NEAR LANDEN,*

March 16—17—18.

HAGUE March 22.

Last night dispatches were received by their High Mightinesses from the Prince of HESSE CASSEL, Governor of *Maestricht*, dated March 20, from which we learn, that a most bloody and a decisive battle was fought on Monday the 18th inst. between the Austrian army, headed by the Generalissimo Prince of *Saxe Cobourg*, and the French forces under the command of General DUMOURIER.

The following are the particulars which have transpired respecting this important event:

On the 17th instant the French drove the Austrians from *Tirelemont*, after a most heroic resistance, and with a very considerable loss.

Flushed with this success, General DUMOURIER made preparations to attack the Austrians, on the 18th, between *Landen* and *Dormel*, at the distance of six English miles from *St. Tron*, where the Imperial Royal Armies had their head quarters. The attack commenced at seven o'clock in the morning, and continued with the most dreadful slaughter, until half after five in the after noon, when, through the superiour tactic manœuvres of the Austrians, and the consummate skill and intripid gallantry of the Prince of *Saxe Cobourg*, Count DE CLAIRFAIT, the Arch duke CHARLES, the Prince of *Wurtemberg*, and other Imperial Generals, and the unexpected arrival of a corps of Austrian, *Cuirassiers, Hussars, Chasseurs* and *Dragoons*, the ranks of the French were broke through from all quarters, and the latter obliged to take flight, and leave the Austrians masters of the field.

CLAIRFAIT and the Archduke CHARLES performed prodigies of valour, and pursued the French fugitives, thousands of whom were cut in pieces.

The battle of *Landen* will form an epoch in the annals of history, and being a decisive pitched engagement, must be followed by the immediate evacuation of the *Austrians Netherlands*.

The French fought like lions, but their desperate fury, which pierced twice through the left wing of the Imperialists, could not avail against the superiour tactics of the Austrians.

The Imperial army broke up in the morning of the 19th, to pursue their glorious career, and it being impossible for the French dispersed hosts to rally, the small corps headed by DUMOURIER, which made its retreat to *Louvain*, will be cut off, and the Austrians must by this time be master of *Brussels*. The National Guards, to the number of 70,000 men are drawing together, but having neither discipline nor order among them, they must soon fall victims to their irresistable conquerors.

General BEAULIEU is before *Dinant*, a few leagues from *Namur*, and has rendered himself master of *La Roche* and *Rochefort*, where the French sustained a loss of 2 wards of 3000 men.

[Two other accounts, under the Leyden & Haerlem heads, confirm all the above particulars; and make the loss on both sides, 13000 men; and nearly equal on each side.]

ENGLISH ACCOUNT OF THIS BATTLE.

MARCH 26. All the accounts by the Dutch Mail of yesterday agree in stating, that the conflict between the *Austrians* and *French*, on the 18th, was obstinate and bloody; and that great bravery and military skill were manifested by both armies.

By Lord AUCKLAND's dispatches, it appears, that the French, on the 18th, attacked the Austrians, at *Nerwinde*, near *Tirelemont*. That they were repulsed in the centre, and on the right. That they made some impression on the left wing in the afternoon, when General CLAIRFAIT brought into action 12,000 horse, who decided the victory. The French for some time made good their retreat, but being at length broke, the Austrian cavalry made dreadful havock among them, and killed between six and seven thousand. They continued the slaughter until the approach of night, when the courier was dispatched with the above news, who reports that the French lost 34 pieces of cannon.

The express sent to Carlton-house is similar to the above, except that the loss of the French is stated at *ten thousand* men and thirty-two pieces of cannon.

The French account of this battle, flatet.

That DUMOURIER attacked the combined army at seven o'clock in the the morning, between *Tirlemont* and *St. Tron*. The battle was fought with various success until the afternoon, when the ardour and intrepidity of the French troops surmounted every obstacle.—VALENCE at their head, they charged the left wing of the enemy so furiously, that it was soon broke, and gave way in every direction. The pursuit was vigorous for some time, and great carnage ensued. At that moment when the *Combined Army* was threatened with a complete defeat, General CLAIRFAIT flanked the pursuers with an immense body of horse, and as they had pushed forwards beyond the protection of the artillery, they were left exposed to the superiour power of the cavalry. General VALENCE alternately retreated, and advanced until he was killed by a musket ball. The contest was obstinately maintained, until it was put an end to by the darkness of the night, and both sides claimed the victory.

It is certain however, that the French lost 33 pieces of artillery.

WILLIAMSTADT, March 23.

Thursday night last, two squadrons of dragoons, one of the Leyden and the other of the Hessian regiment, in the Dutch service, were brought into this garrison in Schuyts, and also a battalion of Dutch infantry, under the convoy of British bomb-boats, commanded by Capt. V. C. Berkely: in coming down the Maese they were obliged to pass within gunshot of the Klundert side; and of the fort and the country round, which are still in possession of the French, contrary to the opinion entertained by Lieutenant-General Boetzenar, when he transmitted his last dispatches to the Hague. The enemy fired on the Convoy from two batteries erected on the shore, but were driven from them with some loss, but by a well directed fire from the gun boats, and the troops arrived here safe, in the evening. On the same night, eight of those armed vessels were dispatched, under command of Lieutenant Halket, first Lieutenant of Syren frigate, in order to destroy the French vessels on the north Schanse, at the mouth of the Klundert Canal. About eleven o'clock, the French discovered, and began to fire upon them from some masqued batteries, in consequence of which the vessels steered close in shore, to avoid the artillery; but in doing this, they were unavoidably exposed to a hot fire of musketry from the dykes for more than two hours, during which time the bomb-vessels discharged their ordnance with great readiness, but with what success is not known. Unfortunately, in this attack, Lieutenant John Western, third Lieutenant of the Syren, was killed by a musket ball, which passed through his head on the left temple, just as he was levelling his twelve pounder. Mr. Meaundrille, Midshipman of the Syren, and two seamen were wounded. The left of the former is only a flesh wound. The Dutch Pilots had so ill directed the navigation of the gun boats, that they had nearly been all ashore, and were unable to retreat, but by backing out of the north Schanse astern; however, though innumerable balls penetrated the boats, no other loss of men was sustained; they got back to Williamstadt about five o'clock this morning.

Klundert being still possessed by the enemy in considerable force, the utmost vigilance and discipline are continued in this fortress. The works are repairing with all possible dispatch, and the embrazures are constantly supplied with lighted matches. The cavalry were disembarked this day at noon, and in a day or two a considerable detachment of them with a body of light infantry, are to march out in pursuit of several parties of the enemy, who still plunder and harrass the country within a mile of these gates. This very morning they stripped several cottages, beat the boors, and otherwise threatened them with great inhumanity. Not less than 200,000 guilders have been swept off by these marauders, who have just established a chain of posts, thro' which they compel the farmers to carry all their corn & forage towards Klundert and Gertruydenberg.

The cannon, &c. the enemy left behind them at this place were just brought into the garrison, and consists of two howitzers, with great quantities of balls and shells of various dimensions. Only two houses in the town have been burnt by the enemy's shells: not one however but is pierced thro' with cannister shot. The principal street leading from the great church to the main guard, is filled on each side with the ruins carried out of the houses. A twenty-four pound shot passed thro' the dial on the ted of the church, and carried the half of it away. Near a hundred large trees, growing within the ramparts, were shivered to pieces by shots and shells. Several red hot balls passed through the roof of the governor's house. The prince of Orange's arms were battered down from the inside of the main guard gate, by a twenty-four pound shot from a battery on the other side the town. Nine of the heaviest brass ordnance on the Dutch ramparts were either dismounted or the carriages shot to pieces; principally from the incessant fire of a masqued battery, which the French had raised behind a small wood, on the shore of the Maese, to the S. E of the fort.

It is remarkable, that during the whole of this tremendous siege, only twelve inhabitants, and eight soldiers were killed:—The french, it is conjectured, lost about 8000 men. Williamstadt was defended by 600 German troops viz. 450 of the 1st battalion of Saxe-Gotha, and 150 of the regiment of Calmette. The enemy before it were full 600,000.

The distresses of the French during the siege, particularly on the Meuse side, must have been almost insurmountable; having no shelter even from the inclemencies of the weather, but in damp holes cut in the beach, and being only slightly screened by reeds taken from the river side. During the erection of their works, they were exposed between two severe fires of the fort batteries, and those of the shipping and gun boats on the Maese, for two days and nights successively.—The horrors of the scene, that they have left behind them are too shocking for recital: the mangled bodies of the French still lying uninterred upon their redoubts, and even that of the officers, who last fell, near the gates, all with their ears and fingers cut off, and carried away as relics of triumph!—form a spectacle every way painful to humanity!

I must repeat to you, that neither Klundert, nor the banks of the Moerdyk, are abandoned by the enemy; General Boetzenar having been deceived in representations he received, respecting those posts, after the siege of Williamstadt was raised.

LONDON, *March 8.*

VICTORY OVER THE FRENCH.

We are able to state the following upon authority of respectable letters, received by different houses from Holland.

General Clairfait having passed the Rhoer with his army, in the night between the 28th of February, and the first of March, rushed, unawares upon the French, drove them away, as well from the side of Duren as of Gosiett; and pursued them beyond Alderhoven, on the confines of Limburgh.*

The french, in this engagement, lost, in killed, wounded, and prisoners 12,000 men, 12 guns, and 13 ammunition waggons. Their military chest also fell into the hands of the Austrians.

The Archduke, Charles, distinguished himself in a most gallant manner on this occasion by storming and carrying several of the French batteries in spite of every obstacle.

This important victory was very cheaply obtained by the Imperialists, who in the whole action had only ten men killed, and 40 wounded, which may in a great measure be attributed to the prudent arrangements and military skill of General Clairfait, who conducted the enterprise with so much secrecy, that the enemy were completely surprised, and had not the least intimation of his approach, until they found themselves attacked in different quarters at once in a most vigorous manner.

The Imperials, pursuing their advantage, gave the enemy but little time to recover from their panick; for on the 4th inst. they again attacked them, and with such success, that the latter lost in killed, wounded and prisoners, about 5,000 men, and 140 pieces of cannon.—The French, in consequence were obliged to raise the siege of Maestricht.

CAPTURE OF BEDFORD MAN OF WAR.

March 21. The Bedford Man of War, of 74 guns, is said to be taken by the French fleet off *Ushant*, after a very obstinate engagement.† She is said to be carried into *Rochefort*. The *Edgar*, of 74 guns, Capt. BERTIE, was in company, and very narrowly escaped being taken. The *Fberon* frigate had also nearly been taken, in watching the motion of the French fleet.

Advices from thence, dated Feb. 23, state that on the 4th two French men of War, appeared in the environs of Terracina, steering their course from towards Naples. These ships were instantly saluted by the Watch Tower; but they hoisted the British flag, and refused to answer the salute. The General was immediately beaten, and the Papal troops put themselves under arms. The salute was again repeated, but not answered. An alarm fire was then kindled on the Watch Tower, the alarm bells rung, and in less than six hours 15,000 country people appeared in arms, with a firm resolution to give a hearty reception to the French, if they should attempt a landing. The latter, however, found it more advisable to steer off, and the people returned to their respectable homes, amidst the loudest acclamations of "God save the People! God save our Holy religion!"

The Corsican troops were the cause of the Sardinian expedition failing; instead of firing at the King's men, they last the French. It is expected Corsica will be soon a British Colony.

March 29.—This morning government received dispatches from Lord Auckland, his Britannick Majesty's Ambassador at the Hague. These dispatches are dated on Tuesday last, and are entirely silent respecting the action reported to have taken place on 22d instant. On the contrary, they state, that Dumourier was in full force between Louvain and Bussels, but that the French had entirely evacuated Orsend, proceeding by water on their way to Dunkirk.

(Of the battle mentioned in the foregoing paragraph we have seen no account.)

ANNAPOLIS, April 18.

The following is a letter from Capt. JACOB SLOUGH *of the 4th sub. legion U. S. to Capt.* JOHN CASSAWAY, *respecting a late duel fought between Lieut.* JENIFER *and Lieut.* CASSAWAY, *which unfortunately ended in the death of the latter:*

"LEGION VILLAGE, 11th March, 1793.

"SIR,

"The subject which I am about to address you on, is to me truly distressing, but in obedience to my own feelings as well as the last request of your amiable brother, I am impelled to give you a particular account of a dispute, which though it ended in his death, served to shew that he possessed a soul, which would do honor to any man, and a degree of that greatness of mind which is the brightest plume in a soldier's cap. I shall therefore, with as much brevity as possible, describe to you the manner in which the quarrel took place.

"On the 19th instant, the commander in chief issued an order, directing the officers of the 4th sublegion to elect a pay master, in the room of Lieut. Price, promoted. Lieut. Jenifer offered himself as a candidate for that office, and Ensign Cambell Smith was propofed by some of the officers, in opposition to him; your brother was from ill health, confined to his bed at the time, consequently did not know that Mr. Smith was proposed. Mr. Jenifer, in the course of the day called at his hut, and solicited his vote, which your brother promised to give him; the election took place that evening, and the votes were equally divided. The commander in chief, then ordered a new election to be held on the evening of the 21st. Your brother then told Mr. Jenifer, that he did not conceive himself bound by the promise he made him, from the circumstance of his not knowing at the time he made the promise, that Mr. Smith was in nomination, and that he would vote for Mr. Smith.—This irritated Mr. Jenifer, who immediately insulted him, as trifling puppy and no gentleman—Your brother, as soon as the election was over left the room, and the day following challenged him.

"On the morning of the 23d they met, and after their seconds had measured the ground on which they were to fight, they agreed to advance and fire when they pleased; your brother after advancing three paces, fired, and missed; his antagonist then stepped up within a yard of him, and shot him; the ball entered his right side and lodged in his back-bone; he was immediately brot home and every possible assistance given him, notwithstanding which, he died that night at 12 o'clock. He retained his senses until the last moment, and though he must have suffered the most excruciating pain, he he bore it all like a soldier, without complaining. His remains were handsomely interred; since when, a neat fence has been put round his grave. He is universally lament by all officers, and by none more than Sir your humble servant,

JACOB SLOUGH, Captain
4th sub-legion, U. S."

PHILADELPHIA, April 25.

We are authorised to say, that the report of Lord Dorchester's coming to the United States as Ambassador from the British Court, is without foundation. An account was circulated some time since, that, that Nobleman had been re-appointed to the government of Canada, and that he was to land at New-York, on his way to Quebeck; from which it is supposed the above report must have taken rise.

APRIL 30. A gentleman just arrived from the French settlement of Gallipolis, on the Ohio, which he left on the 24th ult. informs us that the Indians are very troublesome in that quarter; that on the 22d they killed & scalped a girl of about 18 years of age, belonging to Mr. Van Bibber; that of late they have crossed in great numbers the river from the N. W. to the S. E. bank, and appeared to have a design on some of the Kentucky settlements. About 120 settlers remain at Gallipolis, and appeared to have the number daily decreasing.

We hear from good authority, that the Spanish government has ordered M. Gardoqui, minister of finance, to negociate with Mr. Carmichael, our minister at the Court of Madrid, relative to opening the navigation of the Mississippi to the inhabitants of the United States.

Last night about 12 o'clock, this city was alarmed with the cry of fire. It was discovered to be on board the ship Mary, Capt. Cally, belonging to Newburyport, lying at Race street wharf.

The men much fatigued attending the vessel for 3 days past, during the tedious continuance of the most uncommon tempest ever known in these parts, at this season of the year) having left a candle, burning in the cabin, went to bed—The candle by the motion of the vessel, was overset, by which the cabin caught fire, the greatest exertions of the citizens could not extinguish the flames until the cabin and quarter deck were consumed.

The ship was loaded with flour, which it is thought has not sustained much damage—The captain has lost, it is said, a considerable sum in bank notes, all his papers, and cloathes. The injury done to the ship will probably render her unfit for further service.

NEW-HAVEN, May 8.

Monday last, (being a general muster of the militia) at Branford, by the burning of an over charged swivil gun, Roger Tyler, aged about 21 years, was instantly killed, and Asa Cook, of the same age, lost his right hand. We also learn, that at Fairfield, the same day, a young man lost, one of his arms in a similar manner.

DOVER, April 28.

From a Correspondent.

Last week, being at York, I was in company with a number of strangers—a messenger came into the room and informed one of the company (a Mr. John Abbot, of Shapley, Mass.) that the night before, his dwelling house was burnt to the ground—the owner, being a poor man, was in great distress more especially when he learnt that all his furniture was consumed in the house—but judge of master's shock, when he was informed that his wife, half burnt to death, had just escaped the general conflagration, with an infant under her arm, when instantly the whole house fell into one horrid pile, and that his second son a promising youth of 18 years old, being in the chamber was burnt to ashes with the general mass.—The situation of this man, after such information, may be more easily felt than expressed; he appeared to be below the reach of woe—It is hoped that the open hand of charity and generosity may be extended toward this distressed family.

BOSTON, May 8.

COUNTERFEIT DOLLARS.

We are requested to caution the public against receiving Counterfeit Dollars; as there are many in circulation. One emission is dated 1790, and is well executed. The words "CAROLUS IV." Appear as though struck with a new die, and the inside edge of the letters are raised—They have the complexion of blocktin, but by rubbing it will appear they are made of copper. They ring rather sharper than good dollars; and the only letters ill executed are Es in the words "DEI" and "REX," and in them the upper part is, if any thing, longer than the lower part.

A small quantity of Birmingham dollars arrived at Beverly a few days since. They are as large in diameter as the common sized dollars, but are not so thick, and worth but 4/6.

We have seen a letter just received from *Paris*, which mentions that the Lady of that unfortunate friend to *America*, the Marquis DE LA FAYETTE, may be soon expected to sail for the *United States*—where she will receive a cordial welcome.

PORTLAND, May 3.

A REMARKABLE INSTANCE OF RECUNDITY.

Mrs. Lydia Harvil, wife of Mr. John Harvil, living on a plantation adjoining Norridgwalk, on the banks of Kennebeck, in the County of Lincoln, was, on the 13th of July delivered of a son; and on the 13th of April, 1793, was safely delivered of FOUR SONS at one birth; three of them living children, who with their mother appear likely to do well.

The above account is so extraordinary, that Mary Parlin, and Rachel Steward, who were present at the birth of the children, have made oath to the truth of the fact, before Oliver Wood, Justice of the Peace.

NORTHAMPTON, May 15.

DUMOURIER IN AMSTERDAM.

Extract of a letter from Newburyport, dated May 3, to a Gentleman in Boston.

"A vessel has just arrived here in 26 days from Plymouth in England:—The Captain says it was currently reported and believed that General Dumourier had got possession of Amsterdam. The Captain (Hacker) adds, that the above News was not received from any authority, but considered in general as the news of the day. However, he thinks it certain, the French have been successful.

Capt. Hacker further informs, that the French and English Fleets had sailed, and it was supposed for the West India Islands; And also, that the French had captured three East Indiaman."

On the 7th of March last the National Convention of France published a Declaration of War against the King of Spain.

The King of Great Britain has appointed Sir John Temple, Baronet, to be his Majesty's Consul General in the eastern states, and Phineas Bond, Esq. in the middle and southern States of America.

A soldier was lately shot at Legionville, for being concerned in a conspiracy to rob and murder two of the pay-masters.

JAMES INGOLS,

INFORMS his friends and the Public, that he continues to carry on his business at his shop nearly opposite the Court House. He flatters himself that he shall be able to gratify the gentlemen and ladies, in the vicinity, with the neatest and newest fashioned WIGS, TYES, COMMODES, &c.—CASH and the highest price given for long HUMAN HAIR, and every favor gratefully acknowledged.

N. B. WANTED, a likely young LAD, about fourteen years of age, as an apprentice to the above business.

Northampton, May 15, 1793.

JESSE SMITH,

HAS a large and beautiful assortment of WEST-INDIA and ENGLISH GOODS now on hand, which he will sell low for Cash, to any trader in the county, or most kinds of produce. Will give 6 3d per pound for well dressed Flax, pay part Cash and the remainder in Goods. Cash given for Salts of Lye.

WANTED 10 or 15 likely Shiping HORSES, for which goods and part Cash will be given.

Worthington, May 4, 1793.

WANTED by the subscriber, TWO THOUSAND YARDS of *CHECK'D WOOLLEN-SHIRTING*, to be delivered by the 15th of OCTOBER next, for which a generous price will be given in English and West-India Goods, on delivery, by

DANIEL BUTLER.

Northampton, May 15, 1793.

Will Cover

THIS season, at the stable of JONAH MILLS, in Chesterfield, that famous imported Horse called the SULTON, he is a beautiful bright Bay color, black mail and tail, fifteen hands high, equal for strength, beauty and activity to any in the County. Price for the Leap one Dollar, two Dollars for the season, three Dollars to insure a foal—Good pasturing for Mares, and every attention given.

AMASA CLAPP.

Chesterfield, May 14, 1793.

* *A handsome and strong town of the Netherlands, in Dutch Brabant. The fortifications are strengthened by the waters and morasses near it. It has a Dutch garrison, but the property and government belonging to the Prince of Orange. It is seated on the river Merck, in a fertile plain, 22 miles N. E. of Bergen op Zoom, 25 S.E. of Rotterdam, and 60 E. of Amsterdam, lat. 51. 35.*

† *A town in Dutch Brabant, one of the strongest places in the Netherlands. It has been several times besieged, and in 1747 was taken by a French army of 40,000: 10,000 of whom fell in the course of two months' siege.—15 miles from Auxwarp.*

† *The army of this General, according to our best accounts, is 80,000 men.*

* *A town of Austrian Netherlands, in Brabant, famous for a battle gained over the French by the allies, in July 1693, wherein 20,000 men were killed. 18 miles N. E. of Namur.*

* *A town of the Austrian Netherlands, and capital of a duchy of the same. 17 miles S. of Aix la Chapelle, and 15 miles S. E. of Brussels.*

ALGERNON's TOMB.

Tune—"Farewell ye green Fields."

WHAT sorrowful accents are borne,
Their manner how soft, and how flow,
More sweet than the breath of the morn?
'Tis Adeline's daughter of woe.
O! Adeline, fairest of fair,
Why ceases thy lovely fond smile?
Why sigh thee? Why falls the sad tear?
O tell me, I'll listen the while.

See not you how dark is that shade?
See not you how pensive the gloom?
Just there where a willow light waves,
Pale Algernon sleeps in his tomb,
Now lovely he nods in the dust,
With turf the gray urn's covered o'er,
No longer he hears the waves toss,
Ah! Algernon, thou art no more.

Rude thorns from his grave I remove,
And there place the lily and rose,
I watch the young plants as they grow.
This lightens my heart of its woes.
A wreath here I've twin'd round the urn,
'Tis wove with the fairest of flowers,
But, see it low droops and it fades,
Restore it ye cooling kind showers.

Ye birds that do perch on his tomb,
Be pensive, and plaintive your tale,
Ye zephyrs while fanning the turf,
Waft hither the sweets of the dale.
I'll breathe their perfume as they fly,
It will give me a moment's relief—
To sleep by his side when I die,
Is all that can finish my grief.

ANECDOTES.

IF you *marry* (said a father to his daughter) you will do *well*; if you do not marry, you will do *better*. "If that's the case," replied the daughter, "get me an husband as soon as you can, I shall be content to do *well*, and leave it with others to do *better*."

A Sa gentleman, in a certain coffee house, was writing a letter to his friend, there being a good deal of company present, a pert young fellow peeped himself behind him.—The gentleman concluded his letter with these words: *I should write more, but there is an impudent puppy looking over my shoulder.*—The mackerel instantly turned upon his heels, and exclaimed aloud, "*I'll be d——d if I was looking over your shoulder.*

From the CONNECTICUT COURANT.

CONTRASTICAL SKETCHES.

GUTHRIE, speaking of the women in Connecticut, fays, "They are fair, handfome, and genteel—modeft & referved in their manners and behaviour."—This is no misrepresentation of their character. and I may add, that, as nature designed the sex, they are sympathetick, affectionate and tender—especially the young ladies, and particularly toward each other. Hence their mutual visiting and correfponding together, unshackled by the etiquette and formality which is in some places practised to supply the real want of friendfhip. Hence alfo their frequent affemblings for diverfion, as quiltings, chouses, balls, affemblies, &c. While preparing for these, you will hear them expreffing the moft rapturous expectations of meeting with Deb and Ann—or (the more polite) with their dear Maria, and the infinitely amiable Nancy. They are like to be overjoyed at feeing them, and fpending the evening in their company. Yet, many of these same ladies exert every nerve and try every poffible way to tyrannife over and oppress one another. For this end they array themselves as richly and as gaily as poffible, racking their heads to find out fomething whereby to rife fuperiour to their companions and draw all the attention. If no new fashion occurs in the eſſentials of dress, they will be sure to stick on a fingular or a fupernumerary feather, or diſpoſe their linſey into fome peculiarly fparkling order, or wreathe a ribband into fome uncommon form. For the fame end alfo, they ſtrain every muſcle in their movement and demeanor.

But, What is it to wiſh to ſurpaſs, and riſe ſuperior and draw all the attention? —Is it not to wiſh to get over the heads of our dear friends, and trample on their good fortune, as deſpots and cruel tyrants? At leaſt, to wiſh myſelf above, is to wiſh others below.—And if there is no great diſtance between me and the dirt, it is to wiſh others in the dirt.

Now conſidering how precious reputation, eſteem, and notice are to a young lady, I leave it to the world, whether this wiſhing and ſtriving to ſurpaſs, is not nearly as criminal in a lady, as deſpotiſm and tyranny in a Monarch?

But to finiſh the contraſt—when theſe ladies have returned from the diverſion, you may hear them ſaying about as unkind things of Deb and Ann, and even of Maria and Nancy, as they had kind ones before, eſpecially if they have appeared to better, or as good advantage as themſelves.

But are all ſuch?—By no means. There are ſtill, we would hope, many invaluable ladies, who are pleaſed to being upon a level with their companions. And it is the miſchief according to ſuch, that readers the above mentioned more deſerving this public contraſting of their character.

EVERY RELIGION IS GOOD, WHICH TEACHES MEN TO BE GOOD.

"*If we may ſuppoſe a large family of children, who, on any particular day, or particular circumſtances, made it a cuſtom to preſent to their parent ſome token of their affection and gratitude, each of them would make a different offering, and moſt probably in a different manner. Some would pay their congratulations in themes of verſe or proſe, by ſome little devices, as their genius diſtated, or according to what they thought would pleaſe; and perhaps the leaſt of all, not able to do any of theſe things, would ramble into the garden or the field, and gather what it thought the pretteſt flower it could find, tho' perhaps it might be but a ſimple weed. The parent would be more gratified by ſuch variety, than if the whole of them had acted on a concerted plan, and each had made exactly the ſame offering. This would have the cold appearance of contrivance, or the harſh uſe of controul. But of all unwelcome things, nothing could more offend the parent than to know the whole of them had gotten together by the ears, boys and girls, fighting, ſcratching, reviling and abuſing each about which was the beſt or moſt preſent.*

"*Why may we not ſuppoſe that the great Father of ALL is pleaſed with variety of devotion; and that the greateſt offence we can act, is that by which we ſeek to torment and render each other miſerable.*"

BENNINGTON, April 19.

Advices from Sunderland ſtate that mrs. Lewis of that town who wandered from her family on Thurſday morning, the 9th inſt. as mentioned in our laſt, was found in the woods on Thurſday noon following, with in leſs than a mile of home. She had wandered the firſt day and night about in the woods near home as ſhe ſuppoſes; the ſecond day ſhe aſcended the mountain under the ſtrange idea that ſhe was travelling down ſtream, even though ſhe kept in ſight of the roaring branch great part of the way. Thurſday morning ſhe was calm in her mind, obſerving the riſing of the ſun. and knowing that it muſt be in the eaſt, although it ſeemed to contradict her ſenſes, ſhe ſat out in the oppoſite direction, ſhaping her courſe towards ſome cleared land ſhe perceived from the top of the mountain, but not conceiving ſhe was travelling homeward—She kept aright direction, and would ſoon have reached home, but her ſtrength failed her, her feet became too ſore to bear her weight, which obliged her to have recourſe to crawling on her hands and knees; but this painful mode ſoon exhauſting her ſmall remnant of ſtrength, ſhe ſat down weary and hopeleſs, leaning for reſt on a log, in which ſituation ſhe was ſoon after found, by her anxious neighbors, and tenderly conveyed to her joyful family. She is likely to recover from her fatigue. She ſays ſhe eat nothing while abſent except a few beach nuts, and drank the milk from her breaſt, by milking it into her hand: from this ſhe found great ſupport & refreſhment.

In caſes of this kind nothing is more frequent than the circulation of accounts bordering on the marvellous; in the preſent inſtance the following has circulated, the truth of which we ſhall not pretend to aver. A certain mr. Joſeph Allen, of Sunderland, is ſaid to have dreamed, on Wedneſday night, that he found the unfortunate wanderer in an hemlock ſwamp, near the houſe, and ſo firmly impreſſed on his mind were the ideas which occurred in his dream; that he ſat out with ſome friends to ſearch the place preſented to his view in the dream, where it is ſaid he actually found her, and that much in the ſituation he had conceived.

NEW-GOODS.

Benjamin Preſcott,

HAS juſt received from New-York, a handſome aſſortment of ENGLISH GOODS, conſiſting of the following articles, viz:

SUPERFINE Navy Blue, and Dark Green Broadcloths, Striped Elaſtic, do. A large and handſome aſſortment of Callicoes and Chintzes, very low—Chintz and Purple Shawls, Nankeen do. Fancy Italian Vest Patterns, Turkey Strip'd Muſlinett do. Saſtin Croſſover do. Tamboor'd do. Silk Border'd Toilnets, do. Shalloons, Durants, Callimancoes, Moreens and Tamnies, different colours—3-4 7-8th 4-4 Iriſh Linnens, Janes and Fuſtian, Satrin Beaver, Royal Rib, Ribdelace, Strip'd Satting Lafting, Strip'd and plain Nankeens, Bandanna Handkerchiefs, Black Barcelona do. Red & White Pocket, do. Book and Jaconet Muſlin do—An elegant aſſortment of Book, Strip'd and Croſsbar'd Muſlins, Muſſinetts, Cambricks, Gentlemen's Muſlin Handkerchiefs and Cravats, Strip'd, Check'd, Croſsbar'd and Pepin Lawns—A large aſſortment of Plain and Vallum Ribbons, ¼ ell, ½ and yard wide Modes, Black Lace, Harlem do. White Edging, Nuns Thread, from No. 10 to 40; Silk and Twiſt, Sarcenetts, India Strip'd Trowſers, Brown Holland, and Buckram, Fans, Imperial Buttons, Gentlemen's Pearl Rib'd Cotton Hoſe, do. Fancy Twill'd, do.—do Marble, do.—do White Rib'd, do.—Ladies' Black, Green, White and Brown Beaver Hatts, Ladies' White Kid Gloves—do Habit do. Silk Mitts, Gentlemen's Venetian Gloves, do. Woodſtock, do.—do. Lamb, do.—do. Silk, do—Stay and Apron Tape. HARDWARE—Steel Plate Handſaws, Iron Back Tenon, do. Saſh and Compaſs, do. Pairing and Firmer's Chiſels, Turning and Mortiſing, do. Scribing and Turning Gouges, Fraiming Chizels and Gouges, Plain Iron, Compaſſes, Convex and Common Coat and Veſt Buttons, Plated Shoe and Knee Buckles, Black Japan'd do. Concave and Common Razors, do. do. in Caſes, Razor Straps, Shaving Boxes, China Face, and Braſs Cloak Pins, Snuffers & Trays, Sad Irons and Frying Pans, Iron Shovels, and Spades, Brads and Locks of all kinds, Coffee Mills, Awls and Haſts, Shoe Pincers and Nippers, Shoe and 14oz. Tacks, Taylor's Shears, Sheep do. Penknives and Sciſſars, Japan'd and Paper Ink Stands, Japan'd Candleſticks, Snuff and Tobacco Boxes, Knives and Forks, Carving do. Breaſt Pins and Lockets, Hat Buckles and Bands, Shoe Claſps, Handles and Roſes—do. and Plates, Card Table Hinges, Book Caſe do. Table Ketches, Screw Rings and Braſs Handles, Braſs Cocks, Door Handles, Knob Latches—An aſſortment of patent Hinges, Wood Screws and Table Butts, Files, of all kinds; Pew Door Hinges, Fiſh Skin, Anvils, Screw Augers, Paliftering and Brick Trowels, 8 by 6, and 7 by 9 window Glaſs, Sheet Iron, Shoe and Nail Hammers, Lad Pots and Crucibles, Hearth, Weaver's, Horſe, Shoe, Cloth and Tooth Briſhes, Powder & Shot, Coffee, Peper, Pimento, Loaf Sugar, Pigtail and Leaf Tobacco, Macobby Snuff—A handſome aſſortment of Crockery, Glaſs and Stone Ware, &c. &c.

N. B. Fifty Bags will be received if delivered by the 15th May inſtant. Northampton, May 1, 1793.

NOTICE is hereby given to the non-reſident proprietors of land, lying in the town of *Weſtampton*, in the County of Hampſhire, who have not paid their taxes to the ſubſcriber for the year 1792, that unleſs they are paid on or before the 18 day of *June* next, I ſhall attend to the direction the law has preſcribed to collect them.

AZARIAH LYMAN, *Collector.*

Weſtampton, March 28, 1793.

TOWN OFFICER.

Juſt publiſhed, price 4ſ. 6d. ſingle, and 4ſ. by the dozen.

A NEW EDITION of the TOWN OFFICER, corrected, improved and greatly enlarged; containing the POWER and DUTY of ſelectmen, Town Treaſurers, Overſeers of the poor, Aſſeſſors, Conſtables, Collectors of Taxes, Surveyors of highways, Surveyors of lumber, Fence Viewers, and all other Town and County Officers, as contained in the Laws of the Commonwealth of Maſſachuſetts; with a variety of FORMS for the Uſe of ſuch officers.

To which are added,

The POWER and DUTY of TOWN, PRECINCT, and PLANTATIONS, and a plan and regular METHOD to keep ACCOUNTS of the Expenditures of Monies voted by a town, upon an inſpection of which the State of its Finances may at any time be known.

By SAMUEL FREEMAN, Eſq.

Sold by ISAIAH THOMAS, in WORCESTER, and by ſaid THOMAS, and ANDREWS in BOSTON.

SAWNEY.

WILL Cover the enſuing ſeaſon, at the ſtable of the ſubſcriber, at the moderate price of 6ſ. the Leap, 12ſ. the ſeaſon, or 18ſ. to enſure a foal.—The Sawney was ſired by the noted *Chandler Horſe*, is a dark Bay, fifteen hands high. The ſubſcriber does not wiſh to recommend his horſe in the public Papers, (as many others do) but leaves that particularly for the horſe and thoſe gentlemen who may favor him with their commands.

E. MONTAGUE.

Charlemont, May 4, 1793.

Will Cover

THIS Seaſon, at the ſtable of the ſubſcriber in Cheſterfield, the YOUNG LILLY, 5 years old, a beautiful Bay Color, black mane, tail and legs. He was ſired by the old Lilly, in the city of Philadelphia, he is of the Engliſh Dray breed, 16 hands one inch and a half high, extremely well proportioned; Gentlemen, call and ſee the Wild Dear, Gordon Horſe, Bright Bay, Ruſſell Horſe and others, then put your Eye upon the Lilly, and ſee fire, beauty, elegance, & activity. Any gentlemen that wiſhes to mix horſes of ſize enough to command Caſh or for the pleaſure of riding with the greateſt eaſe, may have an opportunity of putting their breeding Mares to the Lilly for 6ſ. the Leap, 12ſ. the Seaſon, 24ſ. to enſure a Foal.

ROBERT STARKWEATHER.

ALSO, A likely JACK will cover at the ſame ſtable the preſent Seaſon, at 6ſ. the Leap, 10ſ. the ſeaſon, and 20ſ. to warrant a foal. Four pounds in Caſh will be given for the Mules at 4 Months old, and the ſize of the Jack gratis; ſaid Jack is 5 years old, ſtands in the County of Berkſhire. Gentlemen that have Caſh for likely Mules, will conſider that Jacks raiſed in this Country are far ſuperior to thoſe imported.

Cheſterfield, April 25, 1793.

The LEOPARD,

WILL Cover this ſeaſon at the ſtable of the Subſcriber, for 6s. the leap, 12s. the ſeaſon, from 16 to 20s. to inſure a foal. Almoſt any kind of produce will be received in payment within 12 months from the time of ſervice—day labor will be alſo received to the firſt of Octoher. The Leopard, is four years old this graſs, is 15 hands 3 inches high, well proportioned, is a bright bay. Any perſons who favored the Leopard with their cuſtom the laſt ſeaſon, and their Mares proved not with foal, are requeſted to bring them and they ſhall be inſured the ſame as by the ſeaſon. Conſtant attendance given—good paſturing for Mares.

JOHN WHITE.

Whately, April 28, 1793.

STRAYED from the ſubſcriber a three years old horſe COLT, had on three ſhoes, a long dock, dark brown colour, trots and paces, about middling ſize. Whoſever will take up ſaid Colt and return him to the owner ſhall have a handſome reward and all charges paid by

EPAPHRAS CURTISS.

Cummington, 1793.

THE *Subſcribers being appointed Commiſſioners by the Hon. Judge of Probate, for the County of Hampſhire, to receive and examine the claims of the creditors to the eſtate of PETER TRAIN, late of Whately, deceaſed, (repreſented inſolvent) and 8 months being allowed the creditors from the 8th day of April 1793, to bring in their claims. Hereby give notice that we ſhall attend the houſe of our appointment at the dwelling houſe of Mr. Noah Bardwell, innholder in Whately on the firſt Mondays of September and October next, from 10 to 6 o'clock, on each of ſaid days.*

THOMAS SANDERSON,
NOAH BARDWELL, } *Com'rs.*
PHINEHAS FRARY.

Whately, April 23, 1793.

TO BE SOLD, CHEAP.

A BLACKSMITH's Shop and Tools, in Hatfield—Enquire of ASENATH MILLER.

Hatfield, May 3, 1793.

Juſt publiſhed, and to be ſold by the Printer hereof.

PROPHECIES of the Reverend CHRISTOPHER LOVE, and his laſt WORDS on the Scaffold: Who was beheaded at Tower Hill, London, the 22d day of Auguſt 1651.

Hampſhire Gazette.

NORTHAMPTON, (*Maſſachuſetts*) PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY WILLIAM BUTLER.

Vol. VII.] WEDNESDAY, May 22, 1793. [NUMB. 351.

LONDON.

Houſe of Commons,

FEBRUARY 18.

MR. BURKE ſaid, he had never felt any pain from hearing the Right Hon. Gentleman ſpeak, except that ariſing from the doctrines and principles he inculcated. When he heard that right hon. Gentleman, he was always inſtructed, if he was not pleaſed and amuſed, if he was not informed. Even his repetitions had novelty and force. He would ſay of his ſpeeches "*decies repetita placebit.*"

Though the hon. Gentleman had, in the beginning of his ſpeech, aſſured the Houſe he would give them novelty; he (Mr. Burke) had read in a foreign paper that the preciſe motion which the hon. Gentleman had made would be made, and that it would be ſupported by certain arguments which were preciſely the arguments that the hon. gentleman had adduced.

The hon. Gentleman had declared himſelf willing to ſupport his Majeſty in the preſent war. This he will do by engaging in another war. He had never yet adviſed this country to commence hoſtilities againſt Ruſſia and Pruſſia on behalf of Poland; but now he chooſes the happy moment to vindicate her wrongs. It had been contended that the jealouſy of miniſters at the aggrandizement of France was feigned, becauſe, they had not engaged in the affairs of Poland. He tho't they were right, inaſmuch as the power of France was more dangerous to us from its ſituation than the power of any country in Europe. Until the ſyſtem of frantzy was fully extended, nations would always be found to give themſelves ſome preference.—They ought not to conſider themſelves as judges, who ſhould lay aſide every conſideration of their own ſafety.

The right hon. Gentleman conſidered France juſt and right in every thing ſhe had done. She was juſt when ſhe had planted the ſteril tree of Liberty in the ſteril ſoil of Savoy; juſt when the invaded Liege and Frankfort; juſt in all her proceedings in Belgia; in declaring war againſt the Emperor, in murdering her ſovereign, in paſſing an act againſt the indemnity to other atrocious murderers; and laſtly, ſhe was juſt in declaring war againſt Great Britain. She ought in future to be called *France the juſt*. She was much altered then ſince the Revolution. (A loud cry of, hear! heard from the oppoſition bench.)

It ought to be remarked that the reaſons given in the Convention for the decree of indemnity were, firſt, that all Paris had been concerned in the murders; and, ſecondly, that the decree would encourage the friends of Liberty, & Equality, in England, Ireland, and Scotland. The reaſon given by ſome members for murdering Louis, was to make the King of England afraid.—The head of Louis, ſays Danton, will be a gauntlet for our enemies. Have at you! Let us fight for our heads. He would have thought, had he not ſo well known the integrity of the right hon. Gentleman, that he had meant by his ſpeeches to encourage the French in their robberies and murders.

Mr. BURKE next reprobated the decrees of the 19th of November, and the 15th of December, which, he ſaid was to be the future law of nations. Had we tamely ſubmitted to theſe inſults, we ſhould be like a man who is attacked with a ſword, and immediately throws down his ſhield.

The right hon. Gentleman ſaid he had not treated princes with an unbecoming freedom. He had certainly honored the King of Pruſſia ſeveral times with the title of Swindler; that, perhaps might be a very polite one, according to the new order of things, for he underſtood the language of the *ſans culottes* was ſoon to become the *bon ton*.

The Houſe were to be regaled in future with French meſſes, cut, ſliced, dreſſed up into high ſeaſoned haſhes. For his part he would always prefer plain meat, and old Engliſh cookery, to any ſuch kickſhaws.

He thought the Houſe ſhould adhere ſteadily to the principles adopted by this country at the grand alliance.

In his opinion, miniſters were juſtifiable in refuſing to treat with France, in its preſent unſettled ſtate.—There was no fixed government there. The dead ox had not yet produced bees or maggots who had formed a Republic. If there was not a government to treat with, was there any perſon in France of high authority with whom we might negociate? He had taken great pains to inform himſelf of the character of all the leading men of that country, and he did not think there exiſted any one of either virtue or authority ſufficient for the purpoſe he had mentioned.

M. ROLAND was ſaid to be a very virtuous character: he had his own private opinion of M. Roland's virtues; but if his account of the ſtate of Paris was to be relied upon, he did not know any gentleman that would go there as Ambaſſador.

There was his old friend and correſpondent Le Brun; he had been a news-paper-writer, and from that ſituation advanced to his preſent poſt; he could not be ſuppoſed to have much influence.

CONDORCET, he admitted to be the moſt humane of murderers, and Briſſot, the moſt virtuous of pickpockets. The latter had the honor of enriching the French language with a new word, viz. *Briſſotter*, which in Paris ſignifies to pickpockets. He next conſiders Monſ. Egalite, alias M. D'Orleans, and he found him as exceptionable for diplomatic correſpondence as any of the other citizens. General Dumourier wanted plenitude of authority.

Not to mention the indecency of violating exiſting Treaties, upon a motion which had not the temptation of intereſt to excuſe the infringement, he begged leave ſtaſtly to contradict the poſition, and to affirm, that, wherever was maſter of the Scheldt, muſt of courſe become Maſter alſo of the Province of Zealand

ſay, ſo ſenſible was that Province of the dependence of its very exiſtence upon poſſeſſing the excluſive right to the mouth of that river, that, upon aſſociation with the Province of Holland, that right was inſiſted on, and maintained ſucceſsfully.

On the third head, the principle of aggrandizement exhibited by France, it had been oppoſed, what, ſhall ſhe not oppoſe her enemies when they attack her; or if ſucceſsful, ſhall ſhe not, in return, carry her victorious arms againſt thoſe who firſt invaded her? To this he begged leave to ſay, this was not the principle of aggrandizement imputed to her; that was to be found in progreſſively aſſiſting and annexing to her already overgrown Empire, every place into which ſhe carried her arms. Upon all thoſe points ſhe had refuſed to give any explanation, declaring, that if we were not ſatisfied with what ſhe did ſay, ſhe would prepare for war; which, in fact, was, and ought to have been, conſidered as a direct declaration of hoſtilities.

Another point upon which much fireſh had been laid, was the alledged recall of Lord Gower from Paris, upon the violent and bloody diſpoſſeſſal of the Kingly Government. Here too the queſtion was in point of fact not the recall of that Nobleman, for his power had ceaſed with that event, but whether he or any other ſhould be reinſtated in that character? It had been admitted that to recall an Ambaſſador was not in itſelf an act of hoſtility; and the French themſelves ſo admitted when they accepted the preſervence continuance of that neutrality we had hitherto ſo ſcrupulouſly adhered to; our hoſtility could not therefore be conſidered as commencing then, nor could they themſelves ſtate a ſingle act to be ſo confirmed between that period and their own open aggreſſion.

Two charges had, indeed been made, the one the ſtopping the Corn; this was a meaſure juſtifiable by every dictate of ſelf-defence—the other, the ſending away M. Chauvelin. The only error he conceived in this laſt was the not ſending him off at the very time the French gave ſo lame or rather no explanation of their conduct and intentions towards us inſtead of permitting him to ſtay ſo conſiderable a period after; more eſpecially, as during a great part of that time, he made no effort to renew or promote any plan of pacification.

He next entered at large into a defence of Adminiſtration, as to their conduct towards the Continental Powers, and praiſed them for not interfering with the two Courts of Vienna & Berlin, whoſe object, in proſecuting a War, into which they were forced by the French themſelves, was not, if their own Manifeſtoes were to be credited, to reſtore Deſpotiſm, but to reſcue the King from the miſerable bondage under which he groaned. The policy of the recall of Lord Gower, he pointed out from theſe conſiderations that, if he had been left there, it might have given offence to thoſe Powers, whom as Allies, it was their intereſt to keep well with, than our natural enemy, not to mention the inevitable certainty of war if he remained there a witneſs to thoſe acts of the Aſſembly ſo inimical to us, or the daily tumults he would have been liable to, without any power in the Aſſembly to protect him, or even themſelves.

The neceſſity of ſending ſome one there to treat had alſo been much and frequently urged—but with whom was it we were to treat, or what ſecurity had we for the performance of what might be ſtipulated. From the commencement of the troubles of that unhappy Kingdom, from the ſhort reign of each party, from the influence of the King's friends; thro' the ſeveral gradations of favourers of mixed Government to the Republicans; and laſtly, the levellers was marked by the ſucceſſive maſſacres that had deluged that country.—Should we then humbly ſue to take that hand yet reeking with the blood of his fellow citizens and beg for terms upon which to cultivate his friendſhip.

The example of Cromwell had been quoted, whoſe tyranny had been negociated by foreign powers, and France in particular. Is then the example of Cardinal Mazarine, or the remembrance of thoſe times, ſeriouſly recommended to us, when the wretched Queen of this country was a fugitive and a wanderer in a ſtrange land, the miſerable conſtraſt of a Queen, now the brighteſt ornament and ſpleador of the Britiſh Throne.

The laſt topic he meant troubling the Houſe, was, that Motion which pointed at Poland. Upon this ſubject, he would aſk what it was poſſible for this country to do but remonſtrate; and this he believed had been done by the Miniſtry. What indeed elſe remained for us; ſhould we ſend a fleet into the Baltic, or an army to the Territories of the Republic; the one would be uſeleſs without the other; and the ſending an army would probably be impoſſible without an Ally to ſupport us. He had upon a former occaſion ſtated what appeared to him the only grounds on which ſtood the propriety of interference which he conceived depended entirely upon the probability of ſucceſs attending ſuch interference.

With this view, it was that he then ſaid, and ſtill thought, that if Miniſtry had not been thwarted in their interference with Ruſſia on the buſineſs of Oczakow, that power would not ſince have been able to lord it thus over Poland, nor would we have been without an ally to ſupport us in what we might deem neceſſary.

Upon the whole, if any new grounds had been ſtated why he ſhould coincide in their thus immediately after their late Addreſs, purſue a courſe quite oppoſite, and condemn thoſe Miniſters whom they there approved, he might be induced to accede to the propoſitions now offered—but finding no ſuch juſtification for a conduct ſo inconſiſtent, in any thing he had heard, he found it his duty to move the previous queſtion.

Mr. ADAM and Mr. Jekyll ſeverally went into an attack upon the Miniſters conduct, whom they accuſed of holding out only pretexts for a War, which was, at all events, reſolved upon.

Mr. POWIS ſpoke in favour of Adminiſtration, and reprobated the injudicious conduct, of Oppoſition, who by their conduct, he conceived, were but promoting, however unintentionally, the deſigns of our enemies.

This called up Major Maitland and Mr. Lambton, in defence of oppoſition.

SIR RICHARD HILL, SIR GEORGE CORNWALL, SIR HARRY HOUGHTON, and other country Gentlemen, ſucceſſively delivered their ſentiments in favor of the preſent meaſures purſued by Adminiſtration.

The Queſtion being loudly called for,

Mr. FOX replied to the ſeveral arguments that had been adduced, in his uſually able and maſterly manner; applying himſelf particularly to what had fallen from Mr. Burke and Mr. Powis; the former of whom he accuſed of miſrepreſentation, and the latter of an attempt to intimidate.

Mr. WYNDAM again defended the neceſſity of the War, and the conduct of Adminiſtration, and was anſwered by Mr. Sheridan, who complained of his ſpeaking after his Right Hon. Friend had ſummoned up, and according to parliamentary uſage concluded the Debate.

The Houſe at length divided upon the previous queſtion, that is, whether Mr. Fox's Motion ſhould be put, or not, which was carried in the negative.

VULGAR ERRORS.

IT will not be thought unreaſonable at this time, when the lovers of uſeful knowledge have been gratified by the publication of ſundry ingenious queſtions and anſwers both arithmetical and philoſophical, to make mention of a few MODERN VULGAR ERRORS, which ſtill prevail with thoſe who prefer taking the opinion of others to conſulting their own judgement.

It is a vulgar error to ſuppoſe, that a wheel carriage can be drawn with more eaſe if the fore wheels are leſs in diameter than the hind wheels.

Or, that it can be drawn with more eaſe when the hind and fore wheels are placed near, than when at a greater diſtance.

It is a vulgar error to ſuppoſe, that large bells cannot be made to ſound as well by being ſtruck with a proper hammer as by ſwinging the whole bell.

It is a vulgar error to ſuppoſe, that concave reflectors to lamps, light a room better than plain ones.

It is a vulgar error to ſuppoſe, that the vanes fixed at the windows of the Congreſs hall and many other places, admit more air than a hole of the ſame ſize.

It is a vulgar error to ſuppoſe, that ſteel ſprings have more powers in cold weather, and leſs in warm.

It is a vulgar error to ſuppoſe, that time pieces, or watches of any kind go faſter or ſlower in conſequence of the action of the weather on the ſprings.

It is a vulgar error to ſuppoſe, that when four or more men, are rowing a boat, the boat is propelled with more velocity by their all pulling at the ſame time. The contrary is the caſe, provided two oars, one at each ſide of the boat, act at the ſame time: For, by the violent and ſudden motion given to the boat, by the ſtrength of all the rowers, the water is accumulated before the bow of the boat, and adds conſiderable reſiſtance to its progreſs.

NATURAL HISTORY of the TEA PLANT.

ALL Teas are the leaf of the ſame ſhrub:—The ſuppoſition that the Green and Bohea, are produced by different Trees, is a vulgar error. The teaſhrub is of the ſpecies of the dog-tree, and its leaves of an auſtere, bitter, aſtringent taſte, without any aromatic warmth. It has very little oil, and that which it has of the refinous kind, and a narcotic ſtupifying quality. It has alſo but very little ſalt, and that of the fixed kind. Beſides the general diviſion of teas into two ſorts, green and bohea, they are likewiſe diſtinguiſhed and denominated according to the provinces or diſtricts where they

glow, the degree of ripeness when gathered, the size of the leaf, or the method of curing; as hyson, imperial, bloom, congo, singlo, souchong, &c. The leaves, when immediately pulled from the shrub, are so extremely bitter, that the infusion of them is very disagreeable to the taste; therefore, those who are appointed in China to prepare them for use, infuse them for a certain time in water, from after they are gathered, by which a portion of their bitter resinous particles being taken away they become mild, pleasant, and palatable. After being infused; they are dried in the following manner: The bohea, which is made from the leaves when fully ripe, and ready to fall from the trees, being thus brought to a proper flavour by infusion, is immediately dried by the sun or fire, so that it may be preserved for use. As the tree or shrub receives very little detriment from pulling off the leaves, when ready to fall spontaneously, this tea can be afforded at a cheaper rate than the green—This likewise will account for the leaves of the bohea being darker in colour, and smaller in breadth—For being almost dry when gathered: then steeped in water and higher dried, they must necessarily be more contracted and corrugated then those of the green.

The green, on the contrary, being pulled from the shrub, with more violence, just as the leaf is expanded to full maturity the tree suffers so much, that two or three years are allowed it, to recover its pristine vigor. The leaves, during that time, are collected, when about to fall, and prepared for Bohea; on which account the green is sold at a higher price than bohea, and bloom tea deeper by a more expensive preparation. After having obtained a suitable flavour by infusion in water, it is immediately exposed to the warm rays of the sun, and assiduously turned for a considerable time; after which it is strewed upon broad sheets of copper and laid over embers, where it is rolled and turned by the hands of proper persons. These are armed with leather gloves, to protect them from the injuries to which they are exposed, by the metallic efflorescence which proceeds from it. This operation gives the green tea its peculiar agreeable color, and according to the general, but false notion, its superior excellence to the bohea. The Asiatics, and Europeans, therefore, sacrifice health to the gratification of the palate, and the alluring colour which charms the eye. The Chinese themselves rarely drink the green tea; and it is observed, that those who do, to any excess become tabid, and die quite emaciated.

HANTONIA.

BY THE KING,

A PROCLAMATION, for a General Fast.

GEORGE R.

WE, taking into our most serious consideration the just and necessary war in which we are engaged with *France*, and putting our trust in Almighty GOD that he will vouchsafe a special blessing on our arms both by sea and land, having resolved, and do, by and with the advice of our Privy Council, hereby command, that a public Fast and Humiliation be observed throughout that part of our kingdom of Great Britain called *England*, or dominion of *Wales*, and town of *Berwick* upon *Tweed*, on Friday the 19th of April next; that so both we and our people may humble ourselves before Almighty God, in order to obtain pardon of our sins; and may, in the most devout and solemn manner, send up our prayers and supplications to the divine Majesty, for averting those heavy judgments, which our manifold sins and provocations have most justly deserved, and imploring his blessing and assistance on our arms, and for effecting and perpetuating peace, safety and prosperity to us, and our kingdoms: And we do strictly charge and command, that the said public Fast be reverently and devoutly observed by all our loving subjects in *England*, our dominion of *Wales*, and town of *Berwick* upon *Tweed*, as they tender the favor of Almighty GOD, and would avoid his wrath and indignation; and upon pain of such punishment as we may justly inflict on all such as contemn and neglect the performance of so religious and necessary a duty. And for the better and more orderly solemnizing the same we, have given directions to the most Reverend the Archbishops, and the Right Reverend the Bishops of *England*, to compose a form of prayer suitable to this occasion, to be used in all churches, chapels, and places of publick worship, and to take care the same be timely dispersed throughout their respective diocese.

GIVEN &c. the 1st March, 1793.

On BENEVOLENCE.

THere is nothing that can give the benevolent mind greater pleasure than to alleviate the miseries of mankind—to diffuse into their troubled breasts the balm of friendship, and to gild their gloomy hours with a ray of joy.—Pleasures like these animate the youthful breast, because they are the purest pleasures of the mind—How happy must that person be who wipes from misery's eye the falling tear, and 'lights up a smile in the aspect of woe.' Ye insensible hearts that cannot breathe forth a friendly wish for the unfortunate—what were ye made for? Heaven made you kind, but ye have checked this pleasing virtue in its growth.—Ye can go to the melancholy house, and view the innocent children of the deceased parents, without feeling interested in their sufferings—ye can hear them sigh—and not echo one to theirs—ye can see them destitute of the means of subsistence, and not give them a friendly hand. Such persons there are, who thus degrade human nature, and brand their characters with everlasting infamy.

Insensibility was never made for man, and those whose hearts are callous to the moans of distress, may be said not to wipe off the brute. How many unhappy ones are there, who, from their delicate feelings, from the pride which is natural to us all (for who can love dependence?) cannot ask that charity humanity would bestow—who had rather repine in the shades of melancholy, with a brother or sister under the same misfortunes, than to breathe forth their wants to an unfeeling world. Would it be thought criminal for a person in such a situation to quit a life unattended with a single charm? Many there are who, to extricate themselves from the insuperable difficulties, have thought it most eligible to draw the sword and sheath it in their own bosom. I would not be thought to vindicate suicide, but experience has told us that there have been such persons in the world.

Paint to yourselves the situation of a person, who once lived in affluence, but by a single rotation of fortune's wheel, he is reduced to poverty—endeavor to judge of his feelings—to do this, retire into your breast contemplate his sufferings, & remember, that to do good is one of the greatest pleasures that can attend a rational mind. Follow the unhapy person from his once agreeable situation to his lonely cottage, view his beloved partner alleviating his sorrows by dividing them, as he cannot know a pain without her feeling it too exquisite to remain indifferent. Ye benevolent ones of the earth, come to this dwelling—present your suite, it will be acceptable, at least drop one tear over their misfortunes.—The house is descriptive of their sorrows, it bears a just resemblance to its owners.—Melancholy sits brooding on each countenance—the lisping infant climbs the parent's knee, and wishes, by its innocent smiles, to evade the pain the parent feels.

Benevolence, how amiable art thou!—What is there that can render a person more agreeable? What can more endear a person to us?—When we are melancholy, to have a benevolent friend to whisper the sweet language of friendship—to lull our sorrows—to check the rising tear, and to brighten the dull hours of grief—giving time, certainly such a friend is an inestimable blessing, his price is far above rubies.

How many are there who are objects of our charity, as being invaded by langour, infirmity and affliction—will we then suffer ourselves to be lost to every noble feeling, every generous sentiment of the heart?—No—let us diffuse happiness to the children of affliction, and if possible, learn them to forget their woes.

We all of us are children of a common parent endowed with the same passions, formed for the same end, and exposed to the same accidents.—To day we may possess all that can give us pleasure—to morrow are loaded with all that can give us pain.—Happy at one moment in the possession of domestic felicity, in enjoying the sweets of society, and by that endearing intercourse that congenial soul occasion, increasing our felicity by improving our hearts—Unhappy the next, in being deprived of our nearest connexions, robbed of those enjoyments which constituted our happiness, and exposed to a variety of ills which imbitter our lives. These considerations, as they show us the changeableness of fortune, ought to urge us to do all the good we can to mankind, while we have it in our power, and if misfortunes should happen to us, and our situations be the same as those we have relieved, we have nothing to reproach ourselves with—shall have the consolation that we have done our duty, which will be a firm support in distress—But, should we neglect giving joy to the distressed, administering comfort to the afflicted, and applying the balm of consolation to the anguished heart, and misery should befal us, the wretchedness of our condition will be increased by reflecting, how ill we have acted, when it was in our power to have done otherwise.—Did mankind in general possess the sweet feelings of Philanthropy, the road of life would be less rugged—the pleasures of society more permanent—and peace, love, and harmony, with all their friendly virtues, would universally prevail.

Be mine the task to calm the troubled breast,
Cheer life's dull road, and lull man's care to rest;
Sweeten his toils, suppress the rising tear—
Soothe all his woes, and soften every care.—
Thus all my part, with growing pleasure rise,
Late fink in death—then emulate the skies.

COPENHAGEN, Feb. 20.

The following trait of humanity does great honor to the merchants of this city; as there exists a Royal ordinance, published in 1788, authorising the tradesmen to take the children of Jews apprentices, several merchants have opened a subscription for raising a fund the interest of which is to be applied to the purpose of paying their apprentice fees, and giving premiums to such young men as behave well during their apprenticeship. Five hundred six dollars were subscribed in one day to this benevolent institution.

PARIS, March 11.

On Saturday morning, the avenues leading to the Convention, especially the terrace of the Feuillans, were filled with the preachers of massacre, who haranged from Marat's Journal, hawked about by the title of Grand Treason of our Generals. They talked of nothing but beheading the Minister at War, the Generals, part of the Convention, and the Editors of all the papers who differed from Marat's politicks. Petion, the republican, the popular Petion, was pursued by two hundred ruffians; Bournonville was insulted and menaced.

The ferment of blind indignation was kept up by still more alarming rumour. It was not enough to announce, as the Mayor and Municipality had done in their proclamation, the capture of Liege and of Bruffels: the desertion of Dumourier with the greater part of the Generals under his command, and the siege of Valenciennes, by the enemy, were confidently affirmed. It was even said and certainly intended, that the drums were to beat to arms, the tocsin to be rung, and the alarm guns to be fired all over Paris.

While Petion was pursued, and his life threatened, Marat, the patriotick, the incorruptible, the prophetic Marat, was carried home in triumph by a mob singing his praises. About eight at night a banditti, armed with swords and pistols, went to the printing houses of Gorsas the editor of a newspaper, and a member of the Convention, and of Five, the printer of the Chronique de Paris, Condorcet's journal, which they blockaded, entered, broke, and destroyed all the presses and printing materials, and were with difficulty prevented from setting it on fire, Gorsas made his way through the mob with a pistol in his hand, and took refuge at his section.

On Sunday the same alarming scenes were renewed. All Belgium was confidently said to be lost, and Lisle and Valenciennes besieged. To hang up the Generals, apprehend the Executive Council, and a part of the Convention, bring them to a summary trial, and send their heads to the Departments, were the motions in disaffection on the terraces of the Feuillans. Towards midnight, the Groups and Jacobins repaired to the Club of Cordeliers, where it was resolved to beat the barriers of Paris, the certain signal of massacre. Fortunately, they were informed of a decree, importing that any person attempting to shut the barriers should be punished with death, and were compelled to abandon their resolution.

PROCLAMATION of the COMMUNE of PARIS.

"To arms, Citizens to arms! Ifyet delay all is lost."

A great part of the Republick is overrun: Aix la Chapelle, Liege, Bruffels, must be in possession of the enemy; the heavy artillery, the baggage, the treasure of the army, are retreating with precipitation to Valenciennes, the only place that can stop the enemy for a moment. What cannot follow will be thrown into the Meuse. Dumourier is making conquests in Holland; but if not supported by considerable forces, Dumourier, and with him the flower of the French armies may be swallowed up.

"Parisians! Behold the greatness of the danger; Will you permit the enemy again to lay waste the land of liberty, and to burn your towns and villages?

"Parisians! It is against you in particular that this abominable war is directed, it is your wives and children that are to be massacred, it is Paris, that is to be reduced to ashes; recollect that the infolent Brunswick has sworn not to leave one stone on another.

"Parisians! once more save the Commonwealth, give an example once more; arise, arm, march, and these bands of slaves will again give way before you.

"It is necessary to make a great effort, a terrible stroke, a last blow! This campaign must decide the fate of the world; we must dismay, we must exterminate Kings! Men of the 14th of July, of the 5th of October, men of the 10th of August, awake!

"Your brethren, your children, purfued by the enemy, surrounded, perhaps call to you! Your brethren, your children, massacred on the 10th of August, on the plains of Champagne, under the smoaking pains of Lisle; your brethren slain at Jemappe—arise! they must be revenged!

"Let all the arms be carried into the sections; let every citizen meet there; let us swear to save our country; let us save it. Misfortune light on him who shall hesitate; let to-morrow thousands of men leave Paris this is the deadly combat between Men and Kings, between Bondage and Liberty!

"PACHE, Mayor.
"COLUMBEAU, Secretary.

MARCH 18.

MURDER of MANUEL.

Manuel has been killed in a commotion at Montargis; he was killed for having voted in favour of the late King.

The Convention ordered, that the assassins of Manuel should be prosecuted, and that the Committee of General Safety should take cognizance of the affair.

Our fleet in the Mediterranean has been so much shattered by the storms it encountered, that the ships which composed it are returned to Toulon without having in any degree accomplished the object of their voyage.

March 24.

It is worthy of remark, that since the first checks of the French armies, the commissioners of the Temple testify a stronger regard towards their prisoners. It is even said, that some proposals have been hazarded by them, to which the Queen Mother replied with her usual dignity—"*I will receive no favor from those who have wrested every thing from me.*"

The following is a list of the Combination of Kings, Princes, and States, at War with France—a combination, which, for extent of dominion, wealth, and power, is without example in the annals of mankind:

The King of Great Britain,
The Empress of Russia,
The Emperor of Germany, as King of Hungary and Bohemia,
Arch-Duke of Austria, Brabant, &c. &c.
The German Empire collectively,
The Electors of Mentz, Treves, and Hanover individually,
The King of Spain,
The King of Sardinia,
The King of Prussia,
The States General of Holland, &c.
The Republic of Hamburgh,
The Republic of Lubec,
The Republic of Bremen,
The Prince Bishop of Leige,
The Duke of Deux Ponts,
The Duke of Brunswick Lunenburgh,
The Prince of Hesse Cassel.

LONDON, April 3.

Ostend was entirely evacuated by the French, on Saturday last. Several vessels are taken therein. The garrison consisted of 2000 men; now retreating towards France.

Two regiments of French emigrant, are to be raised in England. Commanders, Marquis DE CROISSEL, the Duke D' HARCOURT.

General Dumourier has requested of General Clairfait, a truce and conference. The request was refused—"*Prepare yourself for battle: for I'm after you.*"

Gen. Custine, on the 20th March, attacked near Sroumberg, a party of 500 Prussians, and defeated them. The Prussians, however, fought with great obstinacy, and effect.

THE FRENCH ARMIES.

When completed to the number voted by the *National Convention*, will amount to 578,000 men. The reinforcement lately voted of 300,000 men, have been quoted on the several Districts and Sections; and are said to have been, generally raised. The proportion of the city of Paris was above 12,000 men; which were immediately raised.

The War—FRANCE vs. SPAIN.

On the 7th March, the French National Convention, in form declared unanimously, THE FRENCH REPUBLIC TO BE AT WAR WITH THE KING OF SPAIN. We have the declaration both in the French and English papers. In the declaration the Convention orders the army of the Pyrenees to be raised to 100,000 men.

WAR OFFICE, March 27.

J. B. Brenton, gentleman, appointed to be Deputy Judge Advocate to the forces in Nova Scotia and New-Brunswick.

HAGUE, March 22.

Official intelligence of the battle of the 18th, is published. Both sides suffered severely.—The loss of the combined forces 1000 killed, 3000 wounded—The French, in killed, wounded and missing, lost 7000 men, and 32 pieces light artillery. The capture of the artillery is of little consequence, except as evidence of victory.

CHARLESTON, (S. C.) April 15.

A house of rendezvous for entering seamen for the French service, was on Saturday opened in Queen street, at which the National flag was displayed the greater part of the day. In the evening, however, it was lowered, said to be in consequence of orders from the highest executive authority.

APRIL 16. We are informed from respectable authority, that his Excellency the Governor has ordered all houses of rendezvous for volunteers in the French service, to immediately be shut up; and that he is determined to exert his power and influence to prevent the sitting out of privateers in this port.

It is also said M. Genet, the Ambassador of France, had declared, that his nation did not desire that the citizens of America should embark in that unwarrantable business.

The ship Success, of Bremen, which was sent into this port, on Sunday last, as a prize to the frigate l'Embuscade, has been restored to the master, for the original owners.

RICHMOND, April 25.

Extract of a letter from Col. A. Lewis, to his Excellency Henry Lee, Esq. dated Fort Lee, April 19th, 1793.

"Iam sorry that the distressed situation of the frontiers compels me to send to you by express. On Sunday week Ensign Moses Cockeral and two men, were passing from this into Powell's Valley, with several horses loaded—on the top of Powell's mountain (about 12 miles from the Rye Cove) they were fired on by twelve Indians, the two men were shot dead on the spot, himself pursued to the foot of the mountain, two of the horses killed, and all the loads lost; the enemy being in the rear of him, obliged him to run to the valley. No person passing from thence, had any information here for several days—Capt. Neil raised some men and is in pursuit of them. I am in hopes that if my Ensign gets intelligence in time, as he is stationed in the lower end of the valley, he will meet with them on their return. Some day last week, fourteen persons were killed on the Kentucky road, near the Hazlepatch—the whites first discovered the Indians and attempted to get the first fire, but were disappointed; the Indians killed four of them the first fire, but two of the whites that were men got off; both parties broke at once—on the Indians' side was found dead five, and one white man that was with them. About twenty days past, several people were killed on the Kentucky road, and several wounded. A few days past on the Head of Clinch or rather Bluestone, fix horses were stolen and one man killed; this I cannot assert, as I have but just received the information."

Extract of a letter from Col. John Stewart, of Greenbrier, to his excellency the Governor, dated April 17.

"About 2 weeks ago a party of Indians were discovered on the frontier of this county, which alarmed the inhabitants of the neighborhood and some fled from their houses. A few days after some horses were taken and capt. Matt. Farly, who is engaged in capt. Caperton's company, with some militia pursued the enemy, and came on them at the head waters of Cole River.—Mr. Farly reconnoitered their camp in the night, and discovered there was but three Indians; he drew his party round them in such a manner by day light, that put it out of their power to escape and killed them on the spot. The horses were all recovered except one, which was tomahawked in a swamp."

PHILADELPHIA, May 4.

On Monday last the Commissioners for holding a treaty with the hostile Indians, left this city on their route to the Indian country. The time fixed for holding the treaty is on the 1st of June next.

On Monday evening arrived here the brig Little Sarah, prize to l'Embuscade. The ship Grange being taken in the bay, it is said could not be considered as a prize, and was therefore dismissed.

On Thursday afternoon arrived here the French frigate l'Embuscade, from Rochfort in France, but last from the offing of Charleston, where she landed M. Genet, the new ambassador from the republic. On coming opposite to this city she fired a salute of fifteen guns, which was answered by the artillery on Market street wharf—The vessels in general along the wharves had their colours flying in honor of her arrival, and an immense concourse of spectators attended to testify their joy at the sight of this first visit of a ship of war from the free and independent republic of France.—This fine frigate mounts 40 guns (Thirty 16 pounders and 10 eight pounders) and is manned with 300 men and 30 boys—Her principal officers are, Citizen Bompard, Captain—Citizens, Bremon, Bourneuf, Lepine, Menus, Renel, Lieutenants. She is ornamented with many republican emblems. Her head and figure on the stern have caps of liberty—the fore gallant mast is also crowned with the Liberty Cap. The motto on the top armours of the fore mast is—"ENEMIES OF EQUALITY, REFORM OR TREMBLE!"—On the main mast, "FREEMEN! BEHOLD WE ARE YOUR FRIENDS AND BRETHREN!"—on the mizen mast,—"WE ARE ARMED TO DEFEND THE RIGHTS OF MAN."

By accounts from the south westward, companies of armed Indians are hourly crossing the Ohio into Kentucky, and other parts of the United States east of that river. The Shawanese, it is said, are particularly active in these expeditions, and are supplied with every necessary for offensive warfare, murder, and plunder, by the British in Canada.

MAY 8.

The snow George and Peggy, Capt. Belding, captured by the frigate l'Embuscade, is arrived at New York.

The brig Morning Star, and cargo, prize to the l'Embuscade, have been sold at action in Charleston, by virtue of a decree passed by M. Mangout, Consul of France to the State of North Carolina and Georgia.

From the general complexion of public affairs in England, Scotland and Ireland, as delineated in letters published in the country, it appears that those kingdoms are by no means in a state of internal peace and tranquility.

The Knoxville Gazette, of April 6, says, the Chickasaws have unanimously determined for War against the Creeks.

Accounts from Montreal of the 15th April, say, that the mutineers of the 7th regiment, against their Col. Prince Edward, had been tried and several found guilty—one of them was sentenced to be shot, and several to be whipped from four to seven hundred lashes.

NEW-LONDON, May 9.

SINGULAR ENGAGEMENT.

Saybrook, May 4.

"Capt. Daniel Clark and Mr. Phinehas Pratt, of this town, being a few days since at work in the woods, near a ledge of rocks, discovered two Black Snakes, which they killed; a few minutes after which, they found themselves surrounded by a very great number of the same species of snakes, which they engaged, and killed 36 of them; the remainder retreated. The men then left the ground, but soon after returning, they found some boys in the same place, engaged with a larger number than appeared at the first rencounter; the snakes were again repulsed, leaving on the ground 27 more dead; which added to those killed before, makes in the whole 54.) They were of the largest of their kind, and very fierce."

SALEM, May 7.

By Capt. Brine, from Martinique, we learn, that that island is still unhappy from its internal dissensions. The Planters continue their attachment to the ancient government, and oppose by force the Patriots. On the 15th of April, a company of Whites, and another of Blacks, were sent by the affrocrats to a place near Fort Royal, where they intercepted a boat, and took prisoners three Patriots of note; they all seized and carried off a considerable quantity of ammunition. In consequence of this provocation, two columns marched from Fort Royal on the 16th, under General Rochambeau and M. de St. Cyran, with a grasshopper in each column. At 9 o'clock the General's column attacked, and a skirmish of two hours infued; they dislodged the Aristocrats from their out posts, and took their second in command prisoner. On the return of the Patriots, M. de St. Cyran was shot dead by one of his own detachment, who alleged that he was an Aristocrat. Twelve of General Rochambeau's men were wounded in the skirmish with the Aristocrats, three of whom died before Capt. Brine sailed, which was on the 17th.

We hear, that the French have taken up two vessels at Charleston, and fitted as privateers—that houses of rendezvous were opened there for sailors—and that many of those in the prizes taken by the French frigate l'Embuscade, had entered, preferring the French service to going home and being prefsed. Capt. Conolly, who formerly commanded a privateer out of this port it is said, has taken a Captain's Commission in that service.

BOSTON, May 8.

We are informed that there are letters in Town from respectable characters in London, of a late date, which mention, that Mr. Pitt had informed the House of Commons, that there was a prospect of matters being accommodated with France, and that he acknowledged the French fleet to be superiour to the English.

How far these accounts may be credited we pretend not to say—but the following paragraph from a London paper by the last arrival, will perhaps give an explanation of the matter.

"The King of Prussia has demanded a categorical answer of our Court, whether it is their determination to join spiritedly with the Combined Powers, for re-establishing Monarchy in France. And in case they should not, it was his determination immediately to withdraw his force from the field, and retire to his own dominions."

Extract of a letter from Ireland, dated March 11, 1793.

"You will know before this reaches you that we have been dragg'd into a war with France by the pride and folly of England, to whom poor Ireland is only an appendage. It is almost universally detested here as being actually a war against principle. In all human probability there will be trouble in this country, and I sincerely wish I was well out of it: America is the only place that will gain by this contest, if she be wise enough to keep her self neuter; but indeed there is a great deal of gratitude due to France."

By a vessel arrived in the Chesapeke from the Mediteranean we learn, that the French squadron under Admiral Trogget, in those seas had captured a Spanish 50 gun ship and five frigates.

It is reported through various channels, that Tobago has fallen into the hands of the English; this is not strange, as nearly two thirds of the inhabitants are English, to whom it belonged previous to the American war.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Amsterdam, to his correspondent in this city, dated March 18, 1793.

"The celebrated sculptor, Mr. CERACHI, who returned from America last summer, arrived at Rome, and soon after his arrival commenced the sculpture of the bust of the President of the United States. The populace being informed thereof, surrounded his house and threatened him with destruction. He providentially made his escape, and his fince arrived safe at Munich."

We are informed, that there is a British frigate cruizing off the *Delaware Bay*.

NORTHAMPTON, May 22.

The American vessels are looked upon as the only safe vessels that navigate the Atlantic. The Swedes and Danes are now neutral, but it is uncertain how long they will be so.

The French flatement of their navy amounts to 102 ships of war, 81 of which are of the line.—The British fleet now in commission amount to 180 sail, 56 of which are the line.

A murder was committed the 29th ult. in Berkley county, Virginia, on a poor labouring man by the name of Johnston, the perpetrators were a James Conoway, and —— M'Cabe, the latter shot Johnston with a pistol, put into his hands by Conoway, who is committed to goal, M'Cabe made his escape.

His Excellency SAMUEL HUNTINGTON, Esq. is elected Governor, and the Honorable, OLIVER WOLCOTT, Lieut. Governor, of the State of Connecticut.

M. Genet set out from Charleston, for Philadelphia with his suite, on the 19th of April in the afternoon. Previous to his departure, M. Genet gave orders respecting the importation of a considerable quantity of provisions, &c. for the use of the army and navy of the French Republic.

By an arrival at Charleston from Cape Francois, intelligence was received that tranquility is restored in Hispaniola—the Blacks have been completely quelled.

SPRING GOODS.

Daniel Butler,

HAS just come to hand, and now opened a general assortment of SPRING GOODS, amongst which are

SUPERFINE and Common Broad-cloths.	MUSLINS, Sattin & Modes, Gentlemens' Veft Shapes, from 3 to 14/.
Buff and other Cafemere, Elaftic Cloths.	Strip'd and Plain Nankeen,
A handfome affortment of Chintzes and Calicoes.	Janeti and Fuftians, Hatts, &c.

ALSO

HYSON and BOHEA Tea.	GINGER and RICE.
Nutmegs, Cloves,	W. India and New Rum.
Pepper, Allpice,	Molaffes,
	Cotton.

WANTED, *TWO* THOUSAND YARDS of *CHECK'D WOOLLEN SHIRTING*, to be delivered by the 15th of OCTOBER next, for which a generous price will be given in any of the above Goods.

Northampton, May 15, 1793.

ROBERT BRECK, and SON,

INFORM their customers and the public, they have just received a large and general affortment of *English, India and Hard-Ware*

GOODS,

Suitable for all feasons, which their customers and others may obtain on the most reasonable terms possible.

Likewise, W. India Rum, N. England, do. Molaffes, Gina, Brandy, Loaf and Brown Sugars, Cotton Wool, all kinds of Spices, Coffee, Chocolate, Raisins, Snuff, Bohea and Souchong Teas, of the first quality, & cheap as usual; Ruffia and Sweeds Iron, German and Crawley Steal, 6 by 8, 7 by 9 Window Glafs, 10d, 12d, 8d and 4d, wrought Nails, Cornfians and Bolting Cloths, Iron Shovels, Frying Pans, Mackerel, by the barrel or leff. All kinds of Grocery, always for fale; Painted Canvas Table Cloths.

A large and general affortment of Glafs and Queen's Ware, very low. A general affortment of American & French Paper Hangings, fuitable for papering Rooms. Likewise an affortment of elegant Gilt Frame Looking Glaffes, of all Sizes and Prices. Moft all kinds of produce taken in payment as ufual. Conftant attendance given, and every favour acknowledged with gratitude, by the public's Humble Servants,

R. BRECK, and SON.

Northampton, May 22, 1793.

FRESH GOODS.

Eleazar & William Porter,

HAVE juft received a very large fupply of GOODS, fuitable for the prefent feafon——Thofe Gentlemen and Ladies who wifh to purchafe, are requefted to call and fee if they can't be as well accomodated by them, as by any of their Brother Traders in this or the neighbouring Towns.

Hadley, May 21, 1793.

THE CAPTIVE KING.
By Dr. Walcot.*

RECITATIVE.——*Sung by Mr. Incledon.*

DEATH is the dream of life that calm'd my care,
And dim'd the beam of hope that calm'd despair!
Yet let my soul be firm—pass one short hour,
And LOUIS scorns the arm of ruffian power!

SONG.

Adieu, thou Partner of my woes,
Where spectred Silence reigns around;
And nought awakes the dread repose,
But moans that deep with horror sound.

No more these walls my grief shall hear,
And to a captive King reply,
Where morning rose upon his tear,
And night descended on the sigh,

Forbear, my Love, these drops to shed,
And joy to think my woes shall cease;
Lo! when the vale of death I tread,
I wander from the storm to peace!

Ye too, my idol babes, farewell!
Like me, whose tender forms may bleed;
The gloomy crimes of murder swell,
While nature shudders at the deed.

Yet know, we only fall to rise,
And start to glory from the dust;
To claim alliance with the skies,
The sacred refuge from th' *unjust*.

My spirit, lo! for you shall wait;
Together we will seek the shore,
Where sorrow dies, and ruthless Fate
Can give the parting pang no more!

CHORUS.

Go, injur'd King, with seraphs shine,
Behold, a *brighter* crown is thine,
And fee appear with gladden'd eyes,
A *boy* to hail thee, 'midst the skies!

** More generally known by the name of* Peter Pindar.

ORIGINAL ANECDOTE.

A neighbouring Gentleman of the Law, who, with a mind by nature sufficiently twistical, had greatly improved it by a long and approved practice in Justices Courts, became famous in his profession; and by the help of a corpulent body, a serious clad countenance, and a number of set phrases, with a slow and monotonous pronunciation, would often add weight and importance to the insignificance of the questions he usually litigated. Being deeply engaged a few days since, in arguing one of his six penny causes, he would almost continually make use of the phrase *I humbly conceive*—and in order to enforce his argument, would almost as often make a lengthy pause immediately after the repetition of the phrase—the Court and Jury almost tired to death with the long winded argument, waited several hours for the formal submission of his cause, and might have waited the whole day, but for a certain Paddy, who being one of the Jury, took advantage of the council's pause after his favorite phrase, and put a stop to his argument by observing to the Justice—*I am thinken, an't please your honor we had better adjourn as we have an opportunity, that the honorable Council may not so frequently conceive, for by Jasus he have many painfull sitezery.*

Character of a True *Friend.*

CONCERNING the man you call your *friend*—tell me, Will he weep with you in the hour of distress? Will he faithfully reprove you to your face, for actions which others are ridiculing and censuring of behind your back? Will he dare to stand forth in your defence, when detraction is secretly aiming its deadly weapon at your reputation? Will he acknowledge you with the same cordiality, and behave to you with the same friendly attention, in the company of your superiors in rank and fortune, as when the charms of pride or vanity do not interfere with those of friendship? If misfortunes and losses should oblige you to retire into a walk of life, in which you cannot appear with the same distinction, or entertain your friends with the same liberality as formerly, will he still think himself happy in your society, and, instead of gradually drawing himself from an unprofitable connection, take pleasure in professing himself your friend, and cheerfully assist you to support the burden of your afflictions? When sickness shall call you to retire from the gay and busy scenes of the world will he follow you into your gloomy retreat, listen with attention to your "tale of symptoms," and administer the balm of consolation to your fainting spirits? And lastly, when death shall burst asunder every earthly tie, will he shed a tear upon your grave, and lodge the dear remembrance of your mutual friendship in his heart, as a treasure never to be resigned? The man who will not do all this, may be your companion—your flatterer—your seducer, but believe me, he is not your Friend.

CHARITY.

IT is to be lamented, that mankind were not taught to cultivate the heaven born principle, *Charity*, in a greater degree—or, in other words, that our teachers were not more careful to inculcate the principles of *moral virtue*.—Would it not have a much happier tendency of making their hearers more virtuous than the filling their minds with the dark labyrinths of the *Decrees* of heaven, which neither they themselves nor their hearers will ever be able to ascertain?

Would it not be more for the benefit of the community, if, instead of endeavoring to frighten men, vice and virtue were pourtrayed in such colours, as would induce them to abhor the one and cleave to the other? If the heinousness of slander, and the beauties of veracity, were properly depicted, would it not have a tendency of making us shudder at the first, while we assiduously cultivated the latter? If the *moral virtues* were more attended to, *charity* would not be neglected—we should be taught to throw the veil of compassion over the foibles of our neighbors—pity their misfortunes—commiserate their distresses—and lend an helping hand to their necessities—we should be taught, that as the wheel goes round, we may possibly be in their place, and need the same helping hand.——If this doctrine was more attended to, we should be taught to cultivate every amiable principle which has a tendency to adorn human nature——and to shudder at the contrasted ones. But now—slander rears her baneful head, and points her venomed sting at every breast. The most brilliant characters feel the smart, and virtue herself is her broad mark.

' How prone to censure are mankind
'Each foible of the erring mind;
' Whilst virtues scarce obtain a name,
' But blaze and vanish like a flame.'

OF GENERAL DUMOURIER.

The following account of the progress of Gen. Dumourier, since his first appointment to the command of the army, was handed us by a gentleman who came passenger with Capt. Prince from Havre; though we cannot vouch for its authenticity, yet it is probably as nigh the truth as any thing that has been received.

"THIS General upon his appointment joined his army near Metz, where La Fayette left them when he absconded. His first intentions were against Verdun, which the Prussians had, about a month before, conquered and still retain.

"General Dumourier met with a great check from the Prussians, and found it most prudent to decamp between Charlons and Verdun for the space of several weeks, when, by private conciliation with the King of Prussia, who commanded his army, Verdun was abandoned and immediately taken possession of by Dumourier's forces. Leaving a few men in garrison, he bent his forces towards Lille, from whence he began the siege of Mons, which, after a severe combat, and the loss of 12,000 men, he carried in his favour. The Austrians were from the number of 15 to 20,000 men, but were so well intrenched within the town, that the French, with difficulty, routed them with an army of 50,000 men.

"After this conquest, Gen. Dumourier, with great success, gained Bruges, Brussels, Ghent, and got possession of nearly all the low countries, following on to Leige and Aix-la-Chapelle, which he also conquered. Here he rested for some weeks, and then bent his course into Holland, in his way sending off General Valence with a division to attack Breda, which he carried; from whence went forward to Maestricht, which he laid siege to, and would have no doubt carried, but was attacked by a party of the Prussian army, who obliged them to raise the siege. In the mean time another party of Prussians attacked the French at Aix-la-Chapelle, and obliged them to quit that place and retreat to Brussels, from whence they followed them as far as Valenciennes, which is within the French territory. The French upon this occasion lost considerable artillery, which fell into the hands of a regiment of Swiss and a party of Emigrants. Their loss of men here and at Maestricht was conceived to be near 15,000.

"During this affair, Gen. Dumourier had marched with a considerable part of his army, within a few leagues of Amsterdam. Upon hearing the news of the ill success of his intentions against Maestricht, he returned towards that place to assist Gen. Valence, and at the same time to prevent a conjunction of the Prussian and Austrian armies. His situation in consequence must be unpleasant." He will find the Prussians consisting of near 30,000 in his front, and upon the other side, the Austrian forces, which, with the Emigrants, make a formidable army. Thus, finding himself between two fires, he will have occasion for the utmost exertions and bravery of his army, to extricate himself from this disagreeable situation."

CENTINEL.

MONS, February 20.

The citizens have been convened to carry into execution the decree of the 15th, to declare their choice of a form of Government, many petitions were discovered in the Assembly armed with sabres and daggers. Ferriere, the Marshal de Camp, to whom the citizens remonstrated, relative to the employment of these arms, instead of making those who wore them depart, affeaded the Tribune with the three French commissioners, and spoke strongly in favor of the union with France. Many voices were heard in opposition, demanding the maintenance of the laws of their country and independence, but they were soon stifled.

The French then waved their red bonnets as a preconcerted signal. At that moment the sabres were raised against the heads of all those whom they suspected of being averse to this Union. They endeavoured to escape, but a detachment of Belgick and Liegoise Chasseurs posted at one of the doors of the Assembly, fired upon them. Many fell victims to this preconcerted barbarity.

In the midst of this tumult, and these excesses, a courageous individual had the fortitude to protest against the Legality of the Assembly, but the Union was again supported by sabres and muskets. Many detachments of Belgick Chasseurs departed after the decision, to protect the same *liberty of suffrage* in other parts.

This violation of all decency and justice was done under the eyes and with the approbation of the French General and the commissioners of the Convention. Such is the liberty which our new deliverers are come to bestow upon us, and the proceedings of this meeting, will no doubt be forwarded to the Convention, as the expression of the free wills of the citizens of Mons.

RAGS,

CASH GIVEN FOR CLEAN COTTON AND LINEN RAGS, AT THIS OFFICE.

JAMES INGOLS,

INFORMS his friends and the Public, that he continues to carry on his business at his shop nearly opposite the Court House. He flatters himself that he shall be able to gratify the gentlemen and ladies in the vicinity, with the neatest and newest fashioned WIGS, TYES, COMMODES, &c.—CASH and the highest price given for long HUMAN HAIR, and every favor gratefully acknowledged.

N. B. WANTED, a likely young LAD, about fourteen years of age, as an apprentice to the above business.

Northampton, May 15, 1793.

Will Cover

THIS season, at the stable of JOSIAH MILLS, in Chesterfield, that famous imported Horse called the SULTON, he is a beautiful bright Bay colour, black mail and tail, fifteen hands high, equal for strength, beauty, and activity to any in the Country. Price for the Leap one Dollar, two Dollars for the season, three Dollars to insure a foal—Good pasturing for Mares, and every attention given.

AMASA CLAPP.

Chesterfield, May 14, 1793.

SAWNEY

WILL Cover the ensuing season, at the stable of the subscriber, at the moderate price of *6s.* the Leap, 13*s.* the season, or 20*s.* to ensure a foal.—The Sawney was sired by the noted *Chandler Horse*, is a dark Bay, fifteen hands high. The subscriber does not wish to recommend his horse in the public Papers, (as many others do) but leaves that particularly for the horse and those gentlemen who may favor him with their commands.

E. MONTAGUE.

Charlemont, May 4, 1793.

STRAYED or stolen from Lieut. Silas Brown in Easthampton, on the night of the 6th inst. A brown MARE, about four years old, with a white streak in her forehead, three or four white feet, docked, trots and paces, newly shod all round has some spots under the saddle.——Any person who will rise up said Mare and give information, or return her to Silas Brown, or to William Lyman, Esq. in Northampton, shall be handsomely rewarded, by

Easthampton, May 15, 1793 LUCY DANKS.

JESSE SMITH,

HAS a large and beautiful assortment of WEST-INDIA and ENGLISH GOODS now on hand, which he will sell low for Cash, at any trader in the county, or most kinds of produce. Will give 6*d* per pound for well dressed Flax, pay part Cash and the remainder in Goods. Cash given for Salts of Lye.

WANTED 10 or 15 likely Shiping HORSES, for which goods and part Cash will be given.

Worthington, May 4, 1793.

NOTICE is hereby given to the non-resident proprietors of land, lying in the town of *Westampton*, in the County of Hampshire, who have not paid their taxes to the subscriber for the year 1792, that unless they are paid on or before the 18th of *June* next, I shall attend to the direction the law has prescribed to collect them.

AZARIAH LYMAN, *Collector.*

Westampton, March 28, 1793.

THE Subscribers being appointed Commissioners by the Hon. Judge of Probate, for the County of Hampshire, to receive and examine the claims of the creditors to the estate of PETER TRAIN, late of Whately, deceased, (represented insolvent) and 8 months being allowed the creditors from the 8th day of April 1793, to bring in their claims. Hereby give notice that we shall attend the business of our appointment at the dwelling house of Mr. Noah Bardwell, innholder in Whately, on the first Mondays of September and October next, from 10 to 6 o'clock, on each of said days.

THOMAS SANDERSON,
NOAH BARDWELL, } *Comm'rs.*
PHINEHAS FRARY.

Whately, April 23, 1793.

TO BE SOLD, CHEAP.

A BLACKSMITH's Shop and Tools, in Hatfield—Enquire of ASENATH MILLER.

Hatfield, May 3, 1793.

TOWN OFFICER.

Just published, price 4s. 6d. single, and 4s. by the dozen.

A NEW EDITION of the TOWN OFFICER, corrected, improved and greatly enlarged; containing the Power and Duty of selectmen, Town Treasurers, Overseers of the poor, Assessors, Constables, Collectors of Taxes, Surveyors of highways, Surveyors of lumber, Fence Viewers, and all other Town and County Officers, as contained in the Laws of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts; with a variety of FORMS for the Use of such officers.

To which are added,

The Power and Duty of Towns, Parishes, and Plantations, and a plan and regular Method to keep Accounts of the Expenditures of Monies voted by a town, upon an inspection of which the State of its Finances may at any time be known.

By SAMUEL FREEMAN, *Esq.*

Sold by Isaiah Thomas, in Worcester, and by said Thomas, and Andrews in Boston.

Just published, and to be sold by the Printer hereof,

PROPHECIES of the Reverend Christopher Love, and his last WORDS on the Scaffold: Who was beheaded at Tower Hill, London, the 22d day of August 1651.

The LITTLE READER'S ASSISTANT

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

Hampshire Gazette.

NORTHAMPTON, *(Massachusetts)* Printed and Published by WILLIAM BUTLER.

Vol. VII.] WEDNESDAY, May 29, 1793. [Numb. 352.

FRANCE.
NATIONAL CONVENTION.
THURSDAY March 6.
WAR WITH SPAIN.

BARRIERE in the name of the Committee of General Defence, gave in a report on the political situation of France with regard to Spain. He read a letter from the Minister for foreign affairs on this subject, and endeavoured to shew that the King of Spain had never remained neuter; that the Republic ought to avenge the insults which it had received from that Monarch; and that one enemy more would only be a prelude of new victories. He therefore proposed, and the Convention unanimously decreed.

Article I. The National Convention declares in the name of the French nation, that in consideration of the multiplied acts of aggression on the part of Spain.

THE FRENCH REPUBLIC IS AT WAR WITH THE KING OF SPAIN.

II. The National Convention charges the executive Council to call forth all the forces which may appear necessary for repelling the aggression, and for maintaining the independence, dignity and interests of the French Republic. It will therefore purfue such measures that the army of the Pyrenees be raised to 100,000 men.

III. The executive council shall employ all the naval & land forces, as it shall judge necessary for the defence of the republic.

IV. Six Commissaries, chosen from the Convention shall repair to the Southern departments to provide for the wants of the army, to accelerate the recruiting and to animate the zeal of the citizens.

ADDRESS
from the National Convention, to the French Nation,
Proposed by ISNARD, and adopted by the Assembly, on the present crisis of their situation.

Franks,

Such is the inevitable lot of nations who have given to themselves kings, that they never can shake off their yoke without a struggle with every neighboring Tyrant.

Scarce had you proclaimed your own sovereignty when the Emperor and King of Prussia took up arms against you, but now that you have proclaimed your constitution to be republican, there is no one despot who has not resolved upon your utter ruin. Those who have not already forced you into open war, are probably temporising, that they may the more easily deceive you; and, it is but too true, that the projected struggle is between the enfranchised France and enslaved Europe.

Be that so, France must eventually triumph, if its will is firm and constant; for nations are stronger than armies. Those who have fought for independence were ever victors. Let Holland, Switzerland, and the United States, be proofs of this assertion.

Free nations find resources in their utmost extremities and distress. Rome, reduced to the circumference of the capital, arose from defeat more formidable than from victory.

Remember, Franks, your own exploits, when the Prussians dared to pollute your territory. Ever did the enthusiasm of liberty triumph over numbers; ever did fortune smile on the valorous enterprize, and victory on true courage!

Heroes of Marathon, Salamis, and Jemappe, we invoke your testimony. Infant republic, such are thy models, such are the presages of thy success. Surely thou will reserved to give the universe a display of a scene hitherto unknown, hitherto unimagined in the mind of man; for never did such a cause occupy the soul of mankind, never was such a cause referred to the ultimate decision of a tribunal of war. Not their interest or concerns of the day, is the theme, posterity and ages to come are the subject; not the liberty of one nation—no, the enfranchisement of the human species.

Franks,

May the sublimity of these ideas inflame thy valor, crush every tyrant, rather than thyself become a slave—a slave! What shall then new kings feed on thy gold, on the sweat of thy brow, on the profusion of thy blood? Shall again unfeeling parliament, at their caprice, dispose of thy fortune, of thy life?—Shall again a fanatic priesthood, decimate thy industry and thy harvests? Shall again a fatidious nobility tread thee under the foot of insolent contempt? Shall holy equality, shall sacred liberty, the produce of thy unparalleled exertions, again be ravished from thee?—Shall that noble empire, the inheritance of thy ancestors, be dismembered?—Shall there be for us no longer the word country, no longer the name of a Frank?—Shall this generation be destined to this accumulation of infamy!—Shall it bear the scorn of all Europe, and the contempt of posterity? No; we will disappear from the surface of the earth, or we will remain upon it independent Franks!

Let every true republican arm for his country, let our iron and hard transform themselves into the thunders of war; let our forests become vessels; let France become one camp; let the nation become one army; let the artist quit his art, and the speculator his speculation. It is more urgent to acquire liberty than riches; let cultivation retain but the arms that are necessary for it; before we ameliorate our soil, let us enfranchise it; let those veterans who have deserted their standard, blush to see their laurels fading before the victories of inexperienced but valorous youth. Above all let the young and vigorous citizens fly to the defence of the republic. It is just that he should be exposed to the combat, over the father of a family shall risque his more sacred person.

And you, tender mothers, wives, replete with love and sensibility, instead of attracting and holding back in your arms those citizens who are dear to you, excite them rather to fly to victory!

It is not in the cause of a despot that they are to combat, it is for you, for your children, for your homes. Instead of weeping for their departure, repeat, like Spartan women, enthusiastic and martial songs; and let your hands, on their return, weave them cloth for their bodies, and crowns for their victorious heads.

And thou, patriotism, and thou, passion of liberty, and of glory, who art the preservative essence of republicans, the source of heroism and of virtues enflame their souls! Let us all swear upon the grave of our fathers, and upon the cradle of our children—let us swear by the victims of the 10th of August, by the bones of our brethren yet scattered over the fields, that we will revenge them, or die like them.

As for you, opulent, and more favored men, who figh for nothing but for rest—aid us to conquer and soon you will have peace.

If relaxed by indolence, you cannot sustain the fatigues of the war—open your treasures to indigence, and buy defenders, who may supply your place.

Whilst your brethren triumphed in Belgia, and upon the Alps, whilst they bid defiance to cold, to hunger, and to death; whilst they climed upon mountains and scaled ramparts, you were reposing in the arms of luxury, and can you refuse even pecuniary succors! Is then gold more precious than blood! If on one hand the love of your country persuades you to make sacrifices, let at least on the other, interest impel you to it; reflect that both your property, and your security depend upon the success of this war; liberty will not perish before public fortune is also annihilated, and France dismembered. If the enemies triumph, woe to them who have wronged our county.

Rich Citizens.

If you wish your country to be generous towards you, fulfil your duties towards her; too often man becomes a victim, because he has refused to do justice. Let your opinions be what they will, your cause is common; all are but passengers in the vessel of the revolution, the is launched, the must come into harbor, or the must go to pieces, and none will find a plank in the universal wreck. There is only one means to save us all, the whole mass of citizens must form a powerful colossus who, standing upright before the nation, must hold with one hand the extermination sword of the nation, and waving it over the earth, and, over the sea shall overset the armies and fleets. Popular societies, the ramparts of the revolution—ye who gave birth to liberty, and who watch over its cradle; create defenders to it by your eloquence, your examples; imprint a great motion, and elevate your souls to the highest degree of enthusiasm.

Warriors,

Who at the voice of your country fly to the field of combat, we do not endeavor to excite your courage. Frenchmen and republicans, you are full of honor and bravery; but we recommend to you, in the name of the Republic, obedience to your chiefs, and strict discipline, there can be no armies, no success; without discipline courage is useless, and numbers is impotent: discipline supplies every thing, and nothing, supplies its place.

Conquerors of Valmy, Spires, and Argonne, will you suffer to perish what you have once saved? No, you will also vanish these new phalanxes the North is vomiting forth; you will defeat England on that element at present the theatre of her power. Let our brave sailors fly to the vessels of the republic. Our marine, as renowned for their patriotism, as our armies, shall heap victory upon victory; disencumbered of effeminate nobility, it is invincible. Sons of commerce, who under the yoke of despotism, that overwhelmed you with insults, produced a Jean Bart Duquesne Dague Trouin, what is there not to be expected from you under the reign of Equality?—No more refrain the combat to the discharge of cannon—a free man should depend only on himself. Our grenadiers have themselves dismounted batteries with their bayonets. Our busiars have charged on boreback from the ramparts. Do you in your turn attempt their decks. There let these proud islanders—these despots of the sea, fall under the stroke of your hatchets.

Sailors, Soldiers, may a salutary emulation animate you! may an equal success crown your endeavors!—Are you conquered? France become the scoff of nations, and the prey of tyrants; already see your savage conquerors dart upon her, see them insult, ravage, and lay her waste! see them at a loss for victims to glut themselves with, to appease the manes of Capet! See, illuminated by the flames of Paris, whether they carry their vengeance, whether the sanguine drags your friends and your brothers; your despair covers the earth with mourning and tears, liberty flies these desolate regions, and with her vanishes the happiness of the human race; long after you shall be no more, the unhappy will clank their chains over your tombs, and insult your ashes. You vanquish, and there is an end to tyrants; mankind embrace each other, and ashamed of their long error, extinguish the torch of war; they proclaim you the saviour of your country, the founders of the republic, the restorers of the universe; and the nation will crown you with the laurels you have earned for it.

For you who may fall in the field of honor, what can equal your glory? Your grateful country will provide for your families, will engrave your names on marble, and on brass, or rather they shall dwell for ever on the frontispiece of the great temple of universal liberty, and future generations, when they read them shall say, these are the French heroes who broke the chains of the human race, who interested themselves in our happiness, when we did not even exist.

Happy France! such is the exalted destiny that is prepared for you. Lose not yourselves in its vastness perform it with heroism, that history may not furnish, from its annals, any triumphs to compare with yours. Erace at once the glories of the republics of Greece, and Rome. Accomplish more in one year, under the reign of Liberty, than you have done in ages under the reign of Kings. Compel strangers to speak of the French Republic but with respect—of French citizens but with enthusiastic admiration.

As to us, firm at our post, we promise to set you the example of unbounded civism, courage and devotion. We will imitate should there be occasions, those Roman senators, who waited their death upon the curule chair. They have said that we are divided among ourselves, take care how you listen to them; if our opinions differ, our sentiments are the same. We differ as to means, but our object is one. Our deliberations are tumultous but how can we help being animated in discussing our nearest interests. 'Tis your eagerness for the public good which agitates us; the decree once passed the clamour is at an end, but the law remains.

Franks rely upon your representatives, whatever may be the event, they will courageously struggle against fortune and against man—never will they, in thy name, capitulate with tyranny.

When first we were constituted a Convention, it seemed to us as we heard the voice of our country, suggesting to us, "go and render me free, and insure my future happiness at the expence of momentary tranquility."

If to ensure freedom Europe must be conquer'd, speak and I will join battle with her, whatever may be my losses, my dangers and fatigues. Give me no definitive peace without pure and simple independence.—Oh my country; that sublime language has penetrated our souls—has remained impressive on our hearts—will form the unerring rule of our conduct, and thou shalt be saved.

ADDRESS *of the National Convention to the Dutch.*

YOUR Republic, Batavians, having lost her rides, the French found them at Breda, and are now proceeding to restore them to you. France when enslaved, suffered you to be oppressed by the Prussians, who always thirst after blood & gold—France emancipated, comes to deliver you from those oppressors by her armies that pant for liberty and glory. It is for Republics to efface the arms of despotism. History bears witness to the unceasing efforts which you once made to obtain your freedom; but the records also your imprudence, founded, perhaps, on gratitude, by which your fetters have been riveted. It is not enough that you have wrested from the ravages of the sea, immense advantages that have been devoured by English ambition—you must also rid yourselves of domestic tyrannies. Your ancestors struggled for eighty years against the united forces of superstition and despotism. Liberty requires of you only a single day to establish completely your liberty and independence.—Governed for ages by foreign powers, you ought to be weary of being transmitted, like live stock, in succession, from the House of Hainault to that of Bavaria; and from thence to the house of Burgundy, in order to be transmitted to the Houses of Austria and Nassau.

A Captain General of the United Provinces, pensioned by the states, is become your master—your tyrant; and thus it is that you have left all in giving your confidence to one man. Your ancestors saw in your Stadtholder only the first subject of the state; the guardian of your liberties: but even in those goodly times your Prince was none other than a despot. The hereditary chief of a republic is her natural and most formidable enemy.

The first act, therefore, of the French Republic, will be to destroy the ancient government. It is necessary to destroy totally the roots of the Stadtholderate, if you wish to prevent their shooting forth, with new vigor.

There is in your annals a solemn edict of adjuration and of independance, which put an end to the tyranny of Philip. You said, " *Men were not made for Princes, but Princes for Men* ;" they ought to be cashiered, when, instead of defending them, they become their enemies. Let the people proclaim the declaration of rights, to abolish the Stadtholdership, to recover immense sums which your venal magistrates have, under a thousand pretexts prodigalized to the house of Nassau, to destroy the ancient aristocracy, to abolish the sale of mankind, practised in the midst of you, in the name of your East-India company, a traffic more infamous than *prefling* in England, to organize a simple and œconomical government, to modify or to suppress unjust taxes on the first necessaries of life, to maintain their immense credit, to which all Europe is associated, to consolidate public faith ;—such are the articles of peace and alliance which the French Republic offers to you, such are the benefactions of liberty and equality ; such are the conditions which we stipulate for the human race, proclaiming in omnipotency, and asserting its rights.

In fact, what is your Stadtholder ?—A Captain General become a monarch, a subject grown into a master, tribune swelled into a tyrant, a pupil, an ally of those Brunswicks, one of whom devours your commerce in India, whilst the other has enslaved your Republic, and dared to pollute your territory. What is your Stadtholder then ?—a servile Parasite of the English, who dictate their laws to him, and to you also ; a vassal of Prussia, who obeys her bayonets and her intrigues ; is it such an authority as this that you would maintain?

Re-trace the honorable pages of your history, and say, if the highest degree of your glory and prosperity does not date from that epocha when you first had a republican administration ; say, if it was not that free form of government which excited the envy of foreigners, whetted the hatred of the House of Orange, and lighted up the war of Kings ? That epocha, for you will this day be renewed. Courage and virtue will be a better defence for you than a Stadtholder. Liberty, courage and virtue, such are the true chiefs of Republicans, which can never be fatal or dangerous to them.

To destroy all the vestiges of that hereditary authority, created first by gratitude, and terminated by tyranny, will not be sufficient ; liberty cannot permit the hideous traces of feudality, of nobility, or magisterial aristocracy, to dwell amongst you. The liberty of persons is nothing, without the liberty of lands ; they must be enfranchised. The pleasants are every where, the most zealous defenders of republics. The momentary exercise of the revolutionary power cannot alarm the Batavians. How can those who have not been afraid of eternizing the despotism of a Stadtholder, not for a moment confide in a great and free nation, who will but regulate the first emotions of liberty, crush every part that would oppress it, and render abortive the birth of anarchy. You will not listen to the calumnies of your enemies ; they know that at it is the intention of France neither to domineer over or enslave any nation, but to restore its sovereignty to it. Revolutions, to be productive of good, ought well to be organized, and we bring to you but the fruits of our experience. To every revolution a provisional power is necessary, which may well temper the excess of zeal and of personal interest, and stop the rapidity of the disorganization of the ancient order of things, replace for a short time eclipsed authority, and check the devastations of anarchy.

Commercial jealousy is one of the scourges of earth, and we will destroy it.—Listen to your brave ancestors, you, the proud fellow countrymen of Ruyter, cease to bow under the yoke of a foreign power, or under the weight of domestic oppression. The detestation of slavery ought to ferment in every Batavian heart. For you to enjoy the advantages of civil liberty, is not sufficient ; for it cannot be secure without political liberty also.—Seize this epocha, when a great people is proclaiming the Rights of Man, and of nations—and learn to unite yourselves to your brethren, that you may seize again possession of your rights.

Slavery has ages of duration, liberty offers but moments of opportunity. Break, henceforth, that impious alliance, formed with the families of tyrants.—The shout of liberty has harrowed up their fouls. To arms, generous Batavians ! those who would spill their blood and expend their treasures, will be true creatures of your independence.—Unite yourselves to France in the combat of despotism ; the Republic will defend your liberty like her own, and will never lay down her arms until it shall be confirmed. There is a holy coalition between all nations worthy of liberty, until every species of royalty shall be abolished by the unanimous consent of the human race.

The ADDRESS of Cardinal ZELADA, Secretary of the Court of Rome, to the President of the French National Convention.

Rome, January 14, 1793.

MR. PRESIDENT,

THE sovereign Pontif, overwhelmed with the profoundest grief, on account of the two unfortunate events which happened in this capital on 13th inst. and which has caused the death of M. de Basseville, charges me to send you this Address, and to beg you to put it before the National Convention. Sharing all the affliction of his Holiness, I have myself hardly strength enough to conclude this letter, and to assure you of the most respectful consideration in which I have the honor to be, Mr. President,

Your most humble,
and most obedient servant,
(Signed) CARDINAL ZELADA.

Pope PIUS THE SIXTH, servant of the servants of God, to the National Assembly of France.

CITIZEN REPRESENTATIVES,

" DEEPLY afflicted as we shall be all our life time, with the greatest truth, at the murder, execrable forever, and impossible to foresee, committed in our capital, on the body of our most honoured and most illustrious son in Jesus Christ, the French citizen Basseville, by a monster, missed no doubt by the completest folly, and worthy of death ; we have taken the mourning usual in greatest calamities, and commenced personally the most austere fast, equal to our sorrow, and not ceased to beg pardon of the Supreme Being supplicating him to deign to make known to us the wretch who has rendered himself guilty of so great a crime.

" Only consulting ourselves, obeying the first impulse of our heart, as likewise the duty prescribed to us by religion, humanity, the right of nations, and our personal confideration of the most high and most puissant Republic of France, we do not lose a moment to manifest to her the whole extent of our affliction which it is probable we shall not long survive ; and to entreat her, with eyes bedewed with the bitterest tears, not to impute to a whole people, little enlightened in some respects, weak and defenceless, the crime of an individual, worthy of a thousand deaths.

" To our grief greater than any human expression can make known, we join with the sincerity we profess in all our actions, the affliction we feel, that our old age, our infirmities, and the distance of places, do not permit us to go to prove to the worthy representatives of the said most respectable Republic of France, our sentiments, such as we have expressed them.

" We therefore charge in a special manner the most deserving citizen, whom we have known and distinguished in three journies he made to our capital, to go the instant our extraordinary messenger arrives, to bow down before the most respectable National Convention, to intreat them in our name, not to use against a people, a greater part of whom bewails highly the murder, which we shall forever deplore, the forces which are in the power of the most high and most puissant Republic of France, nor to exercise upon them the rigour which a great and offended nation has a right to exercise.

" Submitting ourselves, in case the most respectable Republic should deign by the organ of her worthy Representatives, to receive with some regard our present address, and to consider at least in her justice, in the magnanimity which characterises her, that the murder was involuntary, during the few days which Providence has reserved to us, and in which the author of all truth knows, that neither we, nor our government have taken even the least indirect part, submitting ourselves to compensate partly if possible, that too fatal event ; we have resolved,

" 1. To send a prelate of our Court, charged to manifest afresh all our sorrow, and to claim the happy effects of the generosity of the said most respectable Republic.

" 2. To inflict the justest punishment on the wretch, whom we will not call our subject, author of this homicide.

" 3. To cause the havock made in palaces of the French academy, and the consul to be reimbursed.

" 4. To banish from our capital and territories all Frenchmen, non-resident before the French revolution, and suspected of emigration.

" And finally, to grant to other French individuals, every safety and protection, so as we claim, and dare fully and entirely to hope them in favor of the said prelates, our subject, on his entering the territory of the French Republic, when he shall go to fulfil his mission before the most worthy National Convention, for whose happiness and that of the whole Republic of France, we pray, and shall not cease to pray to the supreme bestower of all grace.

By order of his Holiness,
CARDINAL ZELADA,
Secretary of State.

PARIS, Feb. 25.

DECLARATION of MONSIEUR, *&c.*

Louis Stanislaus Xavier of France, son of France, Uncle to the present King, and Regent of the Kingdom—

To all those who may peruse these presents Greeting.

Whereas the most criminal of men have, by the perpetration of the most atrocious of crimes compleated the weight of their antiquities : We, struck with horror on receiving the information, have invoked the Almighty to enable us, by his gracious assistance, to suppress the emotions of our just indignation, caused by sentiment of the profound grief which had overwhelmed us ; to the end that we might the better fulfil those essential duties that are, in circumstances so weighty, the first in order among those obligations, which the exchangeable laws of the French Monarchy impose upon us.

The fierce usurpers of the sovereign authority in France, having, on the 21st day of the present month of January, laid violent hands on, and barbarously murdered, our dearly beloved and highly honored brother and sovereign, the King, Louis the XVIth by name—We declare, that the Dauphin, Louis Charles, born the 27th day of March, the year of our Lord 1785, is King of France and Navarre, under the name of Louis XVII. We furthermore declare, in virtue of our birth-right, and the fundamental laws of the Kingdom of France, that we are, and will act as Regent of France, during the minority of the King, our nephew and sovereign lord.

Thus invested with the exercise of the rights and powers of the sovereignty in France, and of the supreme administration of royal justice throughout the said Kingdom, we, in consequence of our obligations and duties so to do, take upon ourselves the said charge of Regent.

We are therefore determined, with the assistance of Divine Providence, and that of good and loyal subjects of all ranks and orders, aided by the powerful succour of the allied sovereigns for the same purpose, to do our utmost endeavors to recover the liberty of our royal nephew King Louis XVIIth ; of her Majesty, his august mother and guardian ; of the Princess royal, Maria Theresa, his sister and our niece ; and of her royal highness the Princess Elizabeth, his aunt, and our dearest sister ; all held in the severest captivity by the chiefs of faction.

We are likewise determined and resolved to effect the re-establishment of the French monarchy, on the unalterable basis of the French Constitution, with a reform of those abuses that may have been introduced in the public administration. We will likewise restore ourselves in the restoration of the religion of our forefathers to its original purity, according to the canons, establish the magistrature, so essential to the revival of good order, and the due and regular administration of justice : We also promise to reinstate all and every description of persons in the full enjoyment of their property, now usurped ; and the free exercise of their lawful rights, of which they may have been illegally deprived. In order to enforce the law, we shall punish crimes with severity, and in an exemplary manner.

In fine, for the fulfilling of this solemn engagement, we have thought proper to assume the reins of government, in conjunction with our dearest brother Charles Philip of France, Count of Artois ; to whom are royal highnesses Louis Anthony, Duke of Angoulesme, and Charles Ferdinand, Duke of Berry ; and our cousins their royal highnesses Louis Henry Joseph of Bourbon Duke of Enghien, Princes of the blood royal —conformably to the declaration we conjointly addressed to the late King the 10th of September 1791, and every other act signed by us, to be considered as the declaration of our uniform principles and sentiments ; and we invariably persist in those our said acts, for the purposes and ends aforesaid.

We therefore order and direct all the natives of France, singly and collectily, to obey the commands they may and will receive from us, on the part of the King. We furthermore enjoin all the loving subjects of this kingdom, to shew obedience to the orders that may and will be issued by our dearest brother Charles Philip of France, Count of Artois named and constituted by us, Lieut. General of the Kingdom, in the name and on the part of the King and Regent of France.

In fine, we direct and enjoin all the King's officers, whether military or magisterial, to publish and notify this declaration to all those to whom it may appertain, authorising and empowering them to make it known in France ; and when circumstances permit the several courts of justice to resume their functions in their respective jurisdictions, the said declaration, as soon as conveniently may be, is to be immediately legalized, published, and executed.

Given at Ham, in Westphalia, under our seals ; which is what we make use of in signing of sovereign acts, until the seals of the Kingdom, destroyed by the reigning faction, are remade ; to be likewise countersigned by the Marshal Broglio and Castries, as ministers of state, the 28th day of January, in the year of Grace 1793, and the 1st of the reign of Louis XVII.

(Signed) LOUIS STANISLAUS XAVIER.

MARCH 25.

The minister sent the copy of a letter from General Dumourier to Gen. de Val. The letter is wrote from the camp of Campeachie, dated 20th March. The following is the substance :

" Send me, my dear general, the corps of troops which you promised me, to replace the 4000 cowards, who abandoned me, and snatched from my hand the most certain victory.

" I beat the enemy on the 18th, all day long, in the famous field of Nerviude. The enemy left us possession of the field. When I had learned the cowardice of my left wing, the enemy wanted to attack my right wing, which was commanded by Vallence—the centre by Egalite ; but I have rallied the left wing.—The right and centre sustained the combat. I have, in the presence of the enemy, made a safe retreat to Campeachie, where I expect to be attacked tomorrow."

The Convention ordered that the minister of war take information respecting the cowards who acted badly on the day of the 18th.

The Commissaries sent to Angiers, write from that city, that they are in pursuit of the rebels who will soon be exterminated.

Our forces say, they are reunited every day, and fresh troops daily arriving from all quarters. We will pursue the enemy on both sides the Loire, and we will reestablish the communication between Nantz and Angiers,

A company of Chasseurs from the Gironde well equipped, presented themselves to the Convention, took the oath, and marched off to the frontiers.

Copy of a letter from General Dumourier, dated at Tirlemont, March 19.

" It is with great pain, citizen, minister, that I communicate to you an account of the check which I have received. You must have seen, by my letters of yesterday, that my presentiments are but too truly justified, on account of the news which I have received of the dangers at Namur, in the approach of a corps of about 10,000 men, who directed themselves towards Brussels and Louvain. I had doubts that it would not have been in my power to preserve the publick good, without dislodging the enemy from the Camp of Nerrengen. I have made, in consequence, an attack on the left wing of the enemy ; my centre division made their attack on Nerrengen, and my left, commanded by Miranda and Champmorin, attacked on the village ; the right, and the centre of the army had some success, although the infantry was twice repulsed, and driven from the village of Nerrengen. The left wing proving unfortunate, their retreat was made with confusion until behind Tirlemont, or perhaps a little further. The Marshal de Camp Mielen was killed, who commanded the artilery, and two general officers were wounded in this flight, and sundry pieces of cannon taken, amongst which there were three 12 pounders.

I was ignorant of this derangement, and I had prepared an attack for to-morrow to complete victory. And uneasy at not hearing from Miranda, and hearing murmurs that he had retired, I quitted the victorious part of the field in the evening, to learn the situation of the left wing, and was astonished not to find one dead body on my way to Tirlemont. I gave orders to Miranda to resume his post on the heights of St. Margaritta to cover the retreat.

I send you, Citizen Minister, a letter from Vallence, who was wounded ; and who is now on his way to Brussels and Malines. I cannot dissimulate that the evil of disorganization is at its height. I fear for the event of this retreat, in a country, where we have aggravated the inhabitants, by pillage and the indiscipline of the troops. I will do all I can to save the army, who place in me the utmost confidence, and I will abide by their judgment. I will submit myself to the most severe examination, and I will demand a Court Martial to judge of my conduct. Two happy if the sacrifice of my life can be of utility to the glorious cause of Liberty ! I shall fight until I die, or are condemned by the Patriots. I fear not the judgment of my fellow citizens, or the reproach of posterity. You will see that our loss has been considerable, about 2000 men. I must pass the utmost praise on the bravest soldiers of the universe, but we are in want of experienced officers. I propose a suppression of the mode of electing them. This mode gives neither talents nor confidence, and will never produce subordination.

(Signed) DUMOURIER."

PHILADELPHIA, May 13.

Yesterday arrived the ship Morning Star, Captain Kerr, from Havre de Grace, which she left the 27th of March. By this vessel we learn that the account heretofore received of a counter revolution at Paris, and of the capture of Amsterdam by the French, are premature. A body of French forces, however, still remained in Holland, and reinforcements to the amount of 60,000 men had marched to the French armies. The people of France were very unanimous and determined, notwithstanding the check which General Dumourier lately experienced, and there appeared little doubt of their being able to defeat the intentions of their enemies.

FIRE!

On Saturday morning about one o'clock, this city was alarmed with the cry of fire, which broke out in the shop of Mr. Morrow, gunsmith, in Third near Chesnut street, in the neighborhood of the two banks, and contiguous to the office of the Secretary of the Treasury.—The wind was at N. E. and fortunately almost calm, but the fire raged with great violence and gained considerably before the engines could be brought to check it : About two o'clock, however, the flames were nearly subdued.

Had the wind blown from any other quarter, the loss would have been immense. The principal sufferers on this occasion, were Messrs R. Mason, Morrow, Douglas, Craig, Shively and Hay, whose buildings being of wood, were almost burnt down.

In Mr. Masons shop were many fire engines, nearly finished, which were consumed, and several small arms were in the shop of Mr. Morrow, three of which were loaded and went off, but did no damage.

We are happy to hear that a number of citizens, had a meeting on Saturday last, for the purpose of assisting their fellow citizens who suffered by the above calamity.

MAY 22.

Saturday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, Mr. Genet, being introduced by Mr. Jefferson, Secretary of State, produced his credentials to the President of the United States ; he was received and acknowledged as Minister Plenipotentiary from the Republic of France to the United States of America.

PORTSMOUTH, May 15.

Capt. Samuel Briard arrived here last evening from Tobago, which he left 21st April, and brings the following intelligence :

That on the 14th April, a body of forces, consisting of his Britannick Majesty's 9th and 60 regiments, and a corps of Artillery, arrived at Grand Coveland Bay, in the Trusty 60 gun ship, the Nautilus and Fairy Sloops of War, two King's brigs, and two transports, from Barbadoes, all under the command of Admiral Lafory, and Major General Cuyler. They immediately landed and marched over to Port Louis (about 7 miles) and at half past three in the morning of the 15th, formed the force after summoning the commander (General Manule) to surrender, which he refused : There was a heavy firing for an hour, from the fort, when it was carried sword in hand. On the French part were killed 9, wounded 14, and 285 taken prisoners, 80 of whom were regular troops, the remainder sailors from the French ships, and French inhabitants. The English lost 7 killed, and 18 wounded ; among the latter, is General Cuyler, in the arm, but not badly. The Fairy sloop of war was to sail on the 22d for England with the prisoners.

BOSTON, May 20.

YESTERDAY arrived the brig Cicero, Patterson, master, 21st days from Cape Francois.—By this arrival we are informed that the whole town of Port au Prince is laid in ashes, excepting only three or four houses.

MAY 23.

Extract of a letter from the Hague, March 29.

Advices from Cologne, of the 24th inst. state, that Dumourier's second and third defeats, in his strong entrenchments in the Iron Mountains, near Louvain, on the 22d and 23 inst. after the most desperate resistance, have nearly completed the total discomfiture of the the French Army. The Austrian Cavalry were led by the Prince of Cobourg ;—he was seconded in the attack by General Clairfait, at the head of the Austrian Infantry, with fixed bayonets only. The French Artillery no sooner opened upon their line, than the Austrian Hussars charged them, and, notwithstanding a considerable loss, which they sustained at the onset, they drove the enemy's engineers, from their guns, and put 1500 of them to the sabre on the spot. Dumourier headed the right wing of the French in person, on foot, at the head of the Parisian Grenadiers. The two lines coming into general action the conflict was severe. Near 15,000 of the French are said to have been killed or wounded, and 6000 of the Austrians. The Austrians fought with incredible fury, and gave no quarter. The regiment of Royale Allemand suffered most severely. The French retreated, in great disorder beyond Brussels.

" Prince Charles served on this occasion as a volunteer.

" The advanced guard of the Austrians entered Brussels on the 24th inst. Antwerp, it is supposed, must by this time have surrendered, or have been taken by assault."

Extract of a letter from the Hague, April 3.

" Lord Auckland will set out in a few days for Brussels, for a conference with the Prince of Cobourg. The Court of Orange are in the highest spirits, in consequence of the total expulsion of the French from the United Provinces. A grand gala was given the night before last on the occasion.

" Subsequent to Capt. Bentick's route through this place for the Austrian army, we have received authentic advice that, on Dumourier's retreat to Lisle and Valenciennes, a general spirit of revolt had shewn itself in those garrisons. He declares, " that his fatal overthrow on the 22d and 23d of last month, was imputable only to treachery, which had been instilled through his line by the arts of the incresing aristocracy in the National Convention.

" He acknowledges to have lost 7000 men in the affair of *la Montagne de Fer* ; the greatest part of whom fell in fight ; when the Prince de Cobourg, at the head of the Austrian cavalry, fell upon his rear, and harrassed it for eight miles in its retreat. The German commanders agree, that Dumourier acquitted himself ably and valiantly ; the Prince of Cobourg, in a letter to the Duke of York, fixes, " That his conduct displayed, through the whole day, a *chef d'œuvre* of military tactics."

April 6. The letters from Holland brought by the mails of yesterday confirm the accounts of the repeated and decisive defeats of the French, together with their entire expulsion from the territory of the Seven Provinces and from all parts of Austrian Flanders.

Extract of a letter from Brussels, dated March, 7.

" On Saturday afternoon General Dumourier was still here ; French patroles paraded the streets till midnight, throughout the town. After twelve o'clock the French left this city without doing any mischief.

" The French were scarcely gone, before the populace began to plunder the barracks and magazines, but on the arrival of an Austrian officer and five Ulans, the Burgher watch was sent, and the plundering stopt. Immediately upon the departure of the French, the National Cockade was thrown aside."

" On Sunday afternoon the Austrian advanced guard entered this city, and were received with great acclamations. On Monday several battalions of horse and foot marched in.

" The sacred vases, the Candlesticks, and other plate belonging to the churches of this city and the neighbouring Abbeys, which had been taken by the subaltern Despots, calling themselves Commissioners of the Executive Power, were restored on the 23d, by order of Gen. *Dumourier.*

" In the night of Monday last, the French evacuated *Namur*, and left all their cannon upon the ramparts. The Austrians marched in yesterday morning at eight o'clock.

From a Ministerial Paper, entitled THE SUN—of April 6.

COUNTER REVOLUTION IN FRANCE.

By an Express which we received this morning from the Hague, we are enabled to give the certain accounts of a Counter Revolution being on the eve of taking place at Paris.

The circumstances that have led to this, are of a extraordinary nature. We shall state them as our Correspondent, in the hurry of such important communication, has been able to arrange them, referring to ourselves the satisfaction of giving hereafter a more particular detail.

The stoppage of all communications with France, has kept us in the dark compleately, with respect to the proceedings of the Convention. It now appears, that the most important transactions have taken place.

After Dumourier had been forced to retreat within the French frontier, he wrote a letter to the Convention, stating, "That he found it impossible to make head against the Allied Powers, and he thought the only means of saving France from being over run by those powers, would be to HAVE A KING." *(Mem.)*

In consequence of this letter, a decree of Accusation was passed against Dumourier in the sitting of the 30th of March, who had been denounced by the Municipality of Paris, as a traitor ; and Bournonville, the minister at War, Camus, and five others were deputed to go to the Army, and put the decree into execution, by arresting Dumourier, and sending him a prisoner to Paris. Dumourier himself says, he firmly believes it was their intentions to have him massacred on the road.

They reached the army, and informed the General of their mission. He saw the time was come to strike a decisive blow. He assembled his troops, informed them of the decree of the Convention, and hinted his own wishes and designs. They exclaimed, that they would stand by him : He immediately began to act. He arrested Bournonville and the other Commissioners, and sent them with a letter to Gen. Clairfayt, to Tournay, recommending them in civil terms to the protection of that General, as prisoners of War. He likewise informed Clairfayt, that he was about to march to Paris next morning (the 22nd.) at the head of his army, for the purpose of restoring the French Monarchy.

General Clairfayt, forwarded the prisoners committed to his charge by Dumourier, to the Prince of Saxe Cobourg, and immediately wrote with his own hand, an account of these extraordinary transactions to Count Metternich, the Imperial Minister at Brussells, who forwarded this account to the Hague. The Express that brot this news left the Hague on the 4th, a few hours after General Clairfayt's account had arrived there, and reached London this morning at 7 o'clock.

NORTHAMPTON, May 29.

The representation of this Commonwealth, to the Congress of the United States, we learn is completed —at the last choice the following gentlemen were elected :

For the First District—Hon. Samuel Holton, Esq.
For the Western District—Hon. Dwight Foster, Esq.
For the County of Hampshire—Hon. William Lyman, Esq.
For the Eastern District—Hon. Peleg Wadsworth, Esq.

FRESH GOODS

JUST OPENED AND FOR SALE, BY

JOHN HART,

Among which are the following seasonable articles, viz :

SUPERFINE and Coarse, Drab, Slate, Scarlet, Blue, & Dark Green Broad Cloths, Dark Bottle Green, Slate, and Sky Blue coloured Cassimeres, & Cassinetts.
Janes and Fustians,
7-8th and 4-4th Linnens,
Strip'd and Plain Nankeens,
Jean, Linnen and Muslinett Vest Patterns,
A handsome assortment of Cassimere Border'd, do.
Satinetts and Lastings,
Cambletts and Wildboars,
Royal Rib, Twil'd Velver,
A beautiful assortment of Chintzes and Callicoes, of the newest and most fathionable Patterns.
Furniture do.
Men's and Women's Hats,
Moreens, Taboreens,
Shallons, Durants,
Tammays, Lutestrings,
Modes and Sattins,
Black and White Tiffanies,
Sarcenet,
Lawns and Cambricks,
Flower'd and Strip'd Lawn
Aprons.
Laces and Edgings,
Black, Bandanno, and Lionet Handkerchiefs.
Plain, Check'd, & Spotted,
Book and Jaconett Muslins.
Lawn and Muslin Handkerchiefs.
Spotted and Plain Lawns,
Thread Nett and Millinet,

MUSLIN CRAVATS.
White and Brown Hose,
Men's and Women's White Cotton, do.
Men's and Women's Silk and Leather Gloves.
Silk and Twist,
Pins and Needles,
Ribbands and Tastes,
Quality and Shoe-Binding, Shawls, Gauze,
Nitting Pins, and Thimbles.
Frying Pans, Sad Irons,
Iron Shovels, and Spades,
Awls and Tacks,
An assortment of Hard Ware.
Crockery and Cutlery,
Window Glass,
Bibles and Spelling Books,
Rum, Loaf & Brown Sugar.
Molasses,
Souchong, and Bohea Tea,
Coffee, Indigo, Pepper,
Allspice, Cloves,
Cinnamon, Nutmegs,
Raisins,
Red Wood, Copperas,
Allum, Wool Cards, Glue,
Shaving Soap,
Razors with cases,
Inkstands, Ink Powder,
Writing paper,
Excellent Bottle and Bladder Snuff, with many other articles too numerous to mention, which he is now selling on the most reasonable terms.

N. B. All those indebted to said HART, whose time of Credit hath expired, are requested to make payment.

Hatfield, May 20, 1793.

William Edwards,

PROPOSES to enlarge the TANNING business the ensuing season, he will consequently want a greater quantity of OAK BARK than usual, for the encouragement of those who will furnish him with the above article, he will give SEVENTEEN SHILLINGS per cord, for any quantity, and for such as shall be delivered previous to the 15th of July, he will pay one third part in CASH.

NORTHAMPTON, MAY 29, 1793.

NOTICE *is hereby given to* JOHN LANE, *Non-resident proprietor of land in the town of Heath, that there yet remains unpaid of taxes on his land two pounds fourteen shillings and eight pence. Unless said taxes are paid on or before Monday the 24th of June next, so much of said land will then be sold at public Auction, at* Gilston Strong's *Innholder in Heath, at one o'clock in the afternoon, as will be sufficient to discharge the sums with intervening charges.*

DANIEL SPOONER, Collector.

Heath, May, 27, 1793.

JOSEPH CLAPP, jun,

INFORMS his Customers and the Public, that he has just received a general assortment of

English & Hard Ware Goods,

suitable for the present season, which his customers and others may obtain on the most reasonable terms possible, likewise Brandy, W. I. and New England Rum, by Barrel or less quantity do. Molasses, Brown Sugar, Russia and Sweeds Iron, Indigo, 10 and 4d Nails, Cape, Madeira, and Malaga Wines, Japan Canisters, Russias, Tea, Chocolate, Pepper, Allspice, 8 by 6 Window Glass, Sad Irons Crosscut Saws, Steel plated hand Saws, and Sash do.—Coffee, Nutmegs and Ginger, Powder and Shot, Lead, Iron Shovels.—likewise has a quantity of Scythes and other kinds of Blacksmith's work manufactured at his Blacksmith's shop near the Meeting house, by an approved Workman, good credit will be taken for any of the above articles.

Easthampton, May 28, 1793.

BAY RICHMOND,

WILL cover this season, at the stable of Beriah Shaw, in Cumington, at 6s. the leap, 12s. the season, from 15 to 24s. to ensure a foal. He covered above 140 mares last season.

Likewise a JACK, will cover at the above stable at the same price of the horse—all that choose to engage their males at 4 months old, shall receive 4l. for each male, and the use of the Jack gratis. All those indebted for the use of said horse, that is more than one year standing are desired to make payment.

Cumington, May 20, 1793.

EULOGIUM ON CYDER.

Pocula lœti,
Fermento atque acidis imitantur vitea sorbis.
Virg. Georg. B. 3.

HAIL brown *October*, grateful juice,
Long barrel'd for the Farmer's use,
Come gurgl'ing from the 'dark recess,'
And Spread diffusive happiness!
When'er I quaff th' inundant bowl,
With copious draughts to cheer my soul,
O, let thy subtle fumes arise
And brighten all my faculties!
Let thy *effluvs* all enflame,
Equal *Apollo's* or the *Nine's!*
And whilst thy praises I rehearse,
Inspire my song and smooth my verse.
O *Cyder!* grateful is thy power,
In cold December's sleety shower!
When pinching winds, or tempests blow,
With beating rain, or driving snow.
The Peasant to his cot retires,
Enlivens up his smoldering fires;
Calls to his spouse, affects to chide her,
"Bess! bring us here a mug of cyder."
Then lifts the pitcher to his head,
As if by springs exhaustless fed,
And while it sparkles on his board,
He feels important as a Lord.
Hail *Cyder!* hail nectareous juice,
Best cordial of our lands produce!
Thou'rt grateful in those sultry days
When *Sol* reflects an angry blaze.
The joyful swain of *thee* secure,
Will cheerfully his toils endure.
His past fatigue's forgotten quite,
When he enjoys his pot at night.
Spirits are much in vogue with some,
But *Cyder's* better far than *Rum*.
The great Dan R—h, (so vile the fact is)
Has labour'd hard to crush the practice,
Of drinking drams,—to health pernicious,
And leading to all habits vicious.
Yet Cyder innocent, he says,
And may be us'd in various ways,
Endangering neither health, nor morals,
Nor of producing feuds or quarrels;
For he has analys'd its merits,
And finds them *cent per cent* above spirits,
And sure his knowledge is prodigious
in matter physico religious.
Hail mighty Cyder! by thy aid,
Full many a dainty meal is made:
For people oft make use of *thee*,
For want of porridge, milk or tea.
Frequently the village dame I've seen,
Take down her *Prouter-dish* to clean;
Pour out, and mix this sparkling juice,
And bits of toasted bread infuse,
Then fit beside her spining wheel
And make a most delicious meal.
Hail Cyder, vivifying boon!
Thy use at dinner well is known;
And some there are who hold *thee* proper
To *sip* at breakfast eke, and supper—
Thou hast thy train of votaries,
Men of all classes and degrees.
Full many a *Justice* have I seen,
Who shewed *thee* in his *rosy* mien;
Whose rheumy eyes, and ruddy nose
Thy sweet communion did disclose!
Lawyers likewise—though one, indeed,
Would think that they no *acid* ated,
As suiting well their inclinations,
Can take thee in no small potations.
But it is said, and some aver it,
This class is rather fond of Spirit.
Nor is it strange *that* best should please,
Which is the greatest source of *fees*;
Shall they our censure then receive
For loving that 'whereon they live.'
Physicians too—but let them rest—
They all love Cyder 'tis confest;
But here my muse shall draw a veil,
We know that human nature's frail—
And though it is declar'd by some,
That *Doctor's* too, are fond of *Rum*;
Yet some I know—(as 'twere from spite,)
Can't long endure it in their sight,
But drink it up with all their might.
The Sage Divine,—that reverend name
From me, far be it to defame,
Or dare to wound with sarcasm *acrid*,
A character esteem'd so sacred.
'Tis sacrilege to make a farce on,
The pious duties of a Parson;
I much respect the brotherhood,
As lab'ring for our lasting good,
Believe in full their *heavenly mission*.
But with some had less *superstition*.
The Sage Divine,—I say once more
The self same words I said before,
Whose honest heart and social mind,
Is much to company inclin'd;
Who ranks it with his gospel labours,
To visit frequently his neighbours,
And guard his flock with special care,
Lest '*grevious wolvers*,' should enter there,
Will most, (I shrewdly guess) be found,
Where most *good Cyder* does abound!
Hail potent cyder! juice divine,
Best succedaneum for wine!
Thy song-producing inspiration,
Know many a *Bard* of humble station;
Who oft *retires* with *thee* I ween
Into some silent nook unseen,
And opes his mouth with huge *hiatus*,
To suck in thy divine *afflatus*,
And when thy stimulus inspires,
Anon he feels *poetic fires*,
And calls the *glee* thou dost infuse,
The sacred dictates of the muse;
Forms many a *Grubstreet* ditty there,
Of lovesick swain in fad despair:
Of stalking ghosts with *saucer eyes*,
And sprites whose hideous forms surprize.
Hail *Cyder!* parent of my song,
What properties to *thee* belong!
Compar'd with *thee*, thou precious jewel,
Pieria's fount is *watery gruel*.
'Tis thine the fancy to enspire,
To kindle hope, and wake desire;
Thou canst exhilarate the brain,
Canst ease the wounded lovers pain;
For when his mistress is unkind,
In *thee* an antidote he'll find.
'Tis *thine*, to raise the drooping soul,
The wretched feel *thy* sweet controul,
If friends prove false, or fortune frown,
Their miseries in *thee* they drown;
With *thy* pervading influence blest,
Forget their cares and sink to rest.
O *Cyder!* better far than spirits,
I can't do justice to *thy* merits!
For though I feel and know them well,
Yet they are more than I can tell.
Then ere thou spread thy influence wider,
I'll close my song and echo—CYDER!

The following is the first Speech ever made by LOUIS XVI.

SEATED on the Throne to which it has pleased God to raise us, we hope his bounty will support our youth, and guide us in the means to make our people happy—this is our first desire. We know this felicity principally depends on a wise administration of our finances, for it is that which has a chief relation between a sovereign and his subjects; and it is towards this point that our first care and solicitude shall be directed.—We have had rendered us an account of our receipts and expences, and have seen with pleasure there were sufficient funds for the exact payment of all arrears and interests, as well as of a reimbursement of all charges, as we consider these engagements as debts of the state, and as a property in common with all other we are bound to protect, therefore entitled to our first care. After having thus provided for the public creditor, and assured these principles of justice which shall form the basis of our reign, we shall occupy ourselves with relieving our people from the weight of their present burthens. We cannot arrive at this desirable end but by order and economy. The sums which shall result from them are not the work of a moment; and we prefer enjoying this ease of our subjects a little later, than to dazzle them by a relief the stability of which is not yet assured.

There are expences indispensably necessary with the safety of one realm. There are others, which, depending on our liberality, may be susceptible of some moderation, but which, having acquired certain rights by long possession, can be economised but gradually. There are, finally, expenses which hold with our persons, and with the splendor of our court; on these we can follow our inclinations more promptly; and we have already taken steps to reduce them to certain bounds:—*Such sacrifices as these will cost us nothing, whilst they can relieve our people; their happiness shall be our glory: and the good we can do them will be the sweetest recompence of our labors.*

FRESH GOODS.

Eleazar & William Potter,

HAVE just received a very large supply of GOODS, suitable for the present season——Those Gentlemen and Ladies who wish to purchase, are requested to call and see if they can't be as well accomodated by them, as by any of their Brother Traders in this or the neighbouring Towns.

Hadley, May 21, 1793.

ROBERT BRECK, and SON,

INFORM their customers and the public, they have just received a large and general assortment of

English, India and Hard-Ware

GOODS,

Suitable for all seasons, which their customers and others may obtain on the most reasonable terms possible.

Likewise, W. India Rum, N. England, do. Molasses, Ginn, Brandy, Loaf and Brown Sugars, Cotton Wool, all kinds of Spices, Coffee, Chocolate, Raisins, Snuff, Bohea and Souchong Teas, of the first quality, & cheap as usual; Russia and Sweeds Iron, German and Crowley Steal, 6 by 8, 7 by 9 Window Glass, 20d, 10d, 8d and 4d, wrought Nails, Cornfans and Bolting Cloths, Iron Shovels, Frying Pans, Mackrell, by the barrel or less. All kinds of Grocery, always for sale; Painted Canvis Table Cloths.

A large and general assortment of Glass and Queen's Ware, very low. A general assortment of American & French Paper Hangings, suitable for papering Rooms. Likewise an assortment of elegant Gilt Frame Looking Glasses, of all Sizes and Prizes. Most kinds of produce taken in payment as usual. Constant attendance given, and every favour acknowledged with gratitude, by the public's Humble Servants,

R. BRECK, and SON.

Northampton, May 21, 1793.

Will Cover

THIS season, at the stable of JOSIAH MILLS, in Chesterfield, that famous imported Horse called the SULTON, he is a beautiful bright Bay color, black main and tail, fifteen hands high, equal for strength, beauty, and activity to any in the County. Price for the Leap one Dollar, two Dollars for the season, three Dollars to insure a foal—Good pasturing for Mares, and every attention given.

AMASA CLAPP.

Chesterfield, May 14, 1793.

ANECDOTE.

A GENTLEMAN of large fortune, purchased a fine garden, and had the following inscription placed over the door.

"*This garden shall be given to the man, who can prove that he is perfectly satisfied.*"

The only method he could possibly take to prevent giving it way, though his inscription seemed to promise it. One day, as he was walking in it, a young stranger came up to him accosted him, and asked for the use of the garden. "Sir," said the gentleman, "I am the owner, what are your commands with me?" "I am come," replyed the stranger, to take possession of this beautiful spot, for no man upon earth is more happy & contented than myself. "*No, no, no,*" reported the gentleman, "*If you were thoroughly satisfied, you would not seek for the possession of my Garden.*"

SPRING GOODS.

Daniel Butler,

HAS just come to hand, and now opened a general assortment of SPRING GOODS amongst which are

SUPERFINE and Common Broad-cloths.	MUSLINS, Sattin & Modes, Gentlemens' Vest Shapes, from 3 to 14/.
Buff and other Casemere, Elastic Cloths,	Strip'd and Plain Nankeens,
A handsome assortment of Chintzes and Calicoes.	Janes and Fustians, Hatts, &c.

ALSO

HYSON and BOHEA Tea.	GINGER and RICE, W. India and New Rum.
Nutmegs, Cloves,	Molasses,
Pepper, Alspice,	Cotton.

WANTED, TWO THOUSAND YARDS of *CHECK'D WOOLLEN SHIRTING*, to be delivered by the 15th of OCTOBER next, for which a generous price will be given in any of the above Goods.

Northampton, May 15, 1793.

JAMES INGOLS,

INFORMS his friends and the Public, that he continues to carry on his business at his shop nearly opposite the Court House. He flatters himself that he shall be able to gratify the gentlemen and ladies, in the vicinity, with the neatest and newest fashioned WIGS, TYES, COMMODES, &c.— CASH and the highest price given for long HUMAN HAIR, and every favor gratefully acknowledged.

N. B. WANTED, a likely young LAD, about fourteen years of age, as an apprentice to the above business.

Northampton, May 15, 1793.

STRAYED or stolen from Lieut. Silas Brown's Eastampton, on the night of the 6th inst. A red MARE, about four years old, with a white streak in her forehead, three or four white feet, not docked, trots and paces, newly shod all round, has some spots under the saddle.——Any person who will take up said Mare and give information, or return her to Silas Brown, or to William Lyman, Esq. in Northampton, shall be handsomely rewarded, by

Eastampton, May 15, 1793 LUCY DANKS.

JESSE SMITH,

HAS a large and beautiful assortment of WEST-INDIA and ENGLISH GOODS now on hand, which he will sell low for Cash, as any trader in the county, or most kinds of produce. Will give 6/d per pound for well dressed Flax, pay part Cash and the remainder in Goods. Cash given for Salts of Lye.

WANTED 10 or 15 likely Shiping HORSES, for which goods and part Cash will be given.

Worthington. May 4. 1793.

NOTICE is hereby given to the non-resident proprietors of land, lying in the town of *Westampton*, in the County of Hampshire, who have not paid their taxes to the subscriber for the year 1792, that unless they are paid on or before the 1st day of *June* next, I shall attend to the direction the law has prescribed to collect them.

AZARIAH LYMAN, *Collector.*

Westampton. March 28. 1793.

TO BE SOLD, CHEAP.

A BLACKSMITH'S Shop and Tools, in Hatfield —Enquire of ASENATH MILLER.

Hatfield, May 3. 1793.

TOWN OFFICER.

Just published, price 4/. 6d. single, and 4/. by the dozen,

A NEW EDITION of the TOWN OFFICER, corrected, improved and greatly enlarged; containing the POWER and DUTY of selectmen; Town Treasurers, Overseers of the poor, Assessors, Constables, Collectors of Taxes, Surveyors of highways Surveyors of lumber, Fence Viewers, and all other Town and County Officers, as contained in the Laws of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts; with a variety of FORMS for the Use of such officers.

To which are added,

The POWER and DUTY of TOWNS, PRIESTS, and PLANTATIONS, and a plan and regular METHOD to keep ACCOUNTS of the Expenditures of Monies voted by a town, upon an inspection of which the State of its Finances may at any time be known.

By SAMUEL FREEMAN, Esq.

Sold by ISAIAH THOMAS, in WORCESTER, and by said THOMAS, and ANDREWS in BOSTON.

Just published, and to be sold by the Printer hereof,

PROPHECIES of the Reverend CHRISTOPHER LOVE, and his last WORDS on the Scaffold: Who was beheaded at Tower Hill, London, the 22d day of August 1651.

Hampshire Gazette.

NORTHAMPTON, (*Massachusetts*) PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY WILLIAM BUTLER.

Vol. VII.] WEDNESDAY, JUNE 5, 1793. [NUMB. 353.

An ACT to regulate the Claims to Invalid Pensions.

WHEREAS the act, passed at the last session of Congress, intitled "An act to provide for the settlement of the claims of Widows and Orphans rendered by the limitations hereinafter established, and to regulate the claims to invalid Pensions," is found by experience inadequate to prevent the admission of imposters claims to invalid pension, and not to contain a sufficient facility for the allowance of such as may be well founded: Therefore,

Sec. 1 BE *it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled*, That the second, third and fourth sections of the said act, be repealed, and that in future, all claims to such pensions shall be regulated in the manner following, to wit:

First—All evidence relative to invalids shall be taken upon oath or affirmation before the judge or the district, in which such Invalids reside, or before any three persons specially authorised by commission from the said judge.

Secondly.—The evidence relative to any claimant must prove decisively, by his having been the effect of known wounds, received while in actual service of the United States, during the late war. That this evidence must be affidavits of the commanding officer or sergeon of the ship, regiment, corps or company, in which such claimant served, or two other credible witnesses, to the same effect, setting forth the time and place of such known wound.

Thirdly.—Every claimant shall be examined upon oath or affirmation, by two physicians or surgeons, to be authorised by commission from the said judge, who shall report, in writing, their opinion, upon oath or affirmation, of the nature of the said disability, and, in what degree it prevents the claimant from obtaining his livelihood, by labour.

Fourthly.—Every claimant shall produce evidence of the time of his leaving the service of the United States. He must also produce evidence of three reputable freeholders of the city, town or county, in which he shall have resided, for the two years immediately after he left the service, as aforesaid, of the existance of his disability, during the period; and ascertaining, of [illegible] means of support of the claimant.

Fifthly.—And the said claimant must produce the evidence of two credible witnesses, of the continuance of his disability, from the expiration of the said two years, to the time of his application.

Sixthly.—Each claimant must shew a good and sufficient cause why he did not apply for a pension to the person or persons authorised to examine his claim, on or before the eleventh of December, one thousand seven hundred and eighty eight, the time limited for applications of this nature.

Seventhly.—No evidence of any claimant shall be admitted whose claim has been examined and rejected, on or before the aforesaid eleventh of December, one thousand seven hundred and eighty eight.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the judge of the district shall transmit a list of such claims, accompanied by the evidence herein directed, to the Secretary for the department of War, in order that the same may be compared with the muster rolls, and other documents in his office; and the said Secretary shall make a statement of the cases of the said claimants to Congress, with circumstances and remarks, as may be necessary, in order to enable them to take such order thereon, as they may judge proper.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That no person not on the pension list, before the twenty-third day of March, one thousand seven hundred and ninety two, shall be entitled to a pension who shall not have complied with the rules and regulations herein prescribed; having however to all persons, all and singular their rights founded upon legal adjudications under the act, intituled "An act to provide for the settlement of the claims of Widows and Orphans, barred by the limitation hereinbefore established:" But it shall be the duty of the Secretary at War, in conjunction with the Attorney General, to take such measures as may be necessary to obtain an adjudication of the Supreme Court of the United States, on the validity of any such rights claimed under the act aforesaid, by the determination of certain persons styling themselves commissioners.

Sec. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That no claim to a pension shall be allowed under this act, which shall not be prefered within two years from the passing the same.

JONATHAN TRUMBULL, *Speaker of the House of Representatives.*

JOHN ADAMS, *Vice President of the United States, and President of the Senate.*

APPROVED, February 28th, 1793.

GO: WASHINGTON,

President of the United States.

FROM THE MASSACHUSETTS MAGAZINE.

COMPASSION.

COMPASSION is a virtue, which unites the two most noble principles of the soul, social and self love. It is one of the first dictates of nature, that we are not born for ourselves only. The great family of mankind are all linked together by the strictest of mutual dependency. Here friendship invites us to partake the sweets of society, and sensibility bids us shed the tear of compassion with the sons of sorrow and distress. The powers of music and the charms of eloquence are formed to touch the tender passions of the soul; but the slow melting accents of the mournful dirge, and the beauties of nature, depicted in all the charms of Rhetoric, are but faint powers, when compared with the melancholy picture of woe. In one we view all the efforts of art combined; in the other we see the true emblem of distress drawn by the pencil of nature. Here then we behold the common lot of all mankind. "Human life is a scene, where sorrow and joy intermingled rise." Now we are basking in the sunshine of prosperity, thoughtless of our doom, and the next fleeting moment plunges us into the depths of misery.—There is no situation in life, however distinguished by wealth or honor, that is free from the misfortunes incident to human frailty. The rich, and the poor; the learned, and the ignorant; the virtuous, and the vicious, must all taste the bitter cup of affliction. As every station in life is subject to calamity, so they all receive a lustre from the exercise of benevolence.—If doomed to beg the common necessaries of life, we may chance learn to commiserate our fellow sufferers; or, if blessed with a competency, we may add to the enjoyments of a contented mind by relieving the distressed; but if in wealthy circumstances, to wantonly affluence we may add affluence of soul. However painful the sensations of mind, when presented with the object of distress; however the heart of sensibility shrinks from the thought; still the warm bosom heaves with pleasure to feel the smart. The anguish which attends the practice of virtue, serves but to heighten the approaching joy. As the gloomy shades of night brighten the lustre of the revolving sun, so the sad moments of sorrow heighten the rapture of ensuing bliss. Like the thin shadow of the floating cloud, which skims along the verdant plain, pain and pleasure chace over the rugged field of life.

Tho' painful is the scene, in which we behold the pangs of a dying friend, or into the anguish of a distressed mind, yet the ocean of life is not always calm, nor the sky serene. A companion writhing with all the horrors of anguish can never restore the embraces of friendship, those whom pallid death has consigned to the silent grave. In vain we mourn a parent or relation dead; but to drop a tear over the ashes of a departed friend is the voice of nature, and that only is within the reach of humanity.

As compassion then unites in its embrace our advantage equally with that of others, to pity the sorrows of mankind is a duty, dictated by the voice of nature and self interest.

Human life is the great stage of action, and it is incumbent upon us to call forth the tender passions of the soul, and to ply the genius in the common cause of mankind. Here then is our greatest happiness to pity the misfortunes of others, and it should ever be our highest ambition to emulate their virtues.

From the NATIONAL GAZETTE.

TO THE PUBLIC.

WHEREAS in the present situation of French affairs in Europe, it is to be wished that every friend to mankind would interest himself in seconding the efforts of the defenders of liberty, the armed citizens and soldiers of the French Republics:

To advance this benevolent design as much as possible, the PATRIOTIC FRENCH SOCIETY of the friends of liberty and equality in Philadelphia, animated at all times by those liberal sentiments which laid the foundation of their society, did, at their meeting of the 25th of April last, resolve to open a subscription, with a view to purchase flour and other provisions, to be offered as a donation, and sent to the republic of France.

In consequence of the preceeding resolution, the society have deposited in the hands of the Editor of the National Gazette, No. 209, Market street, at Mr. Bache's printing office, Mr. Claypoole's printing office and at the city tavern, a subscription book signed by the President and Secretary, sealed on every sheet with the Society's seal, in which shall be entered the free gift of every person who wishes to contribute for this purpose.

The different printers in the United States as friends to mankind, are requested to insert the above invitation in their papers, and to encourage the friends of Freedom in the Union, to open subscriptions upon similar plans in their respective cities and towns, the proceeds of which, as soon as filled, to be remitted into the common stock, in some central place, which shall be fixed as soon as a certain number of subscribers have handed in their names.

By order of the Society.

P. BARRIERE, President.

A. C. DU PLAINE, Secty.

A TEMPLE of HAPPINESS.

A VISION.

AS the desire of happiness is the governing principle of our nature, it is not to be wondered at, that mankind should endeavor to attain it, by pursuing every imaginable path, that can lead to it. But, alas! such is the weakness of our limited understanding, such is the blindness of our corrupt imagination, that we defeat those very ends by which we might arrive at it.—The very objects we were most certain of finding it centered in, are perhaps the most distant from it, and those men who are the most earnest in the search of it, we find the most disappointed. I was reminded on this subject one night on my pillow, when the idea made so strong an impression on my mind, that falling into a profound sleep, the following vision presented itself to my imagination.

I thought myself in a very large plain, which was encircled by a most extensive wood. In this plain I saw a vast multitude of people of both sexes and of all ages assembled; on a sudden they were all in motion, I enquired whether they were going; and I was informed that they all bent their steps towards the Temple of happiness, which was situated at the extremity of the wood.

There were three vistas cut through the wood, and the multitude divided themselves into three distinct parties, each taking a different route. The names of those three paths I found were Riches, Learning and Contentment. I immediately joined in the crowd, and with them entered the road to Riches, desirous to arrive at the Temple by that avenue. Our journey for a time was pleasant, and we travelled on in bright spirits, with a certainty of success. But behold! we had not proceeded far when, we could discern dreary prospects, frightful precipices, and horrid gulphs. There were also ugly fiends of most tremendous forms, who seized my unfortunate companions, and dashed them down the dreadful precipices, and plunged them headlong into the horrid gulphs. These loathsome spectres were Ambition, Envy, Covetousness & Self Love. I started back affrighted, and was in the [illegible] of perishing, when a damsel of a most [illegible] aspect came to my relief, and led me back to the [illegible] from whence I set out; her name was *Conformity*. I expressed my sincere gratitude to her for my preservation, when she thus accosted me—"Stranger," says she, "you have escaped the greatest danger: for such of those unhappy wretches, as have survived the gulphs and precipices, will arrive at a Temple which has all the eternal ornaments of gold and precious stones, and which their deluded imaginations will represent to them to be the true Temple of Happiness; nor will they at first perceive their error, but alas! in the end, they will find it to be the seat of misery; here they will make their abode with biting cares and anxious inquietude."—Here my guide forsook me, and I joined myself to another company, with whom I proceeded to the track of learning through the second opening in the wood. This path I found very difficult and narrow at the entrance, in many places obscurity, doubts and perplexity impeded our steps, and the farther we went, the more these embarrassments increased: Many of my fellow travellers perished in the attempt; some were too weak, others too unwieldly, and the rest too impatient for so intricate a journey. Here you might see some failing for want of natural abilities, and others so entangled among the briars and thorns of controversy and criticism, that they sunk down in heaps never more to lift their heads. Divines, Poets, Philosophers and Schoolmen strewed the way with their feeble carcases: And great numbers of an inferior class stumbled over their manes: It resembled a slaughter in the Iliad, or the carnage of the demons in Milton's Paradise Lost.

I could likewise perceive phantoms in the air, hovering over me, almost as frightful as those I saw in the road to Riches.—These were Doubt, Perplexity and Contradiction. I was now ready to give way to despair, having lost all hopes of reaching the long wished for Temple, when the most beautiful being I ever beheld, presented herself to my view. She exactly answered the description Virgil gives of Venus, *et vera incessu patuit dea*; or, as Milton expresses it, "grace was in all her steps;" her name was *Prudence*. She saw my distress, and taking me by the hand, conducted me through a narrow, unfrequented path, into the road of contentment. This was the reverse of the two others, for the farther I proceeded, the more pleasant it became. Here instead of frightful precipices, or thorny ways the ground was enamelled with various hues: The air was sweet and the sky perfectly serene. I felt no uneasiness, nor anxieties, no fear, but pursued my journey in the highest spirits; but as we went on, my heavenly guide gradually removed from my visual nerves those mists which had before intercepted them, and I could plainly discern at a small distance the true Temple of Happiness. I now redoubled my efforts, and soon attained to the completion of my wishes. I was not a little surprised to find it a plain edifice on the outside without any artificial ornaments; but the exquisite skill of architecture attracted my notice, notwithstanding its simplicity.

I entered the Temple, conducted by my guide, and

beheld the goddess in an erect attitude, supported by Religion on her right hand, and Virtue on her left. She had a most lovely countenance, and smiled with inefable satisfaction on her votaries. My transports in fable Satisfaction on her votaries. My transports in fable satisfaction on her votaries. My transports in fable satisfaction on her votaries. My transports in fable

The WANDERING BEAUTY.

THE Graces and the wand'ring Loves,
Are fled to distant plains,
To chace the fawns, or in deep groves,
To wound admiring swains.

With their bright mistress there they stray,
Who tunes her careless eyes
From daily triumph's yet each day,
Beholds new conquests in her way,
And conquers while she flies.

But see I implor'd by morning prayers
To change the lover's pain;
Venus her harmless dove prepares,
And brings the fair again.

Proud mortals, who this maid pursue,
Think you she'll e'er resign?
Cease, fools, your wishes to renew.
Till she grows flesh and blood like you,
Or you, like her, divine!

THOMAS PAINE AND THE PARSON.

It may be depended upon as a certain fact, that in a village in Suffolk, Eng. the wealthy rector of the parish offered two guineas to a number of poor people, to burn Tom Paine in effigy. They readily accepted the offer and performed the business. An intelligent gentleman in the same place, in order to shew how little can be learnt or depended upon with respect to the sentiments of the common people on politicks, how little they know of the present disputes, and how easy a sum of money or a little beer will induce them to change sides, offered the same people two guineas more to burn the jolly rector in effigy, to which they as readily consented, and having dressed up a figure in something like sacerdotal robes, they actually burnt it, to the no small diversion of the neighbours, before the parson's own door.

LONDON, March 26.

The following petition was presented to the King at the levee, on Wednesday last, by Lord Petre, &c. and most graciously received.

"To the Kings most gracious Majesty,

"The humble address of the Catholic Peers, Clergy and Commoners of Great Britain.

"Most gracious Sovereign,

"We, your Majesty's dutiful and loyal subjects, the Catholic Peers, Clergy, and commoners of your kingdom of Great Britain, beg leave to approach your royal presence, at the time when the disastrous events in a neighbouring kingdom have nearly involved all Europe in the calamities of a war, to assure your Majesty of our most loyal and unfeigned attachment to your Majesty's person, crown, and dignity, to the constitution of our country, and of our utter abhorrence of all principles subversive of order and government, and tending to produce anarchy and confusion.

"Deeply sensible of the manifold blessings we enjoy under the clemency of your Majesty's government; attached by motives of gratitude and affection to our country by the favour which the legislature has lately conferred on us, we have still to lament that the delicacy of our situation leaves us no other means of manifesting our zeal to your Majesty, and our wishes to serve our country, except the sincere assurances that we shall ever be ready, in our respective situations, with our lives and fortunes, to co-operate with our fellow subjects, in the defence and support of your Majesty's person, and the constitution of these realms, in any manner which your Majesty's Government shall deem expedient."

SPRING GOODS.

Daniel Butler,

Has just come to hand, and now opened a general assortment of SPRING GOODS *amongst which are*

SUPERFINE and Common Broadcloths, Bear and other Casemere, Elastic Cloths, A handsome assortment of Chintzes and Calicoes.

MUSLINS, Sattin & Modes, Gentlemens' Vest Shapes, from 3 to 14/. Strip'd and Plain Nankeen, Jane and Fustiant, Hatts, &c.

ALSO

HYSON and BOHEA Tea, Nutmegs, Cloves, Pepper, Allspice, GINGER and RICE, W. India and New Rum, Molasses, Cotton.

WANTED, *TWO* THOUSAND YARDS of *CHECK'D WOOLLEN SHIRTING*, to be delivered by the 15th of OCTOBER next, for which a generous price will be given in any of the above Goods.

Northampton, May 15, 1793.

JESSE SMITH,

HAS a large and beautiful assortment of WEST-INDIA and ENGLISH GOODS now on hand, which he will sell low for Cash, as any trader in the county, or most kinds of produce.—Will give 6 d. per pound for well dressed Flax, pay part Cash and the remainder in Goods. Cash given for Salts of Lye.

WANTED 10 or 15 likely Shiping HORSES, for which goods and part Cash will be given.

Worthington, May 4, 1793.

NOTICE *is hereby given to JOHN LANE, Non-resident proprietor of land in the town of Heath, that there yet remains unpaid of taxes on his land* two pounds fourteen shillings and eight pence. *Unless said taxes are paid on or before Monday the 24th of* June *next, so much of said land will then be sold at public Auction, at* Gillion Strong's *Inholders in Heath, at one o'clock in the afternoon, as will be sufficient to discharge the same with intervening charges.*

DANIEL SPOONER, *Collector.*

Heath, May, 27, 1793.

Apollos King,

TAKES this opportunity to inform his customers and others, that he has just received a beautiful assortment of English and India GOODS, which he is determined to sell on as reasonable terms as any in the county, almost all kinds of country produce will be received in payment.

Chesterfield, May 27th, 1793.

JOSEPH CLAPP, jun,

INFORMS his Customers and the Public, that he has just received a general assortment of

English & Hard Ware Goods,

suitable for the present season, which his customers and others may obtain on the most reasonable terms possible, likewise Brandy, W. I. and New England Rum, by Barrel or less quantity do. Molasses, Brown Sugar, Russia and Sweeds Iron, Indigo, 10 and 4d Nails, Cape, Madeira, and Malaga Wines, Jappan Cannisters, Raisins, Tea, Chocolate, Pepper, Allspice, 8 by 6 Window Glass, Sad Irons Crosscut Saws, Steel plated hand Saws, and Sash do.—Coffee, Nutmegs and Ginger, Powder and Shot, Lead, Iron Shovels.—likewise has a quantity of Scythes and other kinds of Blacksmith's work manufactured at his Blacksmith's shop near the Meeting house, by an approved Workman, good credit will be taken for any of the above articles.

Easthampton, May 28, 1793.

Eleazar & William Porter,

HAVE just received a very large supply of GOODS, suitable for the present season——Those Gentlemen and Ladies who wish to purchase, are requested to call and see if they can't be as well accomodated by them, as by any of their Brother Traders in this or the neighbouring Towns.

Hadley, May 21, 1793.

ROBERT BRECK, and SON,

INFORM their customers and the public, they have just received a large and general assortment of *English, India and Hard Ware*

GOODS,

Suitable for all seasons, which their customers and others may obtain on the most reasonable terms possible.

Likewise, W. India Rum, N. England, do. Molasses, Ginn, Brandy, Loaf and Brown Sugars, Cotton Wool, all kinds of Spices, Coffee, Chocolate, Raisins, Snuff, Bohea and Souchong Teas, of the first quality, & cheap as usual; Russia and Swedes Iron, German Steel Crawley Steel, 6 by 8, 7 by 9 Window Glass, 20d, 10d, 8d and 4d, wrought Nails, Cornfans and Bolting Cloths, Iron Shovels, Frying Pans, Mackrell, by the barrel or less. All kinds of Grocery, always for sale; Painted Canvass Table Cloths.

A large and general assortment of Glass and Queen's Ware, very low. A general assortment of American & French Paper Hangings, suitable for papering Rooms. Likewise an assortment of elegant Gilt Frame Looking Glasses, of all Sizes and Prizes. Most kinds of produce taken in payment as usual. Constant attendance given, and every favour acknowledged with gratitude, by the public's Humble Servants,

R. BRECK, and SON.

Northampton, May 21, 1793.

TOWN OFFICER.

Just published, price 4d. 6d. single, and 4s. by the dozen.

A NEW EDITION of the TOWN OFFICER, corrected, improved and greatly enlarged; containing the Power and Duty of selectmen, Town Treasurers, Overseers of the poor, Assessors, Constables, Collectors of Taxes, Surveyors of highways, Surveyors of lumber, Fence Viewers, and all other Town and County Officers, as contained in the Laws of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts; with a variety of FORMS for the Use of such officers.

To which are added,

The POWER and DUTY of TOWNS, PARISHES, and PLANTATIONS, and a plan and regular METHOD to keep ACCOUNTS of the Expenditures of Monies voted by a town, upon an inspection of which the State of its Finances may at any time be known.

By SAMUEL FREEMAN, Esq.

Sold by ISAIAH THOMAS, in WORCESTER, and by said THOMAS, and ANDREWS in BOSTON.

JAMES INGOLS,

INFORMS his friends and the Public, that he continues to carry on his business at his shop nearly opposite the Court House. He flatters himself that he shall be able to gratify the gentlemen and ladies, in the vicinity, with the neatest and newest fashioned WIGS, TYES, COMMODES, &c.— CASH and the highest price given for long HUMAN HAIR, and every favor gratefully acknowledged.

N. B. WANTED, a likely young LAD, about fourteen years of age, as an apprentice to the above business.

Northampton, May 15, 1793.

BAY RICHMOND,

WILL cover this season, at the stable of Beriah Shaw, in Camington, at 6s. the leap, 12s. the season, from 15 to 24s. to ensure a foal. He covered above 140 mares last season.

Likewise a JACK, will cover at the above stable at the same price of the horse—all that choose to engage their mules at 4 months old, shall receive 4l. for each mule, and the use of the Jack gratis. All those indebted for the use of said horse, that is more than one year standing are desired to make payment.

Camington, May 20, 1793.

PROPOSALS

For PUBLISHING by SUBSCRIPTION,

The redeemed Captive returning to Zion: Or,

A FAITHFUL HISTORY OF

REMARKABLE OCCURRENCES

IN THE

CAPTIVITY AND DELIVERANCE

OF

Mr. JOHN WILLIAMS,

MINISTER of the Gospel in Deerfield, who, in the desolation which befel that Plantation, by an incursion of the French and Indians, was by the same carried away, with his family, and his neighborhood into Canada.

DRAWN UP BY HIMSELF,

Annexed to which, is a SERMON, preached by him upon his return, at the Lecture in Boston, Dec. 5, 1706, on those words. Luke viii, 39. *Return to thine own house, and shew how great things God hath done unto thee.*

ALSO,

An APPENDIX, containing an account of those taken captive at Deerfield, Feb. 29, 1703-4, of those killed after they went out of town, those who returned, of those who were slain at that time in or near the town; and of the mischief done by the enemy in Deerfield, from the beginning of its settlement to the demise of the Rev. Mr. Williams, in 1729: With a conclusion to the whole, by the Rev. Mr. Williams, of Springfield, and the Rev. Mr. Prince, of Boston.

LIKEWISE WILL BE ADDED,

An APPENDIX by the Rev. Mr. Taylor, the present Minister of the Gospel in Deerfield; containing some account of the mischief done in Deerfield, and its vicinity, from the death of the Rev. Mr. Williams, to the conclusion of the last French War.

CONDITIONS.

I. The work shall be well executed, on a handsome type, and good paper; and will contain about 130 duodecimo pages.

II. The price to subscribers, neatly bound, will be Two Shillings and Ten Pence, if stitched in blue, Two Shillings. Those who subscribe for six books shall have a seventh gratis.

*** Subscriptions are received at Greenfield by T. Dickman, and at this office.

Printing-Office, Greenfield, May 13, 1793.

FRESH GOODS

JUST OPENED AND FOR SALE, BY

JOHN HART,

Among which are the following seasonable articles, viz.

SUPERFINE and Coarse, Drab, Slate, Scarlet, Blue, & Dark Green Broad Cloths, Dark Bottle Green, Slate, and Sky Blue coloured Cassimeres, & Cassinetts.

Janes and Fustians, 7-8th and 4-4th Ticklenburgs, Strip'd and Plain Nankeen.

Linen and Muslin Check'd Vest Patterns,

A handsome assortment of Cassimere Border'd, do. Sattinetts and Lastings, Camblets and Wildbears, Royal Rib, Twill'd Velver. A beautiful assortment of Chintzes and Callicoes, of the newest and most fashionable Patterns.

Furniture do.

Men's and Women's Hats, Moreens, Taboreens, Shallons, Durants,

Tammays, Lutestrings, Modes and Sattins, Black and White Tiffanies, Sarcenet,

Lawns and Cambricks, Flower'd and Strip'd Lawn Aprons.

Laces and Edgings,

Black, Bandanno, and Linen Hankerchiefs.

Plain, Check'd, & Spotted, Book and Jaconett Muslins.

Lawn and Muslin Handkerchiefs.

Spotted and Plain Lawns, Thread Nett and Millinet,

MUSLIN Cravats,

White and Brown Holland, Men's and Women's

White Cotton Hose, Men's and Women's Silk and Leather Gloves,

Silk and Thread Laces, Ribbons, Ruffles, Ring, and Shoe Buckles, Shovels, Gauge, Nitting Pins, and Thimbles.

Frying Pans, Sad Irons, Iron Shovels, and Spades

Awls and Tacks,

An assortment of Hard Ware.

Crockery and Cutlery,

Window Glass,

Bibles and Spelling Books,

Rum, Loaf & Brown Sugar.

Molasses,

Souchong, and Bohea Tea,

Coffee, Indigo, Pepper, Allspice, Cloves, Cinnamon, Nutmegs, Raisins,

Red Wood, Copperas, Allum, Wool Cards, Glue, Shaving Soap,

Rasors with cases, Inkstands, Ink Powder,

Writing paper,

Excellent Bottle and Elder Snuff, with many other articles too numerous to mention, which he is now selling on the most reasonable terms.

N. B. All those indebted to said HART, whose time of Credit hath expired, are requested to make payment.

Hatfield, May 20, 1793.

William Edwards,

PROPOSES to enlarge the TANNING business the ensuing season, he will consequently want a greater quantity of OAK BARK than usual, for the encouragement of those who will furnish him with the above article, he will give SEVENTEEN SHILLINGS per cord, for any quantity, and for such as shall be delivered previous to the 15th of July, he will pay one half part in CASH.

NORTHAMPTON, May 29, 1793.

CASH given for CLEAN COTTON and LINEN RAGS, at this OFFICE.

Just published, and to be sold by the Printer hereof,

PROPHECIES of the Reverend CHRISTOPHER LOVE, and his last WORDS on the Scaffold: Who was beheaded at Tower Hill, London, the 22d day of August 1651.

Hampshire Gazette.

NORTHAMPTON, (*Massachusetts*) PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY WILLIAM BUTLER.

Vol. VII.] WEDNESDAY, JUNE 12, 1793. [NUMB. 354.

Printing-Office, Northampton, June 12, 1793.

PROPOSALS

FOR PRINTING BY SUBSCRIPTION,

DISSERTATIONS

ON THE

PROPHECIES,

Which have been remarkably fulfilled, and are at this time fulfilling in the world.

BY THOMAS NEWTON, D. D.

Late Lord Bishop of Bristol.

IN ONE VOLUME.

CONDITIONS.

I. The work shall be well executed, on a handsome new type, and good paper, and will contain about 600 pages, Octavo.

II. The price to Subscribers, neatly bound and lettered, will be TEN SHILLINGS,—the money to be paid on delivery of the Books.

III. Those who Subscribe for nine books, shall have a tenth gratis.

*** Subscriptions are received by WILLIAM BUTLER, the intended publisher—and by a number of gentlemen in whose hands subscription papers are lodged.

From FRENEAU'S NATIONAL GAZETTE.

To the FREEMEN of AMERICA.

FELLOW CITIZENS,

THIS is an awful crisis; the present period is pregnant with the most important events. From doun and tyranny, dread ful as contending elements, are struggling for pre-eminence, and the issue seems doubtful; from this scene of commotion, carnage and horror, we as al yet permit d to solace ourselves under our own vine and fig tree; but how long this indulgence will be granted, is not within the compass of our calculation to determine. France is fighting the cause of mankind; and the political happiness or misery of the world, depends upon the issue; perhaps I would not be wrong in asserting that even our political existence is involved in her fate. What security have we that the same combination of tyrants would not consider us against us to exterminate liberty from the face of the earth; should France relapse into her ancient despotism, should Great-Britain, after having contributed to the destruction of her liberty, and after having secured her neutrality renew her claims to the United States, (and many more improbable things have happened) with the forces and treasures of conspiring tyrants, to whom are we to look up for assistance. America kindled the flame of liberty in France; and though it should be smothered for the present, if not extinguished here, the sparks may again fall upon tyranny, and tyrants well know this and may take means to prevent it; the same reasons that would justify an interference in the Government of Poland, and of France, the same motives that would induce such interference there, would operate with equal effect here. The argument of force can only be answered by force, and in such a contest we should be found unequal. The power and not right is the logic of monarchs; that the interests of Monarchs and the people are distinct; that it is their wish to suppress every opposition to their will, no one conversant in the affairs of men will deny: If then they have power to interfere in our government, will it not be the same right which they had to interfere in Poland, and partition that devoted country? I repeat, my fellow citizens, that France is armed in the cause of mankind, and that her revolution is the pivot on which your liberty turns. I will not take into view the indirect means which may be used by European tyrants to sap the foundation of the edifice of liberty; tho' corruption is a worm we certain and as deadly as the Asiatick and Prussian legions. *Cornelius* renders the King of *Great-Britain* subordinate as the Emperor of *Morocco* or the Grand Signior! Can you then in a cause which is yours, which is the world's, be indifferent spectators of the struggles of *France*? Can you censure the unavoidable sacrifice of a gallant nation, betrayed by the conspiracies of tyrants, and urged by their robberies to the commission of acts which it would deprecate in the absence of convulsion? Can you tamely have the rejoicings of *Britons* among us, the rejoicings of some of our own citizens, at the defeats of our gallic brethren? Shake off your insensibility, arouse from your lethargy! but though you cannot march armies to the assistance of your brethren, at least convince them that you feel an interest in their cause by your conduct to *their exiles* among us; and by your affectionate conduct to their representatives here, and by the expressions of joy or sorrow on their victories or defeats.

An old SOLDIER.

CURIOUS INSTANCE OF DIVORCE.

THE new law of divorce by mutual Consent has produced in France some very curious effects: Not one of the writers who foretold its consequences anticipated any instance so curious as the following:

A young woman, an orphan, aged 17, and very rich had been married about five years to a young man, without fortune. They had lived in the most perfect happiness, and it was with the utmost astonishment that their neighbours and friends heard of their intending, by agreement, to take advantage of the new law; but their surprize was still greater, when two or three days after, they saw them married to each other again.

The reason of all this was—that their first union being a love match, the young lady's guardians had consented only upon condition that her whole fortune should be settled to her, so that the husband could engage in no beneficial industry with the capital. They dissolved the marriage by the new law of divorce, and the lady being thereby made mistress of her fortune by being of age, proved her liberality and gratitude, by making her husband master of her fortune, as he was the source of her happiness.

FRENCH NATIONAL CONVENTION.

SATURDAY, MARCH 30.

CAMUS,—"The Committee of General Defence has charged me to propose to you measures of safety, resolved upon this night, in presence of a great number of Deputies, and after a long deliberation.

"Disastches arrived yesterday from the army informing us, that the most odious plots are in agitations for the destruction of the Republic. We do not know the whole, but we shall soon be in possession of it. I propose,

1. To order General DUMOURIER to the bar.

2. That the Minister at War shall instantly set out to examine the state of the Army of the North.

3. That six Commissioners, Members of the convention, shall repair to the said army with power to suspend and arrest all Generals and Military Officers whom they shall suspect, and bring them to the bar.

This decree was passed almost unanimously.

After the Convention had decreed that General DUMOURIER should be brought to the bar, MARAT moved, that the Minister at War should remain at *Paris*, where he would be more useful than on the frontiers inspecting the army of the *North*.

CAMUS said, that the Minister had yesterday made two objections to the committee, 1st. The necessity of his presence at the War Office; 2d. The bad state of his health. The committee replied, that his health would allow him to take a journey of seven or eight days to save his country from danger; and that his assistants would attend to the business of the war office.

SUNDAY, MARCH 31.

MEUNIER, read a letter, dating that from *Avesnard* to *Maubeuge*, the left back of the Army was covered with insurgents, who, to the number of 6000, had entrenched themselves with 56 pounders, and had erected batteries. They had, however, been attacked—two hundred of them were killed, and 300 who had been made prisoners, were massacred by the patriots. After this the insurgents returned in greater force, and took 84 patriots prisoners. The letter added, that it was much to be apprehended that the English would take advantage of these disorders, for the rebels who were commanded by experienced Chiefs, were continually shouting out, *Vivent les Anglois*.

A deputation from the Municipality of Paris, requested freely justice on Gen. DUMOURIER, and all those, who like him, who wished to lessen the national authority. "*La vaio*," said they, "*are attempts made to calumniate our generous defenders, the soldiers who compose the army of which he is the head. Give, legislators, to that army a chief worthy of it—a plebian chief, who has never breathed the infectious air of courts—let the heads of all the guilty roll at the bottom of the scaffold.*"

MONDAY, APRIL 1.

MARAT denounced the three hundred Deputies who had joined to form a Committee of Public Safety, as conspirators, who were entirely under the influence of Brissot, Gaudet and Vergniaud.

LE SOURCE replied, that Marat was an impostor.

CAMBACERES, in the name of the Committee of Public Safety, read a letter of Dumourier to the National Convention, of the 28th, and another of the 22d of March, addressed to Bournonville; in which he gave an account of the retreat of the body of the army under the command of General Neiully and Ferrand, who, by the desertion of a great number of volunteers, were obliged to evacuate the city of Mons, during the night of the capitulation of Gen. Maraffe, military commander of Antwerp, who, by that method though not chesmself honorable, yet indispensibly necessary, saved a body of 10,000 men. In the first letter, Dumourier describes the army as in the greatest disorder, and not having provisions for more than ten days: He says, that the pretended succours of men, from the departments of the North, consist only of old men and children, who, so far from being useful, serve only to increase the confusion and consume the provisions. He declares, that if order and discipline, be not restored—that if fifty authorities, each more absurd than the other, continue to direct all political and military operations, France is lost; he, declares that he, with a small number of brave men, would bury themselves under the ruins of their country. Dumourier concludes this melancholy representation of the state of affairs by saying, I have always affirmed, and I repeat, that a republic can only be founded on virtue, and that freedom can be maintained only by order and wisdom.

CAMBACERES, after having read these letters of Dumourier, gave an account of the proceedings of the Commissioners of the Executive Power.

Arrived at Valenciennes, they learned that General Dumourier was at Tournay.

They repaired thither, and found him with Madame Sillery, with Pamela, Egalite, and Valence. He was surrounded with deputations from the district of Cambrin. The interview was violent. Dumourier expressed himself in terms of invective against the Jacobins: "*They will ruin France*," said he: "*But I will save it, —though they should call me a Cæsar, a Cromwell, a Monk.*" The Commissioners carried the conversation no further. They departed, and returned the next day, determined to dissemble, in order the better to discover the extent of his views. Encouraged by their overtures, Dumourier no longer kept any bounds. He said, that the Convention was a herd of ruffians, whom he all, equally held in abhorrence. That all the volunteers were poltroons: but all their efforts would be in vain. "*As for the rest*," added he, "*there still remains a party—the Jacobins have still to count with their heads, the fair-towers of the Royal Family, and to dispatch the Convention. If the Queen and her Children are threatened, I will march to Paris; if she be fired execution; and the Convention will run the chance with the Queen.*" The Commissioners asked him, by what means he would re-place the Convention? His answer was, The means are already formed.

Q. Do not you wish to have the Constitution?

A. It is a foolish Constitution: I expected better from Condorcet; the former, with all its imperfections, was preferable.

Q. Do you wish to have a King?

A. WE MUST *have one.*

Q. And from what quarter would you chuse him? "Of what consequence is it whether it be a JAKEB, a LOUIS, or a PHILLIP? I said PAOLI.

A. At is a new outrage of the Jacobins to call me of the Orleans party.

Q. How would you contrive to cause your new Constitution and your King to be accepted?

A. I have along with me all the Presidents of districts; besides, I am bused to restore peace to France; I have already entered into a negociation with the Prince of Cobourg, for an exchange of prisoners; and for the purpose of withdrawing from Holland those battalions who are on the point of being cut off.

Q. But your negociation with Cobourg, and the peace which you wish to procure to France, will not have the effect to metamorphose Republicans into Royalists?

A. No matter. Most I again tell you? *I will be at Paris in three weeks!* and I will then be able to prevent them from going on with their projects of liberty and a republic. Since the battle of Jemappe, I have got over my scrupels in so bad a cause. *France must have a King.*

Q. Do you think we ought to abandon the French territory to the enemy?

A. How would you instal your King.

Q. How many *if I choose*, shall be an army of Mamelukes. With 12000 men I will take Paris, or compel it to surrender by famine.

Q. But may not you, perhaps, be dupe in your projects?

A. I despise the Convention; *it will soon be reduced to the Bastinaick of Paris.* Besides, my horse will soon carry me among the Austrians. They esteem me; and I shall be received by them.

DUBOISTON, then proposed to execute without delay a plan of a Counter Revolution.

A. It is not practicable. Mine is better. I aim to invade Belgium, of which I will make the conquest for myself, and of which I will render myself Chief, and be the protector of the House of Austria!

Here terminated the interview of the Commissioners. They quitted Tournay, on the same evening, on their return to Paris.

A courier announced, that several detachments had set all night to execute the different plans of Coalition ons first by the Departments.

MARAT said, it would be time enough to think of the Constitution, when Dumourier and the rebel Austrian Statesmen should be driven out of the territory.

BUZOT next moved, that without regard to the national representation, and the inviolability of persons, every member of the Council of Ministers, and of public safety, should be put under arrest. This was agreed to unanimously.

CANDACCED, after reading General Dumourier's letters; and, giving an account of the conversation which had passed between him and the commissioners at Tournay; concluded the reports made by him in the name of the committee of public safety, by observing, that there was a grand conspiracy, of which Dumourier was the principal agent, and that several persons attached to the house Philip d'Orleans, commonly called Egalite, were vehemently suspected of being concerned in it. He announced as a measure of safety, that all those supposed to be connected with Orleans, or to wish for royalty, ought to be apprehended. Philip Egalite himself and Sillery would have been apprehended but from respect to the national representation, of which they were members. Being brought before the committee, they both answered, that they would consider it as their duty to submit to whatever precautions the public liberty might require, and invoke the most scrupulous examination of their conduct.

Several members wished to speak on the conduct of Dumourier, but it was observed, that it would be better to wait until his arrival. Danton, however, entered into some explanations of his own conduct, and expressed his indignation at the treachery of Dumourier.

LASOURCE said, that Danton abandoned Dumourier only because he saw his perfidy unmasked. "The precipitate journies of Danton; his refusal to appear in the committee; his efforts to raise the people in a body; and the immense sums which he had spent without producing any account, proved clearly that he was in concert with Dumourier. He moved, that Sillery and Egalite should be put under arrest; that a commission should be formed to examine the conduct of the Commissioners in Belgium; that the minute addressed by Dubuisson, Fairyrae, and Paoli, should be printed and sent to the army; and that an address should be prepared to explain to the French people the misfortunes of their country.

BOITEAU denounced Fabre d'Eglantine as having proposed the re-establishment of Royalty.

DELMAS moved, that these denunciations, which at the present moment might ruin the public liberty should be referred to the commission proposed by Lasource. Decreed.

DANTON.—"The patriots are oppressed by the aristocracy. It is meant to murder them, by making the people believe that they have been tampering in Dumourier's plot. [*He was interrupted by a vehement acclamation of the Convention, and afterwards proceeded*]—You reproach me, you who sit on the Mountain, with not exerting all the energy of character which nature hath bestowed upon me. You accuse me of weakness. Very well! I confess my error, and proclaim before all France, that those who through stupidity or weakness meant to withdraw the tyrant from the sword of the law, are the same men who indulge in the insolent practice of calumny. I am reproached with not repairing to the committee at the moment of my return from Belgium—How could I?—overpowered with fatigue, after passing several nights without rest, was it not natural to yield to this first call? Scarcely had I obtained a few hours of repose, when I repaired to the committee, and I call to witness all who were present, what was my first words.—" Dumourier must be watched. Dumourier is a traitor. Dumourier *has said that the Convention consists of three hundred fools, led by four hundred rogues.*"

"But Dumourier wishes for a King, and Danton is suspected of having been his partner in this audacious, this criminal idea. Danton, who, if I may say so, led the tyrant to the scaffold. But let us cease to impute to innocence a crime of which those only who had the wickedness to keep terms with Louis can alone be reasonably suspected.—Those who wished to punish the civism of Paris, by arming the departments against it—Those who at clandestine suppers concerted plans of conspiracy with him. I defy the traitor to produce a single line of mine that can compromise me with him. If he can, let my head pay the forfeit." He concluded with proposing to levy fifty thousand men for the protection of Paris; and that the Commission above decreed should take cognizance of all the deputies since the opening of the Convention, and of all publications against the unity of the Republic, &c. &c.

OSSELIN, from the Committee of Surveillance, announced that a great number of deserters was flocking to Paris. He read a Declaration of the commandant of the light cavalry of Calvados, denouncing Dumourier and his Aid de Camp Baptiste, formerly his *Valet de Carabre*. The Convention passed a decree for apprehending at the barriers of Paris all military men who should not produce leave of absence.

Decreed that Baptiste be put under arrest.

SETTING OF THE JACOBINS.

MARCH 25.

A violent debate arose on the question, whether the Society ought not to send Commissioners chosen from its own members, to accompany those of the Convention into Departments.

Desfieux, said that the finances of the Society were in a very deranged state.

Marat treated this as a frivolous excuse, and said that the society ought to send into the departments truly patriotic persons, who might fearlessly sound the public opinion. This added he, would be the only means to save your emissaries from the poignards of assassins.

Bentabolle communicated to the Society the bad news received from Belgium; 800 millions of expences, and 150,000 men conducted to slaughter. *Those are the fruits of all our conquests in the Netherlands!*

Marat.—"Dumourier pretends that the cause of all our misfortunes, ought to be ascribed to the disorganizers who exist in his army; but there are no other disorganizers except the chiefs whom he himself has chosen."

An Administrator of the Department of Deux Sevres, after mentioning the troubles by which the territories of the Republic are disolated, cried out, "Rise! your enemies are in the midst of you! crush them or they will crush you!—The people only can save themselves. Let them then, it is time! Remember the 10th of August. March! You have not a moment to lose."

Hebert. "The counter revolution is in the Convention. Your Legislators are your tyrants: they are in concert with the Generals and the executive power. Let the People then rise. The Convention, instead of saving, mean to betray us." *(Several voices: from the galleries these cried out, No more quarters, let us rise and strike!)*

Another Member. "Let us proceed to the Convention. Let the Mountain be in force, and let it say to the people, *here are your friends—these are your tyrants.*"

This insurrection must be the last, for shocks exhaust the machine; the blood of your enemies must run in large streams. *At the same hour on the same day, in all the towns, in all the villages, all the hamlets, and all cottages throughout the nation, the heads of conspirators must fall in the dust.*". [Applauded with much transport.]

Fereasop. "When we always speak and never act, it is to no purpose. Let us begin by disarming the Aristocrats, and we shall afterwards proceed father. The Committee of General Defence is corrupted, and the Executive Council ought to be watched; *in the mean time let us execute.*" [Here the galleries cried out Bravo.]

A Member. "DANTON has been the apologist of Dumourier. Let him be called to this bar to explain the reasons of the praises given to that perfidious General; and if he refuse, let him be considered as a traitor, and treated as such." Adopted with much applause.

MARCH 27.

MARAT. "The people of Paris should surround the Convention, and demand whether it will or can save the public cause; and ought to pursue measures according to the answer they may receive."

ROBERTSPIERRE. "The only means of saving ourselves are to declare war against our enemies, as they have declared war against us. Let us remember the 10th of August. Let us not go to ask the Convention whether it will save us. Yes, it will, but we must second it, I propose then, that all foreigners be banished, all the agents of the cabinets of Vienna and Berlin, all suspected persons. You will see how they are to be discovered! Let a revolutionary Committee, composed of warm patriots, be established in each section. Banish from these sections all the ci-devant nobles, priests, &c. Applauded.

Defourni proposed, "that to discover evil minded persons, every landlord should be obliged to post upon his doors the names of the persons who lodge in their houses, with the time of their residence and their occupations." Adopted.

Several Members proposed different measures of general safety, but all agreed on *the necessity of a new insurrection.*

Bessel. "As the law is not executed, the people must do justice to themselves.

FRENCH NATIONAL CONVENTION.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 27.

Robertspierre moved, that all the relations of the late King except his son, should be banished from France, within eight days; and that the late Queen should be tried for her life, before the revolutionary tribunal.—The Convention, almost unanimously, passed to the order of the day.

OFFICIAL ACCOUNT,

By the Prince de Saxe Cobourg, of the proceedings of the Imperial army, subsequent to the 22d of March.

"Head Quarters General at Bierbec, March 23.

"This day the army rested.

MARCH 24.

"The army filed off through Louvain, and encamped before that town. General Clairfayt's body of reserve remained at Tournai.

"Intelligence having arrived, that the enemy had also evacuated Mechlin, Colonel Baron de Mylius received orders to go and take possession of that town. The inhabitants of Louvain received the Imperial troops with inexpressible joy, the liveliest and repeated acclamations.

MARCH 25.

"The enemy being obliged, by the victory of the 22d, to retire altogether towards Tournay, in the greatest disorder, our army pursued them this day beyond Brussels, into which his Royal Highness Prince Charles made his triumphant entry, amid the acclamations of an immense concourse of people."

There are letters received from Poland, by yesterday's Dutch mail, and confirm the report of a partition of that kingdom, whose alienated territories will be incorporated with the dominions of Prussia, and Russia, in less than six weeks. The Polish army is to be reduced to 16,000 men, and the King's journey to Grodno, is, to sign the cession of his dominions.

BRUSSELS GAZETTE EXTRA.

"Advices are received that General Dumourier would this day set off with the army for the interior of France, in order to restore peace and tranquility to the kingdom.

"We believe that we shall give pleasure to our readers, in giving them the list of the prisoners of war, sent over by Dumourier.

LIST OF PRISONERS.

"Bournonville, General of the army and Minister at war, Memoire, Captain of Hussars and Aid de Camp of the Minister, Villeneuve, Secretary Commissioner of the War-Office, Camus, Member of the Convention, Mamarque, Quinette, and Henry Bancal, ditto,—Faucard, Secretary to the Commissioners."

LONDON, April 9.

All the letters brought by the Dutch and Flanders mails yesterday confirm the account of the declaration of General Dumourier in favour of monarchy, and his being on his march to Paris to support the re-establishment of regal government in France. The same letters mention other defeats of the French before Mentz and at Nizza. In short, the late universal defeats of the French seems, if possible, more rapid than former successes; and the decided part taken by their commander in chief, added to the vigorous proceedings of the Counter-Revolutionists in France, appear more likely to be the means of re-establishing a permanent form of government in that country.

General Dumourier certainly marched on the 3d. for Paris, with the avowed intention of restoring the Monarchy of France. He was joined on his march by numbers of people, who, shocked with the iniquitous murder of Louis the Sixteenth, were now happy in an opportunity of declaring their sentiments.

Previous to Dumourier's quitting Lisle, he put a white cockade into his hat, and all the army followed his example, as fast a ribbons could be procured for them. We understand that the white flag is flying on the tower of the garrison at Lisle, in which Dumourier left a garrison on whom he could depend.

It was understood in the Austrian army, that all offensive measures against France were to be suspended during the execution of Dumourier's plan—a proof that the Prince of Saxe-Coburg is well assured of his sincerity.

APRIL 10. It is now rumoured, that Dumourier, having found reason to suspect the sincerity of a great part of his army, in the promises they had given to support him in his plan of marching to Paris, and placing young Louis on the throne, had left his army at the head of a regiment of cavalry, and gone to the Austrian army. We give this merely as a report—we may, however, add, that no official intelligence of any such event has been received.

The following is said to be Dumourier's letter to General Clairfait:

"The National Convention have thought proper to send their war-minister and five of their body, to bring me to their bar, or rather, to murder me on the way there. I now send them to you as a present, to do with them whatever you please; at the same time, I beg leave to inform you, that my army uniting with me in opinion, I shall immediately march to Paris, and declare and proclaim the Dauphin King."

It has been the general error of most republicks, to disgrace and persecute those Generals who have suffered a defeat, however bravely they have fought; but such proceedings have generally produced fatal consequences, and ruin hath fallen on the heads of those republicks for such impolitic ingratitude.—Rome was near annihilation by her conduct toward the brave Cotiolanus, and the destruction of Carthage was owing to his hard treatment of Hannibal.

During the contest in France, we have constantly seen that the Generals they have idolized when successful, have been proscribed, denounced, and persecuted, on any reverse of fortune. The National Convention has many members whose only spirit lies in sedition, and only courage in midnight or tumultuous massacres, men, who as the poet says, are

——Bold in clamourous council,
But of a cold inactive hand in war.

However they are likely to pay dear for their treachery, and in their turns, fall a sacrifice to the spirit they have raised.

Extract of a letter from Paris, April 3.

"The confusion which reigns here can scarcely be conceived than described. We seem to have returned to a state of complete political chaos. All is tumult and disorder. In this situation force alone can decide, and distentangle the jarring elements.—Those, however, who foresee a speedy conclusion to the present state of distraction, will probably be mistaken.—That order will spring from confusion, and some regular form of government succeed to the present anarchy is indeed to be hoped, but not speedily to be looked for.—What means indeed will be found to reconcile the wishes and adjust the claims of the different parties, it is impossible to foresee.

"In consequence of an order of the Committee of Superintendance, all the papers of Roland have been sealed up. He is accused of being concerned in the confederacy with Dumourier.

"Orders of arrest are issued against Madame Sillery, Egalite, Lady Fitzgerald; against General Valence, Egalite the younger, Montjoye, and others who are officers under the command of Dumourier.

"Philip d'Orleans commonly called Egalite, is suspected of being concerned with Dumourier in the grand conspiracy, and a motion has been made in the Convention that he be arrested, and all those supposed to be connected with him. This is referred to a Committee of enquiry.

The conference with the Commissioners, among other particulars, Dumourier very much disapproved of the war with England, and severely inveighed against Brissot, as the author of the declaration of war.

"The Convention has decreed, that all ci-devant Nobles, Priests, and suspected persons throughout the Republick, be disarmed except such of the first as are employed in the army. This decree was rigidly executed and without the smallest opposition.

It is said that the city of Nantes is taken possession of by the insurgents of Britanny.

On Sunday last the 7th instant, a Congress was to be held at Antwerp, consisting of the following personages, viz.—The Prince of Orange, the Prince of Saxe Cobourg, his Royal Highness the Duke of York, Prince Frederick of Brunswick, Lord Auckland, and the Ministers of the other powers actually at war with France. The object of this Congress must evidently have reference to the late unexpected events, and probably to concert the plan of future operations.

By a French paper of the 2d, it appears that the Spaniards have entered France in two places near Andave.

By every intelligence received from France, it appears that the general body of the people on the frontiers adjacent to Flanders, are unanimous for having a King.

The son of Louis XIV. has been proclaimed King of the French at Lisle, Valenciennes, and Douay.

The unfortunate King of Poland, has at last been forced to submit to the imperious commands of CATHARINE. His Majesty is reluctantly to be dragged to Grodno on the 4th inst. The great Marshal of the crown has announced this event to all the foreign Ambassadors.

RICHMOND, May 20.

Extract of a letter from an officer of the army at Logieville, to an officer in Alexandria, April 23d.

"This day a boat arrived from Fort Washington, and brings accounts that a parcel of Indians came and carried away several families from the little Miama, and that there are great signs of Indians on the river. By a general order of yesterday the legion of the United States will go down the Ohio for Fort Washington in 7 days from this time."

BALTIMORE, May 23.

There is now living, near Prince Edward court house, Virginia, a person named John Holloway, born in England, in the year 1669. He left England in 1714, and arrived in Virginia in a few weeks after. At the age of 89 he married a woman of 44, by whom he had a son, now alive aged 54.—Holloway is now in the 124th year of his age, and in good health and spirits.

PHILADELPHIA, May 25.

A correspondent informs us, that Mr. *Henry Voight*, an ingenious clock and watch maker, in this city, and one of the officers in the mint of the United States, has discovered the method of making steel from iron, which exceeds the generality of any imported cast-steel, when manufactured into knives, razors, &c. It is said, that Mr. Voight intends communicating this discovery gratis to all the blacksmiths and others interested in iron and steel manufactures, which may prove a considerable saving to the United States, in the importation of this necessary article; as it will then be in the power of every blacksmith to make his own steel.

JUNE 5.

TOBAGO.

The attack made by the British on the island of Tobago, will be one of the memorable æras of the French Revolution. Soldiers animated by the love of liberty, were alone capable of the resistance which was opposed by FORTY MEN, to a very numerous body of English troops. On the 15th of April, in the night the English landed on Courland Bay two complete regiments, besides a great number of volunteers from Barbadoes, and French Emigrants from the Colonies.—The landing was effected by the active assistance of four fifths of the inhabitants of the Island who are almost all English, and with whom the British generals had long maintained a secret correspondence. Those Colonists who were at least bound by their oaths of allegiance, to remain quiet spectators of the contest—favored on the contrary as guides to the English troops during the night, who arrived at 5 o'clock in the morning under the small fort of Tobago, garrisoned by 40 regulars only. Not until that moment, was Mountel the commandant informed of the arrival of the British; the garrison immediately prepared for a vigorous defence with an ardour that it is impossible to describe.

The brave Mountel, who had already acquired a great reputation by his conduct at St. Lucia, of which he was governor at the time of the rebellion of Martinique and Guadaloupe, being summoned to surrender, answered, that such men as his fellow soldiers and himself, could not surrender to slaves of despotism. The firing began and was kept up very briskly on both sides; the English astonished at a resistance which they were not prepared for, from the assurance they had received from the French emigrants, that the patriotic banditi, would fly on their first approach, offered in the second time to the commandant a capitulation on the most honorable terms; this answer was, that he never would capitulate, and that they might begin the assault with which he was threatened. On this answer, the English generals in fact ordered the fort to be stormed, courage was obliged to yield to numbers, and the fort was taken sword in hand. The loss was very considerable on the side of the English, one of their generals was dangerously wounded. On the French side, the brave forty were almost all killed or wounded, and the few survivors were sent to England as prisoners of war, commandant Mountel was one of these.

These forty men, were a detachment from the second battallion of the brave 31st regiment formerly called Annis, which is stationed at St. Lucia, and has acquired the greatest reputation by the valor and patriotism of the citizen soldiers who compose it.

NORFOLK, *(Virginia)* May 15.

On Saturday evening last arrived in this town the crew of the brig Fanny, Capt. Pile, of London, bound from Jamaica to this port; and the crew of the schooner John Capt. Richardson, of and from Nassau, New-Providence, also bound to this port. They were captured by the French privateer, Sans Culotte, Capt. Frey, on the 18th instant, off Cape Henry.

NEW-YORK, June 5.

Our stock of European accounts has been considerably augmented since Saturday, by the ship William, Capt. Anderson, which arrived here on that day, in 41 days from Liverpool—the latest London papers brought by her are of April eighteen, from which the most interesting accounts, this day, are extracted; and, are having room to insert the whole, for the sake of extensive communication, our readers are presented with the following concise ABSTRACT of what has not been mentioned in the convention accounts:—These accounts state—That 30,000 persons were lately massacred at Paris. "[This is said to have been received at Hamburgh on the 14th April, by the packet from Helvoetsluys, *after the 30th*—perhaps the account left that place on the 13th; our latest dates from Paris are of the 10th, when nothing of that kind was apparent; if a massacre had been perpetrated on the 11th it could not have reached Helvoetsluys on the 13th.] That the British ship Leopard had fired into the British ship Hermione, which was returned, and a number of men wounded before the mistake was found out, it being in the night. That the Diet of Ratisbon had determined, that a war between the *whole* German Empire and France, shall be declared immediately. That the Spanish order for expelling the French from Cadiz had been executed, above 6000 of whom were sent off, some of them men of opulence, and great traders. That it was supposed Spain would soon have 120,000 men on their frontiers. That war had absolutely been declared at Lisbon against France, and the ambassador, who had arrived from France, obliged to fly for his life, under a guard, to the frontiers, to screen him from popular rage. That the Swedes had armed a fleet of 16 sail, including 6 frigates, which is said to be destined to a junction with 25 sail of Russian ships in the Baltic. That Dantzick is still blockaded by the Prussians, and momently expected to surrender; a capitulation was on foot, and partly agreed to by the magistrates. That Mr. Hergest, lieutenant in the British navy, and Mr. Gooch, the astronomer, had been murdered by the natives at Nootka sound, having placed too much confidence in Mr. Miers's account of the people—the Spaniards still hold possession, and did not appear to intend to give it up. That Dumourier had purchased, in the English funds, stock to the amount of 50,000l. sterling, in January; this is vouched as a fact, and has caused much conjecture. That the Austrians were on their march to Dunkirk, which the French were said to have evacuated.

Further Accounts.

Yesterday the Peggy, Captain Henshaw, arrived here from Bristol, which she left April 23.

The accounts by this vessel, which are only two days later than before received, are, that the distresses of England daily increase by reason of new *failures* in almost every city; that reports were circulating of massacres in Paris, but no confirmation had been received: that the fleets were out; that the continental war, engrossed the attention of all classes, &c. &c.

A Bermuda paper of April 16, says,

The American from one end of the Continent to the other, are celebrating the days of the bloody massacres of France; and seem to be following in every respect the steps of their *great* and *good* allies. From the complexion of the intelligence from thence they seem inclined to assist their old friends.

BOSTON, May 30.

GENERAL ELECTION.

YESTERDAY, being GENERAL ELECTION, the gentlemen returned to serve as Senators and Representatives to the General Court the ensuing year, met at the State House, in this town, agreeably to the Constitution, and took the oath and subscribed the declaration required, before his Honor the Lieut. Governor, and Council, (his Excellency by indisposition, being unable to attend.)—After the Executive had separated, the Senate made choice of the Hon. SAMUEL PHILLIPS, Esq. for their President, and SAMUEL COOPER, Esq. for their Clerk; and the House chose EDWARD H. ROBBINS, Esq (Member from Milton) Speaker, and HENRY WARNER, Esq. Clerk, they again met, and being joined by the Executive, they proceeded to the old Brick Meeting House, where a learned and well adapted Sermon, was delivered by the Reverend Dr. PARKER, of this town, from Proverbs, 14—34.—"*Righteousness exalteth a nation, but sin is a reproach to any people.*"

At 4 o'clock, P. M. the two Branches again met, and the Senate having counted the returns of votes for Senators and Counsellors, they informed the House, that there were a number of vacancies, by reason of deficiencies in the elections; whereupon they met in Convention, for the purpose of filling vacancies, according to the Constitution: They follow:—

Suffolk, James Bowdoin,
Essex, Nathan Dane, Daniel Thurston,
Middlesex, * Daniel Whitney,
Hampshire, William Shephard,
Plymouth, Daniel Howard,
York, Simon Frye
Cumberland, Josiah Thatcher,
Lincoln, Hancock, and Washington, Alex. Cambell.

* Chosen in the place of the Hon. E. GERRY, resigned.

THE INDEPENDENT FUSILIERS,

Commanded by Capt. LAUGHTON, made their annual appearance in honor of the day. At 11 o'clock they marched from Faneuil Hall, through the south part of the town, into the Common and from thence to State street, where they performed various evolutions and firings, with an exactness that gave general satisfaction to the Citizens.

NORTHAMPTON, June 12.

Mr. Hergest is now said, by the aid of his powerful glasses, to have reduced to a certainty, the opinion that the moon is inhabited. He has discovered land and water, and is enabled to distinguish between the green and barren mountainous spots on the former, which, as with us, are subdivided by the sea. Within these few days he has distinguished a large edifice, apparently of greater magnitude than St. Pauls; and he is confident of shortly being able to give an account of the inhabitants.

London paper.

The Capt. of a vessel arrived at Philadelphia from St. Eustatia, informs, that before he sailed, news had been received there, via St. Vincents, that the Turks had declared war against Russia and all the enemies of France.

On the 28th, ult. Mr. SAMUEL WHITMAN, jun. of Windsor, was instantly killed by the falling of a tree.

TO BE SOLD cheap for Cash, or on short Credit,
A Good
Secondhand *CHAISE*.

Enquire of NATHANIEL FOWLE.

Northampton, June 12, 1793.

To the PROPRIETORS *of* LOCKS *and* CANALS *on* CONNECTICUT RIVER, *in the* COUNTY *of* HAMPSHIRE.—

NOTICE is hereby given, that a meeting of said Proprietors is to be had, on Thursday the 27th day of JUNE current, at one o'clock in the afternoon, at their South Barrack, near Taylor's South Mill at the foot of the Falls in South-Hadley; then and there to consider and act on the following articles, viz:—

FIRST.—To consider and determine on the expediency of any other works than have hereafore been contemplated towards compleating a passage by the Falls in South Hadley.

SECOND.—To raise any further sums of Money that shall be thought necessary.

GIVEN under our hands this eighth day of June, Anno Domini 1793.

JOHN WORTHINGTON, *President.*
CALEB STRONG,
JONA. DWIGHT,
LEVI SHEPHARD. } *Directors.*

Sherman and Peck,

HAVE lately replenished the *Old Store* with a plentiful supply of

Dry Goods and Groceries,

selected to the fancy of almost all descriptions—among other articles they are furnished with a good assortment of Chintzes, Calicoes, Broad Cloths, Elastic and Forrett do.—Check'd, Strip'd, Crossbarr'd and plain Muslins—Chintz, purple and buff coloured Shawls, Moreens, Taboreens, Durants, Calimancoes, Shalloons, and Tammies of different colors, Fancy vest Patterns, Turkey striped Muslinetts do.—3 4, 7 8, and 4 4 Irish Linens, Janes and Fustians, Nankeens, Royal Rib, Sattin Lasting, India Bandanna Handkerchiefs, English do.—Cotton Mock do. black Barcelona do.—1 Elle and yard wide Modes, Nuns Thread from No. 8 to 60—Silk and Twist, Ribbons, Dutch Laces, India stripe for Trowsers—Sarcenets, Spotted and Plain Lenau, Malenett, Gentlemen's and Ladie's Cotton Hose—Fine Rib'd do. Fancy Twill'd and Marble do. Lawns, Fans, Bookram, Habit Gloves, Silk Mitts, fashionable Chip and Willow Hats, Ostrich Feathers, &c.—HARDWARE, Files, Sickles, Curry Combs, Screw Augers, Shovels and Spades, Frying Pans, Candlestic's, Plain Irons, Nippers, Pincers, Shoe Hammars, Tacks, Awlblades and Tasts, Raisors, Straps and Cases for do. Shaving Boxes, Penknives, Knives, and Forks from 4 to 15 shillings per set. Screws and Butts, Brass Knobs, Chest locks, Brads, Scissars and Shears, Japan'd and Marble Jakpots, Snuffers, Sniff and Tobacco Boxes, Hatbuckles and Bands.—Table Catches, Door Handles, Shoe and Knee Buckles, Steel Boot do, 4d, 8d and 10d Nails, and an assortment of

Glass and Crockery Ware.

HIGH proof, fine flavoured West India and New-England Rum, Wine of the vintage of 1784, Methglin, Loaf, Lump and brown Sugars, Tea, Coffee, Chocolate, Pepper, Ginger, Allspice, Raisins, Indigo of the best quality, Cotton Wool, Copperas, Verdegrease, Glue, &c. Any of which they pledge to sell their town or Country friends, at a moderate profit for READY PAY, or short approved CREDIT; and receive most kinds of Country produce.

☞ THEY continue the HATMANUFACTORY as usual, and pay the highest price in CASH for LAMBS-WOOL.

NORTHAMPTON, JUNE 10, 1793.

Wright and Stoddard,

RESPECTFULLY inform their customers and the Public, that they have just received, at their Stores in Northampton and Westhampton, an additional and complete afortment of

ENGLISH GOODS:

ALSO a general afortment of

Hard Ware Goods.

All which they are determined to sell on the most reasonable terms, and treat those who shall oblige them with their Custom with such attention as will merit a continuance of their favors.

BUTTER, FLAX, BEESWAX, old PEWTER and most kinds of produce will be received in payment.

* ALL persons indebted to said Company whose Notes and accounts are more than one years standing, are requested to make immediate payment.

Northampton, June 12, 1793.

Jesse Smith,

Of Worthington, has just opened and ready for sale at the store lately occupied by Doctor Solomon Boad, of Plainfield, a large and beautiful afortment of

West India & English Goods,

Among which are Superfine and Common Broadcloths, Buff and other Cassimere, Elastic Cloths, a handsome afortment of Chintzes and Calicoes, Velvets, Corduroys, Thicksets, Nankeen, Janes and Fustians, Ginger, Pepper and Rice—W. I. and N. Rum, Brandy, Gin, and Wine, too many other articles to enumerate—Which are is determined to sell as cheap as they can be purchased in the County for ready pay or short credit. Constant attendance given by Jonathan Perkins, and all favours greatfully acknowledged. Gentlemen and Ladies please to call on said Smith, at his store in Worthington, and on said Perkins, in Plainfield, and buy cheaper than the cheapest—*1s* per yard will be given for TOW CLOTH, and 7 *1d* per pound for Butter.

N. B. All those who are indebted to Solomon Boad, for Goods, are hereby requested to call on him, and make immediate settlement by note or payment, and all those that neglect this reasonable request may depend upon their accounts being put into the hands of an Attorney to settle by the first of Sept. next.

Plainfield, June 4, 1793. SOLOMON BOND.

PHILADELPHIA, MAY 18.

Yesterday at noon a Committee of the Commercial and Trading interests, consisting of about one hundred Gentlemen, waited on the President of the United States at his house, and presented the following Address:

GEORGE WASHINGTON,
President of the United States.

SIR,

SENSIBLE that nothing is wanting to the happiness of the people of the United States, but to continue in peace under their excellent laws and government, the Merchants and Traders of the city of Philadelphia, beg leave to express to you the high sense they entertain of the wisdom and goodness which dictated your late proclamation, declaring the neutrality to be observed by the United States in the war wherein several European powers are now engaged—A war which, however it might serve the interests of their Commerce for the time, they, as the Friends of ALL MEN, and of all Nations, are bound to deplore.

Impressed too with an opinion, that in an unoffending conduct towards all the world, consists the true policy of America, it is their determination not only to pay the strictest regard to the proclamation themselves, but to discountenance in the most pointed manner any contrary disposition in others; examples of which they are persuaded will seldom occur—the sentiments just expressed being, as they have satisfaction to find, the common language of the citizens of Pennsylvania.

Philadelphia, May 16, 1793.

To which the PRESIDENT made the following REPLY,

GENTLEMEN,

FULLY persuaded that the happiness and best interests of the people of the United States will be promoted by observing a strict neutrality in the present contest among the powers of Europe—It gives me pleasure to learn that the measure which I have taken to declare to the world their disposition on this head, has given general satisfaction to the citizens of Pennsylvania.

The friends of humanity will deprecate war wherever it may appear; and we have experienced enough of its evils to this country to know that it should not be wantonly or unnecessarily entered upon—I trust therefore that the good citizens of the United States will shew to the world that they have as much wisdom in preserving peace at this interesting juncture, as they have heretofore displayed valour in defending their just rights.

(Signed) GEORGE WASHINGTON.

The above address was signed by about three hundred persons.

May 22.—Yesterday afternoon arrived here the Brig Sally, from Cape Francois. She left the Cape on the 9th inst. We have collected the following intelligence by conversing with several passengers on board the Sally, respecting Dumourier's desertion.

On the 7th, the frigate La Concorde arrived at the Cape from Brest, which sort she left on the 5th of April. On board this frigate General Galbaud arrived, as commander in chief of St. Domingo. From him many of the passengers, with whom we conversed, had their intelligence.

Dumourier really went over to the Austrians some time in the beginning of April. He tampered first with the old commissioners to Belgia; informed them that he now found Frenchmen unmanageable under a republican, and that they required all the rigour of monarchical energy to keep them in a proper degree of subordination. He next communicated his change of sentiment to the Convention by letter, (who probably received the information from the commissioners as soon at least,) and explicitly declared to them that France must have a king.

The passengers in the Sally, do not appear acquainted with the circumstance of commissioners being dispatched by the Convention to apprehend him; but mention that Bournonville was sent off to take the command of the army.

Dumourier, they say, before he quitted his post, made known his sentiments to his army, particularly to a body of about 12,000 most attached to him. These latter hesitated a moment whether they should join him, but at last determined to remain firm. His etat major, some passengers affirm, others mention that a great number of officers accompanied him in his disgraceful flight.

This strange conduct of Dumourier has been attempted to be accounted for by supposing, that some great change in the complexion of the parties in the Convention may have occasioned the adoption of some violent measure against him; that his enemies laying hold of the circumstances of his rapid retreat may have obtained a decree of accusation against him. To avoid this, and the fate of which these proceedings were only preliminaries, he was obliged to fly as the unfortunate La Fayette had done before him. But if we are to believe the fact of his declaration to the commissioners and to the convention, of his having changed his sentiments as to the fundamental principles of the revolution, and this fact is as well authenticated as any in the whole business, for the account through London, gives it as well as that through Cape Francois, and that directly from Amsterdam infers it, then it is evident that the change is not in the Convention, but in Dumourier himself.

It may still remain a doubt whether Bournonville, and the commissioners sent to apprehend Dumourier, may not have been carried off with him; but of a most important fact we may rest assured, that not one private followed the disgraceful example of their general.

Apollos King,

TAKES this opportunity to inform his customers and others, that he has just received a beautiful assortment of

English and India GOODS,

which he is determined to sell on as reasonable terms as any in the county, almost all kinds of country produce will be received in payment.

Chesterfield, May 27th, 1793.

JOSEPH CLAPP, jun.

INFORMS his Customers and the Public, that he has just received a general assortment of

English & Hard Ware Goods,

suitable for the present season, which his customers and others may obtain on the most reasonable terms possible, likewise Brandy, W. I. and New England Rum, by Barrel or less quantity do. Molasses, Brown Sugar, Russia and Sweeds Iron, Indigo, 10 and 4d Nails, Cape, Madeira, and Malaga Wines, Jappan Cannisters, Raisins, Tea, Chocolate, Pepper, Allspice, 8 by 6 Window Glass, Sad Irons, Crosscut saws, Steel plated hand Saws, and Sash do.—Coffee, Nutmegs and Ginger, Powder and Shot, Lead, Iron Shovels.—likewise has a quantity of Scythes and other kinds of Blacksmith's work manufactured at his Blacksmith's shop near the Meeting house, by an approved Workman, good credit will be taken for any of the above articles.

Easthampton, May 28, 1793.

Just opened and for sale by

ARAD BROWN,

At the House of Mr. Elijah Wright, jun. West of the Meeting-House in Easthampton, a complete assortment of fashionable ENGLISH & HARD-WARE GOODS.

Among which are the following articles, viz:

SUPERFINE, Scarlet, Light and Dark coloured Broadcloths, Striped Swandown, Dove-coloured Fancy Cord, Cassimere, Velvet, Jane, Fustian, Nankeen, a beautiful assortment of Chintzes and Calicoes; of various colours; Furniture, do. Moreen, Shalloons, Durants, Calimancoes, Modes and Sattins, Black and White Tiffanies, Sarcenet, Plain Lawn, Flower'd and Strip'd Aprons, Lace of different kinds—Plain and Strip'd Muslin, Handkerchief and Apron do.—White Cotton and Worsted Hose, Gentlemens' and Ladies Gloves, Silk and Twist, Pins and Needles, Ribboos of all kinds—A beautiful assortment of Fans—Thread from No. 10 to 60.—Wafers and Sealing Wax, Purple & Chintz Shawls, Chip Hats, Ostrich Feathers, Silk Vest Shapes, Sattin Lading, Irish Linnen, Writing Paper, Umbrellas, Morocco Pocket-Books, Plated and Steel Spurs, Jappan'd Snuffers, Razors and Penknives, Cottons, Brass Knobs, Tobacco Boxes, Shuff do. Large and Small Spoons, Plated Shoe and Knee Buckles, Pinch Back, do. Brass Handles and Escutcheons, Knives and Forks, Chest Locks, H and HL Hinges, Shoe Hammars, Spectacles, Gilt Coat and Vest Buttons, Gimblets of all kinds, Mill Files, Raisins, &c.

ALSO,—A very large assortment of Crockery, by Wholesale and Retail, cheaper than can be purchased in the county.—An assortment of Glass and China Ware of all kinds.—Snuff, Pigtail Tobacco,—With many other articles too numerous to mention.

Those gentlemen and ladies who with to purchase, are requested to call and see if they can't be as well accommodated by him, as by any of his brother traders in this or any of the neighbouring towns. Most kinds of country produce taken in payment, and 3 months credit will be given for any of the above goods. Constant attendance given, and every favour acknowledged with gratitude, by the public's humble servant,

ARAD BROWN.

N. B. Those persons formerly indebted to said Brown, are requested to call and see what is to be done.

Spencer Whiting,

HAS just received an elegant assortment of

English & Hard Ware Goods,

which he engages to furnish his customers and others with, on the *lowest terms for ready pay*, or if more agreeable, on his usual terms of Credit.

He has likewise,

West India Rum, per bar. or less,	Cinnamon, Nutmegs, Allum, Coppers,
French Brandy,	Rosin, Brimstone,
Malaga Wine,	Powder and Shot,
Fresh Raisins,	10 and 4d Nails,
Tea, Coffee,	6 by 8, and 7 by 9 Window Glass, &c.
Chocolate, Pepper,	
Allspice, Ginger,	

A General Assortment of Crockery Ware.

☞ WANTED—*One thousand Yards of TOW-CLOTH,—Seven pence per yeard for good BUTTER, if delivered soon.*

WORTHINGTON, JUNE 5, 1793.

NOTICE is hereby given to

GEORGE GREEN, a non-resident proprietor of lands, lying in Norwich, in the county of Hampshire, that his lands are taxed in a state, county and town taxes, to the amount of two pounds eleven shillings and five pence; unless said taxes are paid on or before the 28th day of June next, so much of said land will be sold at public vendue on said 28th day of June, at the House of James Converse, in said Norwich, as shall be sufficient to discharge said taxes, with intervening charges.

JAMES CONVERSE, Collector.

Norwich, May 28th, 1793.

NOTICE is hereby given to the non-resident proprietors of Land, lying in the town of Northampton, in the county of Hampshire, who have not paid their taxes to the subscriber, for the year 1792—that unless they are paid on or before the 15th of July next, the direction of the law will be attended to for the collection of the same.

CHARLES STARKWATHER, Col.

Northampton, June 4, 1793.

WANTED a quantity of

White Oak Bark,

for which Eighteen Shillings per cord will be given, if delivered by the 20th of July, by

BRIDGMAN & RICE.

Northampton, June 5, 1793.

The Blind Man of Chesterfield,

HAVING lately received from New-York a general assortment of

GOODS,

(much larger than usual) fashionable and suitable for the season; actuated by sentiments of gratitude (as well as by motives of interest) presents his acknowledgments to his friends & customers for their benevolence to his person and family, and for their beneficial attention to his *efforts* in trade for years past, which has afforded him the means of a comfortable subsistence:—

He wishes for the continuance of their favors, and flatters himself, their commiseration for the singularity of his circumstances, (having been totally blind for years) together with their long experience of his fair and upright dealings, will be inducements of interest to multiply their favors and thereby add to their property.

SOLOMON RUSSELL.

Chesterfield, June 3, 1793.

FRESH GOODS

JUST OPENED AND FOR SALE, BY

JOHN HART,

Among which are the following seasonable articles, viz

SUPERFINE and Coarse, Drab, Slate, Scarlet, Blue, & Dark Green Broad Cloths.

Dark Bottle Green, Slate, and Sky Blue coloured Cassimeres, & Cassinetts.

Janes and Fustians,

7 8th and 4 4th Linnens, Strip'd and Plain Nankeen,

Jean, Linnen and Muslinett Vest Patterns,

A handsome assortment of Cassimere Border'd, do.

Sattinetts and Lastings,

Camblets and Wildboars,

Royal Rib, Twil'd Velvet,

A beautiful assortment of Chintzes and Callicoes, of the newest and most fashionable Patterns.

Furniture do.

Men's and Women's Hats,

Morocco, Taboreens,

Shallom, Durants,

Tammys, Lutestrings,

Modes and Sattins,

Black and White Tiffanies,

Sarcenet,

Lawns and Cambricks,

Flower'd and Strip'd Lawn Aprons.

Laces and Edgings,

Black, Bandanap, and Linnen Handkerchiefs.

Plain, Check'd, & Spotted, Book and Jaconett Muslins.

Lawn and Muslin Handkerchiefs.

Spotted and Plain Lawns,

Thread Nets and Millinet,

MUSLIN Cravats.

White and Brown Holland, Men's and Women's White Cotton, do.

Men's and Women's Silk and Leather Gloves.

Silk and Twist,

Pins and Needles,

Ribbands and Tapes,

Quality and Shoe Bindings, Shawls, Gauze,

Nitting Pins, and Thimbles.

Frying Pans, Sad Irons, Iron Shovels, and Spades

Nails and Tacks,

An assortment of Hard Ware.

Crockery and Cutlery,

Window Glass,

Bibles and Spelling Books,

Rum, Loaf & Brown Sugar.

Molasses,

Souchong, and Bohea Tea,

Coffee, Indigo, Pepper,

Allspice, Cloves,

Cinnamon, Nutmegs,

Raisins,

Red Wood, Copperas,

Allum, Wool Cards, Glue,

Shaving Soap,

Razors with cases,

Inkstands, Ink Powder,

Writing paper,

Excellent Bottle and Bladder Snuff, with many other articles too numerous to mention, which he is now selling on the most reasonable terms.

N. B. All those indebted to said HART, whose time of Credit hath expired, are requested to make payment.

Hatfield, May 20, 1793.

Easthampton, June 3, 1793.

William Edwards,

PROPOSES to enlarge the TANNING business the ensuing season, he will consequently want a greater quantity of OAK BARK than usual, for the encouragement of those who will furnish him, with the above article, he will give SEVENTEEN SHILLINGS per cord, for any quantity, and for such as shall be delivered previous to the 15th of July, he will pay one third part in CASH.

NORTHAMPTON, MAY 29, 1793.

NOTICE is hereby given to JOHN LANE, *non-resident proprietor of land in the town of Hatfield, that there yet remains unpaid a tax on his land two pounds fourteen shillings and eight pence. Unless said taxes are paid on or before Monday the 24th of June next, such of said land will then be sold at public Auction, at* Gilson Strong's *Innholder in Heath, at one o'clock in the afternoon, as will be sufficient to discharge the same with intervening charges.*

DANIEL SPOONER, *Collector.*

Heath, May 27, 1793.

BAY RICHMOND,

WILL cover this season, at the stable of Beriah Shaw, in Cummington, at 6s. the leap, the season, from 15th to 25th to ensure a foal. He covered above 140 mares last season.

Likewise a JACK, will cover at the above stable at the same price of the horse—all that choose to engage their mules at 4 months old, shall receive 4l. for each mule, and the use of the Jack gratis. All those indebted for the use of said horse, that is more than one year standing are desired to make payment.

Cummington, May 20, 1793.

Broke into the inclosure of the subscriber, on Saturday last, a pair of two year old STEERS. The owner is desired to prove property, pay charges, and take them away.

PAUL WARNER.

Cummington, May 10, 1793.

Hampshire Gazette.

NORTHAMPTON, (*Massachusetts*) PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY WILLIAM BUTLER.

Vol. VII.] WEDNESDAY, JUNE 19, 1793. [NUMB. 355.

Printing-Office, Northampton, June 12, 1793.

PROPOSALS

FOR PRINTING BY SUBSCRIPTION,

DISSERTATIONS

ON THE

PROPHECIES,

Which have been remarkably fulfilled, and are at this time fulfilling in the world.

BY THOMAS NEWTON, D.D.
Late Lord Bishop of Bristol.

IN ONE VOLUME.

CONDITIONS.

I. The work shall be well executed, on a handsome new type, and good paper, and will contain about 600 pages, Octavo.

II. The price to Subscribers, neatly bound and lettered, will be TEN SHILLINGS,—the money to be paid on delivery of the Books.

III. Those who Subscribe for nine books, shall have a tenth gratis.

N. B. The above work will be put to Press immediately.

*** Subscriptions are received by WILLIAM BUTLER, the intended publisher—and by a number of gentlemen in whose hands subscription papers are lodged.

GENERAL DUMOURIER
TO THE
FRENCH NATION.

SINCE the Commencement of the Revolution, I have devoted myself to the maintenance of the Liberty and Honour of the Nation.

The services I rendered in the year 1792, are the most memorable. Minister of foreign Affairs during three months, I elivated—and sustained the dignity of the French name throughout all Europe. I was calumniated by an odious Cabal, by whom I was charged of having plundered six millions of Livres, destined for secret services. I have proved that of this sum I did not expend half a million.

Having quitted the career of Politics towards the close of the month of June, I commanded a small army in the Department of the North—This Department I was ordered to quit with my troops at the very time the Austrians entered in force that part of the Republic. I disobeyed the order, saved the Department, and an attempt was made to come on me by surprize, for the purpose of conveying me to the citadel of Mentz where I was to be condemned by a Council of War to suffer death.

On the 28th of August, I took upon me, in Champagne, the command of an army of twenty thousand men, weak, and without either discipline or organization. I arrested the progress of eighty thousand Prussians and Hessians and forced them to retreat after they had sacrificed the one half of their army. I was then the Saviour of France;—and then it was that the most wicked of men, the opprobrium of Frenchmen, in a word, Marat began to calumniate me without mercy. With a part of the victorious army of Champagne, and some other troops, I entered on the 5th of November, the Belgic provinces, where I gained the forever memorable battle of Jemappe; and, after a succession of advantages, entered Liege and Aix-la-Chapelle, towards the close of that month. From that moment my dereliction was resolved on; and I have been accused of aspiring, now to the title of Duke of Brabant, now to the Stadtholdership and again to the Dictatorship. To retard and crush my successes, the Minister Pache, supported by the criminal faction, to whom all our evils are to be ascribed, suffered the victorious army to want every thing, and succeeded in disbanding it by famine and nakedness. The consequence was, that more than fifteen thousand men were in the hospital, more than 25 thousand deserted through misery & disgust and upwards of ten thousand horsedied of hunger!

I transmitted to the National Convention very strenuous remonstrances, which I followed up by repairing in person to Paris, to engage the Legislators to apply a remedy to the evil. They did not even condescend to read the memorials I delivered in. During the twenty-six hours I spent at Paris, I heard almost every night lands of pretended Federates demand my head; and calumnies of every description, as well as menaces and insults followed me, even into the country house to which I retired.

Having delivered in my resignation, I was retained in the service of my country, because it was proposed to me to negociate the suspension of the war against England and Holland, which I had conceived as indispensable to the safety of the Netherlands. Whilst I negociated and that successfully, the National Convention itself hastened to declare war, without making any preparations and without either power or means for its support.

I was not even advised of this Declaration, and learned it through the medium of the Gazettes only. I hastened to form a small army of new troops who had never fought, and with these troops, whom confidence rendered invincible, I made myself master of three strong places, and was ready to penetrate into the middle of Holland, when I learned the disaster of Aix-la-Chappelle, the raising of the siege of Maestricht, and the sad retreat of the army. By this army I was loadly summoned. I abandoned my conquests to fly to its succour; and considered that we could be extricated from our difficulties by a speedy success only. I led my companions in arms to the enemy. On the 16th of March I had a considerable advantage at Tirlemont. On the 18th brought the enemy to a general action; and the centre and right wing under my charge were victorious. The left wing after having attacked imprudently, fled. On the 19th we retreated honorably, with the brave men that were left together, for a part of the army disbanded itself. On the 21st and 22d we fought with the same courage, and to our firmness it is owing the preservation of the remains of an army which breathes solely for true Liberty, for the reign of the Laws, and for the extinction of Anarchy.

It was then that the Marats, the Robespierres, and the criminal sects of Jacobins of Paris plotted the fall of the Generals, and more especially of mine. These villians, bribed with the gold of foreign power, to compleat the disorganization of the armies, caused almost all the generals to be arrested. They keep them in the jail of Paris, to September: then; for thus it is that those monsters have coined a word, to hand down to posterity the remembrance of the horrid massacres of the first six days of September.

Whilst I was employed in re-composing the army, in which employment I laboured night and day, on the 1st of April (yesterday) four commissioners reached me with a decree, purporting that I should be brought to the bar of the Convention itself. The War Minister, Bournonville, my pupil, was weak enough to accompany them, to succeed me in my command. The persons who were in suite of these perfidious emissaries, informed me themselves, that different groups of assassins, either fugitives from or driven out of my army, were dispersed on the road to kill me before I could reach Paris. I spent several hours in endeavoring to convince the commissioners of the imprudence of this arrest. Nothing could shake their pride, and I therefore arrested the whole of them, to serve me as hostages against the crimes of Paris. I instantly arranged with the Imperialists a suspension of arms, and marched towards the capital, to extinguish, as soon as possible, the lighted embers of civil war.

My dear countrymen! it is expedient that a true and brave man remove from you the veil which covers all our crimes and misfortunes since 1789, we made great efforts to obtain Liberty, Equality, and the Sovereignty of the People. Our principles were confecrated in the Declaration of the Rights of Man, and there have resulted from the labours of our Legislators, 1st. the declaration which says that France is and shall remain a Monarchy; 2dly. a Constitution to which we swore fealty in 1789, 90, and 91.

This constitution might, and indeed must have been imperfect, but it ought and might have been believed, that with time and experience its errors would be rectified, and that the necessary strife between the Legislative and Executive powers would establish a wise equilibrium, which would prevent either of these powers from seizing the whole of the authority, and attaining despotism. If the despotism of a single individual is dangerous to Liberty, how much more odious must be that of 700 men, many of whom are void of principles, without morals, and who have been able to reach that supremacy by cabals or crimes alone!

Licentiousness and excess soon rendered it impossible to support the yoke of a constitution that gave laws. The tribunes influenced the assembly of representatives, and were themselves awed by the dangerous club of Jacobins of Paris. The strife between the two powers became at length a daily combat, then was the equilibrium destroyed. France ceased to have a king, and the victory of the 10th of August was foiled by the atrocious crime of the first days of September.

All the departments, but more especially the wretched city of Paris, were delivered up to pillage, to denunciations, proscriptions, and massacres. No Frenchman, the assassins and their accomplices excepted, had either his life or his property in security! The confederation of slavery was augmented by the clamorous orgies of villains. Bands of pretended federates ran thro' and laid waste the departments; and of the 700 individuals who composed this despotic and anarchical body, 4, or 500 groaned and decreed, and decreed and groaned, exposed to the exterminating swords of the Marats and Robespierres. It is thus that the unfortunate Louis the 16th perished, without a judicial trial and without a tribunal; and 'tis thus that the decree of the 19th of Nov. has provoked all nations by holding out to them our aid, provided they will disorganize themselves. 'Tis thus that the unjust and impolitic decree of the 15th of December, has alienated from us the hearts of the Belgians, has driven us from the Netherlands, and would have brought about the massacre of the whole of our army, by this nation, provoked at our outrages and our crimes, if I had not saved that very army by my proclamations. 'Tis thus that a decree re-established the bloody tribunal which places the lives of the citizens at the mercy of a small number of iniquitous judges, without recourse or appeal to any other tribunal. 'Tis thus that during the last month all the decrees have been marked by the stamp of insatiable avarice, by the blindest pride and more especially by the desire of maintaining power, by calling to the most important posts of the state, no other than daring, incapable and criminal men, by driving away, or murdering men enlightened and of a high character, and by supporting a phantom of a republic which their errors in administration and policy, as well as their crimes, had rendered impracticable. These 700 individuals despise, detest, calumniate and revile each other, and have already, and that frequently, thought of poignarding the one the other. At this moment their blind ambition has impelled them to coalesce afresh; and hold criminality allies itself to feeble virtue, to preserve a power as unjust as it is unsteady. In this mean time their Committees devour every thing, that of the National Treasury absorbing the public funds, without being able to render any account of the expenditure.

What has this convention done to maintain the war it has provoked against all the powers of Europe?

It has disorganized the armies, instead of reinforcing and recruiting the troops of the line, and the ancient battalions of national volunteers which would have formed a respectable army. Instead of recompensing these brave warriors by promotion and praise, these legislators have left the battalions incomplete, naked, disarmed and discontented. In the same way have they treated the excellent cavalry; & the brave French artillery is in the same manner exhausted, abandoned, and in want of every necessary. They notwithstanding create new corps, composed of the satellites of the 2d of September, and commanded by men who have never served, and who are in no other way to be dreaded unless by the army they surcharge and disorganize. The convention sacrifices every thing to these satellites of tyranny, to these cowardly headloppers. The choice of officers, and that of administrators are in every particular the same; we see throughout the tyranny which flatters the wicked, because the wicked alone can support tyranny. And in its pride and its ignorance, this convention orders the conquest and disorganization of the whole Universe; it says to one of its generals, Go and take Rome, and to another, sally forth and subdue Spain, to the end that, despoiling commissioners, similar to those horrid Roman proconsuls against whom Cicero declaimed, may be sent thither. In the worst season of the year, it sends the only fleet it possesses into the Mediterranean, to split and founder on the rocks of Sardinia; whilst it exposes the fleet at Brest to the fury of the storms, by sending them in quest of an English fleet that has not yet left its port.

In the mean time a civil war spreads through all the departments. Some of the insurgents are excited by fanaticism, the necessary effect of perfection; others by an indignation at the tragical and fruitless end of Louis XVI. and others finally, by the natural principle of resisting perfection.

Arms are every where taken up; murders every where committed; and every where are pecuniary supplies & provisions intercepted. The English foment these troubles, and will by their success, supply fuel to them at their pleasure. Soon will every one of our corsairs disappear on the ocean; soon will the southern department cease to receive supplies of corn from Italy and Africa, and already have those from the north and from America been intercepted by the squadrons of the enemies. Famine will annex itself to all our other scourges, and the ferocity of our cannibals will but encrease our calamities.

Frenchmen! we have a rallying point which can stifle the murmur of anarchy; 'tis the constitution we swore to maintain in 1789, 1790, and 91. 'Tis the work of a free people; and we shall remain free, and recover our glory, by restoring our constitution.

Let us display our virtues, more especially that of mildness; too much blood has already been spilled. If the monsters by whom we have been disorganized chuse to fly, let us leave them to meet their punishment elsewhere if they do not find it in their own corrupted hearts; but if they wish to support anarchy by new crimes, then shall the army punish them.

In the generosity of the enemies we have often grievously outraged, I have found the security of external peace. Not only do they treat humanely and attentively our wounded, sick, and prisoners who fall into their hands; and all this in despite of the calamities spread by our agitators to render us ferocious; but they engage

not to suspend their march, not to pass our frontiers, & to leave to our brave army the termination of all our internal dissentions.

Let the sacred torch of the love of our country awaken in us our virtue and our courage! at the bare name of confinement, civil war will cease, or can no longer exist unless against certain malevolent men who will no longer be supported by foreign powers. These have no hatred to any others among us except our factious criminals, and desire nothing more fervently than to restore their esteem and friendship to a nation, whose errors and anarchy disturb and trouble all Europe. Peace will be the fruit of this resolution, and the troops of the true, as well as the brave national volunteers, who for the space of a year have offered themselves as willing sacrifices to liberty, and who abhor anarchy, shall repose in the bosom of their families after having accomplished this noble work.

As to myself I have already made an oath and I repeat it before the whole nation, and in the presence of all Europe, that immediately after having effected the safety of my country by the re-establishment of the constitution, of peace and good order, I shall abandon every public function, and shall seek in solitude the enjoyment of the happiness of my fellow citizens.

The General in chief of the French army,
DUMOURIER.

Baths of St. Amand, April 2, 1793.

The Mareschal Prince of Saxe Cobourg, General in chief of the armies of his Majesty the Emperor and of the Empire,

TO THE FRENCH.

The General in chief Dumourier has communicated to me his declaration to the French nation. In it I find the sentiments and principles of a virtuous man, who truly loves his country, and who wishes to put an end to the calamities and anarchy by which it is defolated, by procuring for it the happiness of a constitution and a wise and permanent government. I know this offer to be the unanimous wish of all the sovereigns whom some factious persons have armed against France, and particularly that of his Majesty the Emperor, and his Prussian Majesty.

Filled at this moment with esteem for the bulk of so great and so generous a nation, to whom the immutable principles of honor and justice were held sacred, until by the repetition of outrages, disorders and impostures, that part of it has been estranged and corrupted, which under the mask of humanity and of patriotism, speaks of nothing but assassinations and poignards.

Knowing also that this is the wish of all virtuous people in France.

Profoundly penetrated with these great truths and desiring nothing but the prosperity and glory of the country torn by so many convulsions & misfortunes:

I declare by the present proclamation, that I will support by all the force in my power the generous and beneficient intentions of the general in chief, Dumourier, and his brave army.

I declare besides, that having lately fought us on several occasions as a gallant, intrepid and generous enemy, I will join a part of my troops, should gen. Dumourier desire it, or even all my army to that of France, to cooperate as friends and companions in arms worthy of reciprocal esteem, so as to restore to France her constitutional king, the constitution she has chosen, and as a necessary consequence, the means of perfecting it, if the nation should find it imperfect; thus to restore to France, as well as to the rest of Europe, peace, confidence, tranquility and happiness. I therefore declare on my word of honor, that I will not enter the territory of France to make conquests, but simply and purely for the purposes above mentioned.

I further declare upon my word of honour, that should the military operations require one or more fortresses to be given up to my troops, I will keep them merely as a sacred truth, and I engage in the most express and positive terms, to restore them, as soon as the government which shall be established in France, or the brave general with whom I am about to make a common cause, shall demand such a concession. I also declare that will give the most strict orders, and will take the most vigorous and effectual measures that my troops shall not commit the least disorder; not allowing the smallest exaction or violence; and respecting every where on the territory of France, persons and property. Any one belonging to my army who shall disobey my orders to this effect shall be immediately punished with the most ignominious death.

Given at the head quarters at Mons, the 5th of April 1793.

THE PRINCE DE COBOURG.

The Mareschal Prince of Saxe Cobourg, General and Commander in Chief of the armies of his Majesty the Emperor, and of the Empire, to the French.

The Declaration which I made from my head quarters at Mons, dated the 5th of April 1793, is a public testimony of my personal sentiments to restore as soon as possible, peace and tranquility to Europe. In it I manifested in a sincere and open manner, my particular desire that the French nation might have a solid and durable government, founded on the unshaken basis of justice and humanity, which might ensure peace to Europe and happiness to France.

Now that the resolution of this declaration is so opposite to the effects it ought to have produced and which proves but too plainly that the sentiments which have dictated it have been misunderstood, it only remains for me to revoke it entirely, and to declare formally, that the state of war which subsists between the court of Vienna and the combined powers and France, is from this moment unhappily renewed.

I find myself therefore forced, by the predominating influence of the circumstances which the most guilty men persist in directing to the overthrow and destruction of their country, to annul entirely my former declaration, and to make known that a state of war so unfortunate, being renewed, I have given the necessary orders for commencing it, in concert with the allied powers, with all the energy and vigor of which victorious armies are capable.

The cessation of the armistice is the first step that the unfortunate combination of events has forced me to make. There will therefore only subsist, of my former declaration, the inviolable engagement which I again renew with pleasure, that the most exact discipline will be observed and maintained by my army upon the French territory, and that every breach thereof will be punished with the utmost rigor.

The sincerity and loyalty which at all times have been the principle of my actions, oblige me to give to this new address to the French nation all the publicity of which it is susceptible, to leave no doubt of the consequences that may result from it.

Given at the head quarters at Mons, the 9th of April 1793.

THE PRINCE DE COBOURG.

To the Publisher of the QUEBEC GAZETTE.

SIR, APRIL 18.

HAVING been a spectator at the solemn procession attending Joseph Draper, soldier in the 7th regiment, mentioned in your last paper, I have endeavoured to recollect as much as possible Prince Edward's speech to the unhappy man in pronouncing his pardon, and think it not undeserving a place in your Gazette.—Your inserting it, I presume, will gratify the public, as well as obliges a constant reader.

"DRAPER,

"You have now reached the awful moment when a few seconds would carry you into the immediate presence of the Supreme Being. You must be conscious of the enormity of your guilt; and that you have not the least right to expect mercy. I, as your Commanding-Officer, am entirely prevented making any application whatever in your favour; there being from various circumstances of the case, no one opening that could justify me in that station to take such a step: However, as the son of your Sovereign, whose greatest prerogative is the dispensation of mercy—I feel myself fortunately enabled to do that, which as your Colonel, the indispensable Laws of Military Discipline render it impossible for me even to think of—in this situation therefore, I have presumed to apply to the King's Representative here, for your pardon; and am happy to be authorized to inform you that my intercession has been successful: Major General CLARKE, in consequence of my warm prayers and entreaties, has had the goodness by his acquiescence with my wishes to enable me to prove both to you and the public, that although your atrocious machinations were chiefly directed against my person, I am the first to forgive you myself, and to obtain for you his Majesty's mercy. May you take warning by this awful scene, and so conduct yourself, that by the remainder of your life, you may atone for your past crimes; and that I may not hereafter have occasion to repent having now been your advocate.'

Sketch of the Proceedings of the General Court.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

THURSDAY MAY 30.

A JOINT Committee was chosen to wait on His Excellency John Hancock, Esq. and inform him that he was chosen GOVERNOR, and a committee also, to inform His Honor Samuel Adams, Esq. of his being chosen, LIEUT. GOVERNOR; and that the two Houses were ready to administer the oaths, to qualify them for their Offices.

FRIDAY, *May* 31.

The Secretary came down with a message from his Excellency the Governor and said, that his Excellency was very much obliged to the Legislature, for their complaisant Message of this day; and that he should attend accordingly, to be qualified as soon as his health would admit.

SATURDAY, *June* 1.

Ordered, that Mr. Cossin, Mr. Sewall and Mr. Bigelow, (Peterham) be a committee to examine the temporary laws of the Commonwealth, and to report what are near expiring and are necessary should be extended, the present Session.

Mr. Read was charged with a Message from the Hon. Senate, requesting them to send down the report of the committee of both houses, respecting the building of a new State House, which was accordingly brought down, and on Wednesday next assigned for consideration.

MONDAY, *June* 3.

A committee is appointed to consider the expediency of districting the Commonwealth anew, for the choice of Senators for this Commonwealth.

TUESDAY, *June* 4.

The Secretary came down and said, "That he was directed by his Excellency the Governor, to inform the House, that he would endeavor, at 12 o'clock, to pay his respects to the two houses, in the Representatives' Chamber, in order for qualification.

A committee was appointed to consider what measures are necessary to be adopted, to guard against the admission and infection of *contagious disorders* in this Commonwealth.

Both houses having met in the Representatives' Chamber, at 12 o'clock, his Excellency the Governor and his Honor the Lieut. Governor came in and took and subscribed the Oaths and Declarations, which the Constitution of this Commonwealth, and a law of the United States, have made necessary to qualify them for the duties of their respective offices, and then withdrew. The Senators and Representatives then separated.

WEDNESDAY, *June* 5.

To-morrow (this Day) 11 o'clock, is assigned, for a Convention of both houses for the choice of Secretary, Treasurer and Notaries Public; also, a Collector of Excise for the County of Barnstable.

The house proceeded to the order of the day, on the report of the committee on the subject of granting a tax the present session "*that it was expedient a tax should be granted, of twenty thousand pounds, with the addition of thirteen thousand, two hundred and sixty-four pounds, fifteen shillings and six pence, being the pay of the Representatives, from January session, 1791, to March, inclusive, unprovided for by any former tax.*" and after debate, the report was accepted.

The Rev. PETER THATCHER, is re-chosen Chaplain to both Houses.

THURSDAY, *June* 6.

The Hon. Wm. Jernigan, Esq. brought down a petition of James Sullivan, and others, praying liberty to open a Canal, &c. In Senate, June 6,—Read and committed to Joseph Hosmer and Elijah Dwight, Esqs. with such as the Hon. House may join, to consider and report. Sent down, &c.

Read and concurred, and Mr. Titcomb, Mr. Hutchinson and Mr. Hathorne, are joined.

FRIDAY, *June* 7.

A petition of the President and Fellows of Harvard College, praying for a Lottery, to enable them to erect another Building, was read and committed to Mr. Davis, Mr. Essis and Mr. Parks.

Ordered, That Dr. Jarvis, Mr. Parker, Mr. Sewall, Mr. Young and Mr. Blake, be a committee to consider the expediency of restoring fines, laid on those people convicted of seditious misdemeanors in the late insurrection.

SATURDAY, *June* 8.

A Memorial of the Quarter-Master General, stating the situation of the Powder-Magazine, &c. was read and committed to Mr. Essis, and others, the committee appointed to visit Castle-Island, &c. and their commission was enlarged to report their opinion of the punishment by confinement on Castle-Island, as the same respects Society at large.

A Bill in addition to an Act passed in the year 1789, intitled, An Act to provide for the instruction of Youth, and for the promotion of good Education was read a first time; and Tuesday next, assigned for the second reading.

MONDAY, *June* 10.

Several public and private petitions, &c. were read and committed.

TUESDAY, *June* 11.

On motion of Mr. Todor, a Committee was raised to consider of the propriety and expediency of suspending the operation of an Act, passed the last session, for dividing the County of Suffolk, which takes effect on the 20th inst.

RICHMOND, *Virginia*, May 21.

DUMOURIER.

Letters from Messrs. Anderson and Co. of London, an American house, as late as the 7th of April, say nothing of the defection of Dumourier—of course we may infer, that the various publications on this subject are fabricated lies—and that this GREATEST OF MEN is still a full Republican, ready as he has been, to expose himself sword in hand, against the foes of FRANCE, of LIBERTY, and of MAN—it is wonderful to remark the zeal which *certain people* manifest to circulate tales which may darken the prospects, which hope opens, as relates to France; 'tis a species of folly and madness, which verifies the expression, "*Quos Deus vult perdere prius dementat*"—"*Whom God intends to destroy, he first infatuates*"—for, concluding from the disposition which pervades this State, 'tis not to be doubted in case the struggles of France should become more serious, that this mongrel herd of pseudo-politicians and hy-mongers will be disagreeably frustrated and compelled again to fly from the land of liberty, or become the conspicuous victims of their own folly—and it may not be presumed, that a people will hesitate to act decidedly, because of a governmental veto, who a few years ago disregarded the edict of King, supported and enforced by the whole British nation, and legions of German cut-throats.

PHILADELPHIA, June 5.

The frigate l'Embuscade, weighed anchor last Saturday morning, and sailed from this port, supposed on a cruize; but her destination is not known.

The master of the brig Four Brothers, (one of the prizes to the Embuscade,) Capt. Alexander Robb, having a large family to maintain, and but little fortune, was part owner of the cargo of the vessel he commanded. Citizen Genet informed the crew of the frigate of his circumstances, and proposed to them to give up their claim to that part of the capture. The proposal was immediately and unanimously agreed to.

June 8. By late papers received from Charleston, it appears, that the recent accounts of Indian depredations in Georgia, have been greatly exaggerated. They add, That the *Cherokees* were perfectly disposed for peace; that the *Chickesaws* had declared war against the *Creeks*, and that it was thought they would be joined by the *Chactaws*.

RUTLAND, (Vermont) June 3.

By good authority we are informed that Mr. Shem. Lyman, of Pittsford, has a daughter that was weighed on the day she was eight years, ten months, and fifteen days old, her weight was 143lbs. She was lightly clothed, and appears to be a healthy child.

HARTFORD, June 10.

On Saturday (the 1st of June) arrived at New-York, the ship William, Capt. Anderson, in 41 days from Liverpool. This vessel brings London news to the 13th of April.—The sum of her accounts is, that Portugal had joined in the league against France: That a French Ambassador had arrived at Lisbon, who after two days stay, was ordered to leave the kingdom immediately—that an insurrection had taken place in Paris, wherein 30,000 persons lost their lives—that all the Bourbon family, except the queen and the prisoners in the temple, were to be confined at Marseilles, and to be held as hostages for the safety of the commissioners, whom Dumourier's treachery had delivered up to the Austrians.—The foregoing with many others, are British ministerial accounts. From the minutes of the National Convention proceedings, and other Paris documents to the middle of April, the republic was in safety, the insurgents on the decline, and a certainty established that Dumourier, with a troop of hussar cavalry, General Valence, young Orleans, and a few other officers had gone over to the enemy, but that the army remained firm, and was re organizing and re enlisting rapidly under Dampierre; thousands of recruits were coming in every day, and the northern army growing to such a size as to promise in a short time to be able to re-commence active operations against the despotic forces.

BOSTON, June 8,

The Supreme Executive, we learn, has issued Certificates of the election of the Hon. Samuel Holten, Peleg Wadsworth, Dwight Foster, and William Lyman, Esquires, as Representatives to the Congress of the United States.

A correspondent informs, that considerable debate has arisen in the Hon. Council, on the propriety of issuing Certificates to the two last mentioned gentlemen; and that the debate arose from the idea, that the last precepts issued by the Supreme Executive, were informal, if not wholly illegal; as the Resolution of the Legislature required, that the number of candidates sent out to the people, should be double that of the Representatives to be chosen; and that in the instance of the Western District, and county of Hampshire, (in which those gentlemen are declared to be elected) which were entitled to two Representatives, only three candidates were sent out: The consequence of this proceeding is, that the choice of the people has been frustrated; and that the person to whom a great majority of the free electors gave their suffrages, is debarred being their Representative, from the circumstance of having been voted for both for the district and county, of both of which he was thus declared a candidate. A statement of the votes might illucidate the subject. The highest number given in was 6394; and these were for the district member—of which the Hon. D. Foster had 3535, and the Hon. Samuel Lyman, 2809. The entire votes for the County Member, were 6101, of which the Hon. William Lyman had 3235, and the Hon. Samuel Lyman, 2866.—Thus being candidate both for district and county, Mr. Samuel Lyman, notwithstanding he had of 6394 electors, the suffrages of 5725, for their Representative, is declared NOT ELECTED; and those who have above two thousand less votes of the same electors, are declared to be the Representatives of the people. The will of the people, in a republic, is said to be the Supreme Law.—If this principle be just, this election will be declared illegal.—And our correspondent has been informed, that it is the opinion of the first civilians and ablest lawyers in the Commonwealth, that the House of Representatives of the United States, who are judges of the qualifications of its own members, will declare the election void, and of course a new one must take place.

June 15.—The commercial credit of *Great Britain*, from the wars is engaged in—the want of a sufficient circulating medium—the numerous bankruptcies—and by reason of its manufactures, has recently fostered a severe shock. To remedy the evil, an act has passed the *British Parliament* for the loan of Exchequer Bills, to the amount of Five Millions sterling; on the deposit at the Exchequer Office, of goods, or other securities. Twenty commissioners are chosen to put the act into execution.—The smallest sum to be advanced to any individual, will be 4,000l. and not more than 50 per cent. will be admitted on manufactured goods, and 60 on raw materials: From this measure, the British government anticipates a cure for an evil, which threatens the kingdom with a serious disaster.—and Mr. Fox, the champion of opposition, has said, that although he had no hand in plunging the country into the pernicious war that has occasioned the mischief, he did not with to be reproached with opposing the remedy, now the mischief had arrived. In consequence of these late failures, and the stagnation of public credit, upwards of *One hundred and sixty thousand* men, women and children, formerly employed in the Cotton Manufactures in Scotland, have been dismissed, and are in great distress. On the accuracy of the above the public may rely.

THE FRENCH ARMIES.

That under CUSTINE is 36,000 Rrong posted in the neighborhood of Condelle, on the borders of the Rhine, near Landerburgh, and on the heights of Weissenbourg. Gen. CUSTINE has written a letter to the French National Convention, similar in sentiment to DUMOURIER's of the 12th March last—His denunciating may therefore speedily be expected.

The widow CAPET was still confined in the Temple, with her children, and sister in law. Nothing sanguinary appears to threaten them.

The Hon. THOMAS DAVIS, Esq. is re-elected Treasurer, and JOHN AVERY, jun. Esq. Secretary of this Commonwealth, the year ensuing.

NORTHAMPTON, June 19.

We hear from Goshen, that on the evening of the 18 of May, the dwelling house of Mr. WATSON ROBINSON, of that town, accidentally took fire, and was entirely consumed, together with all the household furniture.—But what is more distressing, his youngest child, an infant, perished in the flames.—Mr. Robinson and his wife were much burnt in their attempts to save their children from the devouring element.

We learn from Cheshire, in the County of Berkshire, that two children, about 19 months old were drowned in a mill pond in that town, on the 10th inst.—one belonged to Mr. CHARLES WELLS, the other to Mr. ROOT.

On the 23d ult. the wife of Mr. DANIEL GLEASON, of Rowe, was delivered of THREE CHILDREN, viz: two sons and one daughter,—they weighed 17 pounds and a half,—are all living, and in a fair way to do well.

By the last accounts from Paris, it appears, that the moderate party in the National Convention are the majority—the mountain, notwithstanding the applauses of the tribune and the galleries, have been in the minority in several motions made by the steady and consistent friends of liberty.

They write from Paris, that of 60,000 Nuns, which were turned out of the nunneries by the revolutionists, 5,456 have had children, the most of them boys; that 33 mother abbesses have also had children, some of whom were upwards of 60 years of age—and what is remarkable, that they are all devotional revolutionists.

Egypt (says a Constantinople account) is desolated by a cruel famine. At Cairo the streets are filled with dead bodies of the poor wretches who have fallen a prey to its ravages.—The plague has again appeared on a sudden at Smyrna.

Of the monies appropriated by Congress, in part payment of the French debt, The President, on the desire of M. Genet, has directed the advance of a million of dollars.

William and Simeon Butler,

Have for sale, at the Printing-Office, Northampton, a small collection of BOOKS, among which, are

THOMAS's Large Folio and Quarto Bibles, Davies', Blair's & Price's Sermons, Blair's Lectures, Young's Night Thoughts, Harvey's Meditations, Newton on the Prophecies, Watt's Lyric Poems, Popes Works, Guthrie's Grammar, Goldsmith's England, Goldsmith's Rome, abridged; Carver's Travels, Fool of Quality, Spectator, Female Spectator, Elegant Extracts, Gay's Fables, Knox's Essays, Beauties of Blair, Beauties of Sterne, Misses Magazine, Goldsmith's Essays, Junius's Letters, Æsop's Fables, Brydone's Tour through Sicilia and Malta—an account of the Pelew Islands, Smith's Wealth of Nations, Interesting Memoirs, Delolme on the English Constitution, Cullen's First Lines, Hamilton on Female Complaints and Management of Children—Buchan's Domestic Medicine, Huxham on Fevers, Bell on Ulcers, Brown's Elements of Medicine, Cullen's Materia Medica, Quincey's Dispensatory, do. Lexicon, Chesselden's Anatomy, Brook's Practice of Physick:—Moore's Travels, Moore's Zeluco, Rights of Women, Pike's Arithmetick, Friend to Youth, Children's Friend, Children's Bibles, Morocco Leather, Greek Testaments, all parts of Webster's Institute and Perry's Spelling Book, wholesale and retail as cheap as can be purchased in Boston or Hartford,—Blank Books of all kinds. The above books with many others will be sold on very reasonable terms. They still continue the business of BOOK-BINDING.

June 12, 1793.

Fifty Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber on the 18th of May last, two NEGRO MEN, one named TITE, but since he run away, has allumed the name of GEORGE—Tite is about six feet high, brown complexion, straight hair, he has been for some time past, harboured at the house of Esq. Briggs, in the town of Cheshire, Berkshire county, State of Mass.—but by information from the inhabitants, he has left that place on his way to Boston—the other named TOBE, but lately, has assumed the name of BILL—Tobe is about five feet six inches high, yellow complexion, negro hair, speaks broken English, he is a fat fellow of stupid appearance, he has been harboured at the house of Bennet Fetcher, in the same town and county, and has also left said place. Said Negroes have robbed a waggon, and taken considerable property from the subscriber. Any person or persons that will deliver the said runaways to the subscriber in Albany, shall have the above reward, or TWENTY-FIVE DOLLARS for either of them.

JOHN TEN BROECK.

Albany, June 15, 1793.

THE Subscribers appointed by the Hon. Judge of Probate of Wills, &c. for the County of Hampshire, to receive and examine the claims of the Creditors to the Estate of PHINEHAS LYMAN, late of *Hadley*, deceased: (represented insolvent) hereby give notice, that a further time of Four Months is allowed by the Judge for the above purpose, and that we will attend said service at the house of ELISHA COOK, innholder in *Hadley*, on the first Wednesday of AUGUST and OCTOBER next, from 9 o'clock A. M. to 6 o'clock P. M. on each of said days.

OLIVER SMITH,
ENOS NASH, } *Commissioners.*
JOEL E. PORTER.

HADLEY, JUNE 18, 1793.

TO BE SOLD cheap for Cash, or on short Credit,
A Good
Secondhand *CHAISE.*
Enquire of NATHANIEL FOWLE.

Northampton, June 12, 1793.

NOTICE *is hereby given to the non-resident proprietors of land in the district of Easthampton, County of Hampshire, who have not paid their taxes to the subscriber for the year 1792, that unless they are paid on or before the 10th of July next, the direction of the law will be attended to, in order to effect a collection of the same.*

ELEAZER CLARK.

Easthampton, June 15, 1793.

CAME into the inclosure of the subscriber, on the 10th instant, five young CATTLE, said cattle are marked near the end of the leftear, with a half penny cut the upperside and a half penny cut the under-side. The owner is desired to prove property pay charges and take them away.

PHINEHAS KNIGHT.

Norwich June 17, 1793.

LATELY found, a Purse, containing a small sum of Money.—The owner may have it by proving property, and paying charges.—Enquire of

WM. CLARK.

Northampton, June 19, 1793.

BROKE into the inclosure of the subscriber on the 15th inst. a red BULL, three years old—also a pale red OX, white face, 4 years old. The owner is desired to prove property, pay charges, and take them away.

HOLSEY SANFORD.

Norwich, June 17, 1793.

CASH GIVEN FOR CLEAN COTTON AND LINEN RAGS, AT THIS OFFICE.

NEW GOODS.

SETH WRIGHT,

HAS just received from London, a general assortment of HARD WARE, among which is a large assortment of London Pewter, which consists of fleet and soup Platters, Plates, 2 quart, 3 pint, quart and pint Basons, Tankards, quart and pint Cups, Blockin Teapots—Also, a quantity of 8 by 6 window Glass, and a quantity of 3-4th 7-8th and yard wide Linnen, which he would dispose of by the piece on good terms—likewise a quantity of Painter's Colours and Dye Stuffs of most kinds.—He has received from Boston, a general assortment of

English and W. India Goods.

Also a few Barrels of Liver Oil, and Linseed, do.—Likewise has received a new collection of BOOKS, among which are the following, viz:

Blair's Sermons, 2 vol.
do. Lectures, 2 vol.
Skinner's Ecclesiastical History of Scotland, 2 vol.
Stackhouse's body of Divinity, 3 vol.
Religious Cases of Conscience.
Boston's Memoirs.
do. Fourfold State.
Knox's Sermons.
Davies's Sermons, 3 vol.
A view of Religion, by Hannah Adams.
Lathrop's Sermons.
do. on Baptism.
Hopkins System of Divinity, 2 vol.
Chauncey on Salvation.
Edwards against Chauncey
Sherlock on Death.
Whitfield's Sermons.
Gibbs's sacred Contemplations.
Nesbets Ecclesiastical History.
Mall's History of the Martyrs.
Doddridge's Rise and Progress.
Print on the Scripture.
Abernethy's Discourses, 2 vol.
Edwards History on Redemption.
do. on the Will.
do. Enquiry.
do. Dissertations.
Watt's Lyric Poems.
do. on the Mind.
Pilgrims Progress.
Paradise Lost.
do. Regained.
Hervey's Meditations.
do. Dialogues.
Willson on the Sacrament.
Lives of the Preachers.
Mason's Self-knowledge.
Manual on Devotion.
Knox's Essays.
The afflicted Man's Companion.
Sacred Dramas.
McEwen on the Types.
Rowe's Letters.
do. Devout Exercises of the Heart.
Bell's Surgery, 4 vol.
do. on Ulcers.
London Practice of Physic.
Brown's Elements.
Materia Medica, 2 vol.
New Dispensatory.
Domestic Medicine.
Brook's Practice of Physic.
Jackson on Fevers.
Huxham on do.
Hamilton's Midwifery.
Blackstone's Commentaries.
Conductor Generalis.
Barn's Justice.
Town Officer.
Odiome's Poems.
Cowper's Task.
Religious Courtship.
Female Favourite.
Advice from a lady of quality to her children.
Ladies' Monitor.
Rollins Ancient History, 10 vol.
Addison's Works, 3 vol.
Pope's do. 6 vol.
Newton's do. 6 vol.
Tom Jones, 3 vol.
Arabian Tales 4 vol.
Roderick Random, 2 vol.
Citizen of the World 2 vol.
Cook's Voyage, 3 vol.
do. Life.
Anna St. Ives, 3 vol.
Marmont's Tales, 3 vol.
Peter Pindar, 2 vol.
do. in one vol.
Goldsmith's History of England, 3 vol.
do. of Rome, 2 vol.
More's Travels, 2 vol.
Ramsey's American Revolution, 2 vol.
Revolution in Sweden, do. in France.
History of Ireland.
The Preceptor, 2 vol.
The Ladies do.
Freemasonry Constitution.
Carvers Travels.
Morse's Geography.
Guthrie's, do.
Lavater's Aphorisms on Man.
History of Connecticut.
Constitution of the United States.
Fordyce's address to Young men.
Life of Baron Trenck.
Æsops Fables.
Seneca's Morals.
Pike's Arithmetick.
Fisher's do.
Vinal's do.
Enfield's Philosophy, 2 vol.
Paley's do.
Harchinson's do.
Smellies, do.
Plato's Works.
Dionysius.
Rafficles.
Pascals, 4 vol.
Locke on Education.
Children's Friend, 4 vol.
Friend of Youth.
Dana's Selection.
Scott's Lessons.
Reading made easy.
The Rambler, 4 vol.
The Rudiment of Taste.
The death of Cain.
Life of Cromwell.
Life of Putnam.
Life of Col. Gardiner.
Boye's Pantheon.
Chapone's Letters.
Robinson Crusoe.
Philip Quarll.
Cook's Letter Writer.
Benezet's Letters.
Joseph Andrews.
Boyles Voyages.
Indian Wars in New-England.
French Convert.
Strictures on Female Education.
History of Sir Charles Grandison.
The Œconomy of human Life.
Vicar of Wakefield.
New Complete Letter Writer.
The Monitor.
Shakespeare's Character.
American Farmer's Letters.
New-England Farmer.
Paine's Rights of Man.
Trial of Thomas Paine.
The Path to Riches.
Accidence.
Corderius.
Clark's Introduction to making Latin.
Latin Grammar.
Greek Testaments.
Young's Latin Dictionary.
Johnson's English do.
Bailey's, do.
Entick's, do.
Perry's do.
Bibles, large and small.
Testaments.
All parts of Webster's Institute.
Perry's Spelling Book.
Watt's Psalms and Hymns.
Worcester Collection of Musick, &c.

ALL Persons indebted to the PRINTER hereof, for Newspapers, Advertisements, &c. are requested to make speedy payment.

Northampton, June 19, 1793.

CHARLESTON, (S. C.) May 10.

Yesterday evening a gentleman arrived here from Augusta, in Georgia, who informs us, that six of the Creek towns, with a number of Cherokees, had declared war against the United States, and were actually marching under the command of Bowles and Galphia, to attack the frontiers.

An Augusta paper contains the following intelligence:

Augusta, May 4.

We have it now in our power, from the best authority to give the following melancholy particulars to the public, attending the murder of the family on the Oconee river, on the 22d ultimo.

The Indians, 37 in number, came to the house of a Mr. R. Thresher, and fired upon & killed Mr. Thresher, two children and a negro woman; Mrs. Thresher, to avoid, if possible, the fate with which she was threatened, fled, with an infant of about 5 or 6 weeks old in her arms, and leaped into the river—the Indians pursued, shot her through each thigh and right breast, stabbed her in the left breast with a knife, cut her left arm nearly off, and then scalped her. In this horrid situation she remained until the neighbours could assemble in sufficient numbers to cross the river and pursue the Indians. As the first canoe was crossing she had strength enough to call for assistance, they went, found her hanging by a bush in water nearly up to the chin, her infant at the bottom of the river a few yards from her—she lived nearly 24 hours, and when informed by her physician that it was impossible for her to survive much longer, she with a fortitude, that is rarely to be met with, called her friends around her, and in a calm but pathetic manner, gave her hand to each one, wishing them a better fate than had befallen herself and family; and when after her speech failed, as neighbours were constantly coming in, she continued to give her hand, until about five minutes before she resigned her breath, which was without a groan.

Mrs. Thresher was about 25 years of age, of a respectable family, an elegant person, and possessed an uncommon education.

On thursday the 24th ult. two men were killed in Franklin, 40 horses carried off; and since the accounts published in our last, all the inhabitants on the frontiers have retreated into forts, without arms or ammunition. At one meeting of near 40 persons, they could only muster five old muskets: to heighten the horror of their condition, the Indians were momently expected.

As similar murders are daily committed, it called upon the spirits of 800 gallant fellows, who marched last week against the savages, determined to revenge the cruelties perpetrated on the infant, the mother, and the defenceless.

Sherman & Peck,

HAVE lately replenished the *Old Store* with a plentiful supply of

Dry Goods and Groceries,

selected to the fancy of almost all descriptions—among other articles they are furnished with a good assortment of Chintzes, Calicoes, Broad Cloths, Elastic and Forrett do.—Check'd, Strip'd, Crosbarr'd and plain Muslins—Chintz, purple and buff coloured Shawls, Morcens, Taboreens, Dorants, Calimancoes, Shallloons, and Tammies of different colors, Fancy and Patterns, Turkey striped Muslinett do.—3 4, 7-8, and 4-4 Irish Linens, Janes and Fustians, Nankeens, Royal Rib, Satin Lutting, India Bandanna Handkerchiefs, English do.—Cotton Mock do. black Barcelons do.—3 4 and 4 and yard wide Modes, Nuns Thread from No. 8 to 60—Silk and Twist, Ribbons, Dutch Laces, India stripe for Trowsers—Sarcenetts, Spotted and Plain Lenos, Malenett, Gentlemen's and Ladie's Cotton Hose—Fine Rib'd do. Fancy Twill'd and Marble do. Lawns, Fans, Bobkram, Habit Gloves, Silk Mitts, fashionable Chip and Willow Hats, Ostrich Feathers, &c.—HARDWARE, Files, Sickles, Curry Combs, Screw Augers, Shovels and Spades, Frying Pans, Candlestic's, Plain Irons, Nippers, Pincers, Shoe Hammars, Tacks, Awlblades and Hafts Raisors, Straps and Castors for do. Shaving Boxes, Penknives, Knives, and Forks from 4 to 15 shillings per sett. Screws and Butts, Brass Knobs, Chest locks, Brads, Scissars and Shears, Japan'd and Marble Inkpotts, Snuffers, Snuff and Tobacco Boxes, Hatbuckles and Bands.—Table Catches, Door Handles, Shoe and Knee Buckles, Steel Boot do. 4d, 8d and 10d Nails, and an assortment of

Glass and Crockery Ware.

HIGH proof, fine flavoured West-India and New-England Rum, Wine of the vintage of 1782, Methegelin, Leaf, Lump and brown Sugars, Tea, Coffee, Chocolate, Pepper, Ginger, Allspice, Raisins, Indigo of the best quality, Cotton Wool, Coperas, Verdegrease, Glue, &c. Any of which they pledge to sell their town or Country friends, at a moderate profit for READY PAY, or short approved CREDIT; and receive most kinds of Country produce.

☞ THEY continue the HATMANUFACTORY as usual, and pay the highest price in CASH for LAMBS-WOOL.

NORTHAMPTON, JUNE 10, 1793.

Apollos King,

TAKES this opportunity to inform his customers and others, that he has just received a beautiful assortment of

English and India GOODS,

which he is determined to sell on as reasonable terms as anyin the county, almost all kinds of country produce will be received in payment.

Chesterfield, May 27th, 1793.

Broke into the inclosure of the

subscriber, on Saturday last, a pair of two year old STEERS. The owner is desired to prove property, pay charges, and take them away.

PAUL WARNER.

Cummington, May 10, 1793.

PROPOSALS,
For PUBLISHING by SUBSCRIPTION,
The redeemed Captive returning to Zion: Or
A FAITHFUL HISTORY OF
REMARKABLE OCCURRENCES
IN THE
CAPTIVITY AND DELIVERANCE
OF
Mr. JOHN WILLIAMS,

MINISTER of the Gospel in Deerfield, who, in the desolation which befel that Plantation, by an incursion of the French and Indians, was by them carried away, with his family, and his neighborhood into Canada.

DRAWN UP BY HIMSELF,

Annexed to which, is a SERMON, preached by him upon his return, at the Lecture in Boston, Dec. 5, 1706, on those words. Luke viii, 39. *Return to thine own house, and shew how great things God hath done unto thee.*

ALSO,

An APPENDIX, containing an account of those taken captive at Deerfield, Feb. 29, 1703-4, of those killed after they went out of town, those who returned; of those who were slain at that time in or near the town; and of the mischief done by the enemy in Deerfield, from the beginning of its settlement to the death of the Rev. Mr. Williams, in 1729: With a conclusion to the whole, by the Rev. Mr. Williams, of Springfield, and the Rev. Mr. Prince, of Boston.

LIKEWISE WILL BE ADDED,

An APPENDIX by the Rev. Mr. Taylor, the present Minister of the Gospel in Deerfield; containing some account of the mischief done in Deerfield, and its vicinity, from the death of the Rev. Mr. Williams, to the conclusion of the last French War.

CONDITIONS.

I. The work shall be well executed, on a handsome type, and good paper; and will contain about 130 duodecimo pages.

II. The price to subscribers, neatly bound, will be Two Shillings and Ten Pence, if stitched in blue, Two Shillings. Those who subscribe for six books shall have a seventh gratis.

** Subscriptions are received at Greenfield by T. Dickman, and at this office.

Printing-Office, Greenfield, May 13, 1793.

ROBERT BRECK, and SON,

INFORM their customers and the public, they have just received a large and general assortment of *English, India and Hard-Ware*

GOODS,

Suitable for all seasons, which their customers and others may obtain on the most reasonable terms possible. Likewise, W. India Rum, N. England, do. Molasses, Ginn, Brandy, Loaf and Brown Sugars, Cotton Wool, all kinds of Spices, Coffee, Chocolate, Raisins, Snuff, Bohea and Souchong Teas, of the first quality, & cheap as usual; Russia and Sweed's Iron, German Steel Crawley Steel, 6 by 8, 7 by 9 Window Glass, 20d, 10d, 8d and 4d, wrought Nails, Cornfans and Bolting Cloths, Iron Shovels, Frying Pans, Mackrell, by the barrel or less. All kinds of Grocery, always for sale; Painted Canvas Table Cloths, Horseman's Hanger Blades, Rorum and Felt Hats.

A large and general assortment of Glass and Queen's Ware, very low. A general assortment of American & French Paper Hangings, suitable for papering Rooms. Likewise an assortment of elegant Gilt Frame Looking Glasses, of all Sizes and Prices. Most kinds of produce taken in payment as usual. Constant attendance given, and every favour acknowledged with gratitude, by the public's Humble Servants,

R. BRECK, and SON.

N. N. They want to purchase a quantity of BEES-WAX, for which they will pay the highest price in cash.

Northampton, May 21, 1793.

JESSE SMITH,

Of Worthington, has just opened and ready for sale at the store lately occupied by Doctor Solomon Bond, of Plainfield, a large and beautiful assortment of

West India & English Goods,

Among which are Superfine and Common Broadcloths, Buff and other Cassimere, Elastic Cloths, a handsome assortment of Chintzes and Calicoes, Velvets, Corduroys, Thickets, Nankeen, Janes and Fustians, Ginger, Pepper and Rice—W. I. and N. Rum, Brandy, Ginn, and Wine, too many other articles to enumerate—Which he is determined to sell as cheap as they can be purchased in the County for ready pay or short credit. Constant attendance given by Jonathan Perkins, and all favours greatfully acknowledged. Gentlemen and Ladies please to call on said Smith, at his store in Worthington, and on said Perkins, in Plainfield, and buy cheaper than the cheapest—1/4 per yard will be given for TOW CLOTH, and 7 *d.* per pound for Butter.

N. B. All those who are indebted to Solomon Bond, for Goods, are hereby requested to call on him, and make immediate settlement by note or payment, and all those that neglect this reasonable request may depend upon their accounts being put into the hands of an Attorney to settle by the first of Sept. next.

Plainfield, June 4. 1793. SOLOMON BOND.

NOTICE is hereby given to

GEORGE GREEN, a non-resident proprietor of lands, lying in Norwich, in the county of Hampshire, that his lands are taxed in a state, county and town taxes, to the amount of two pounds eleven shillings and five pence; unless said taxes are paid on or before the 28th day of June next, so much of said land will be sold at public vendue on said 28th day of June, at the House of James Converse, in said Norwich, as shall be sufficient to discharge said taxes, with intervening charges.

JAMES CONVERSE, Collector.

Norwich, May 28th, 1793.

To the PROPRIETORS *of* LOCKS *and* CANALS *on* CONNECTICUT RIVER, *in the* COUNTY *of* HAMPSHIRE.—

NOTICE is hereby given, that a meeting of said Proprietors is to be had, on Thursday the 27th day of JUNE current, at one o'clock in the afternoon, at their South-Barrack, near Taylor's South Mill at the foot of the Falls in South-Hadley; then and there to consider and act on the following articles, viz:—

FIRST.—To consider and determine on the expediency of any other works than have heretofore been contemplated towards compleating a passage by the Falls in South Hadley.

SECOND.—To raise any further sums of Money that shall be thought necessary.

GIVEN under our hands this eighth day of June, Anno Domini 1793.

JOHN WORTHINGTON, *President.*
CALEB STRONG,
JONA. DWIGHT,
LEVI SHEPHARD,
} *Directors.*

Wright & Stoddard,

RESPECTFULLY inform their customers and the Public, that they have just received, at their Stores in Northampton, and Westhampton, an additional and complete assortment of

ENGLISH GOODS:

ALSO a general assortment of

Hard Ware Goods.

All which they are determined to sell on the most reasonable terms, and treat those who shall oblige them with their Custom with such attention as will merit a continuance of their favors.

BUTTER, FLAX, BEESWAX, old PEWTER and most kinds of produce will be received in payment.

*** ALL persons indebted to said Company whole Notes and accounts are more than one years standing, are requested to make immediate payment.

Northampton, June 12, 1793.

Just opened and for sale by

ARAD BROWN,

At the House of Mr. Elijah Wright, jun. West of the Meeting-House in Easthampton, a compleat assortment of fashionable ENGLISH & HARD-WARE GOODS.

Among which are the following articles, viz:

SUPERFINE, Scarlet, Light and Dark coloured Broadcloths, Striped Swandown, Dove coloured Fancy Cord, Cassimere, Velvet, Jane, Fustian, Nankeen, a beautiful assortment of Chintzes and Calicoes, of various colours; Furniture, do. Moreen, Shallooms, Durants, Calimancoes, Modes and Sattins, Black and White Tissanies, Sarcenet, Plain Lawn, Flower'd and Strip'd Aprons, Lace of different kinds—Plain and Strip'd Muslin, Handkerchief and Apron do.—White Cotton and Worsted Hose, Gentlemens' and Ladies Gloves, Silk and Twist, Pins and Needles, Ribbons of all kinds—A beautiful assortment of Fans—Thread from No. 10 to 64—Wafers and Sealing Wax, Purple & Chintz Shawls, Chip Hats, Ostrich Feathers, Silk Vest Shapes, Sattin Lading, Irish Linnen, Writing Paper, Umbrillas, Morocco Pocket-Books, Plated and Steel Spurs, Jaspan'd Snuffers, Razors and Penknives, Cotton, Brass Knobs, Tobacco Boxes, Snuff do. Large and Small Spoons, Plated Shoe and Knee Buckles, Pinch Back, do. Brass Handles and Escutcheons, Knives and Forks, Chest Locks, H and HL Hinges, Shoe Hammars, Spectacles, Gilt Coat and Vest Buttons, Gimblets of all kinds, Mill Files, Raisins, &c.

ALSO,—A very large assortment of Crockery, by Wholesale and Retail, cheaper than can be purchased in the county—An assortment of Glass and China Ware of all kinds—Snuff, Pigtail Tobacco,—With many other articles too numerous to mention.

Those gentlemen and ladies who with to purchase, are requested to call and see if they can't be as well accommodated by him, as by any of his brother traders in this or any of the neighbouring towns. Most kinds of country produce taken in payment, and 3 months credit will be given for any of the above goods. Constant attendance given, and every favour acknowledged with gratitude, by the public's humble servant,

ARAD BROWN.

N. B. Those persons formerly indebted to said Brown, are requested to call and see what is to be done.

Easthampton, June 3. 1793.

The Blind Man of Chesterfield,

HAVING lately received from New-York a general assortment of

GOODS,

(much larger than usual) fashionable and suitable for the season; actuated by sentiments of gratitude (as well as by motives of interest) presents his acknowledgments to his friends & customers for their benevolence in his *efforts* in trade for years past, which has afforded him the means of a comfortable subsistence:—

He wishes for the continuance of their favors, and flatters himself, their commiseration for the singularity of his circumstances, (having been totally blind 27 years) together with their long experience of his fair and upright dealings, will be inducements of charity and interest to multiply their favors and thereby add to their property.

SOLOMON RUSSELL.

Chesterfield, June 3. 1793.

WANTED a quantity of
WHITE OAK BARK,
for which Eighteen Shillings per cord, will be given, if delivered by the 20th of July, by
BRIDGMAN & RICE.

Northampton, June 5, 1793.

Hampshire Gazette.

NORTHAMPTON, *(Massachusetts)* PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY WILLIAM BUTLER.

Vol. VII.] WEDNESDAY, JUNE 26, 1793. [NUMB. 356.

The following letter from Le FAYETTE, *during the first days of his captivity, are worthy of being preserved. They are copied from the (London) Star, of the 16th of April; vouches the authenticity of them is vouched for.*

NIVELLE, *(Netherlands) August* 27, 1792.

YOU must be much interested with my singular situation; among the conjectures which your friendship formed respecting me, this certainly never could have found a place. I informed you that I would defend the constitutional throne with the same sincerity with which I combated the ancient system; and though the republican faction would have given me any terms to change my conduct, I never wished to have any communication with them. My conduct in the Assembly, by uniting against the villains a majority of two thirds, was about to strengthen the political machine a little, when the horrid crisis of the 10th of August overturned every thing. I found in the constitution, as well as in my own indignation, and the interest of my country, every possible reason for resisting that rebellion, contrary to all the principles and to all the laws. The department of Ardennes, in which I was, the municipality of Sedan, all the citizens of which are excellent, and a part of my troops, were the first means of resistance which I employed. Three commissioners of the Assembly, among whom was Kersaint, have been arrested, amidst the acclamations of all Sedan, and confined in the citadel, from which they beheld the National guard and the troops renew, before the municipality, the civic oath to the nation, the law, and to the King. A courier from M. Claviere, came to me with a despatch, from which the name of the king has been erased—I sent him to prison. I no longer corresponded but with the dictatory of the Department of the Ardennes.

Until liberty shall be restored to the king, and to the national Assembly, whom I consider as also in a state of captivity, I propose to the other departments a coalition, and a diet of small congress, which should fill the name of the king, until the executive power should be restored to him, for that the suspension might be declared by a respectable majority of the kingdom to be a criminal act, to which France would not submit: But what can the most energetic efforts avail when terror reigns every where? The departments were slow in declaring themselves.—Besides, the administrations were expelled. Several faults of account—faults, against which I myself have exclaimed, were exposed to view with success; and the capital gave an example of timidity which was too much followed. Dillon, with the whole left wing of my army, from Dunkirk to Manheuge, yielded to the commissioners, and did not even send me the troops which I requested from him, and on whom I most depended. Luckner assisted in the fitting at Mentz, in which the suspension of the king was accepted by the municipal and administrative bodies, who were ready to die with him, as well as their general. Behold then, all the civil surrounding authorities, and all the troops, except the main body of the army immediately with me, bend under the yoke! Several of my regiments had been seduced; and among others, I shall name its only one of the infernal manœuvres employed, which was to enlist in the enemy, and send me as recruits the ablest of my grenadiers.

The artillery of suspension, decrees of dethronement, and in short every thing which could destroy confidence was hurled against me, I had still some good regiments and a great number of officers. I wished to shut myself up in some strong place, and to direct these towards and against all, the constitutional standard; but it was represented to me, that being surrounded at the same time by the combined powers, and by the power of the Jacobins, I should, by retiring, only tend to no purpose the blood of my friends, expose myself, and perhaps cause the King, his family, my own, as well as all the persons known to be attached to me, to be assassinated. During this time the commissioners, who were there, requested me to grant them a conference, which, they said, would settle every thing. It was in my power, they said, (a la Columbe) to be the first man in the world.—I readily believe, that by forgetting their crimes, by sacrificing the king, and by joining their party, I should have become a chief of great importance to be gained over; but as I was perfectly certain that their proposal would not be reconcilable to my conscience, I had refused even to see them. In this situation I could do nothing else than quit France, as my death would have been no service to it. It is from the 19th of August that I date my egira. I repaired to Bouillon, with Menonbourg, de Puzy, and some other officers. We set out under pretence of Reconnoitring, leaving my escort of Hussars on the Road; I sent back all my Ordonnances, (soldiers on duty, whose business it is to carry the General's written orders) to make those desertions of the army retire who were in danger, and to inform Luckner, my own General, and the Municipality of Sedan, of my departure.

In a word, instead of carrying off with me as I might, my officers and troops, I did not wish that the most scrupulous delicacy should have any thing to reproach itself with.

Having arrived near Rochfort, in the country of Liege, from which we expected to proceed to Holland & England, we were informed that there was there an Austrian post which we could easily avoid, but which we had no reason either to seek for, or fly from. With a view only to avoid all mistake and all uneasiness, Bureau de Puzy quitted us to make the commanding officer a declaration similar to that which I now send you. We were invited to approach, and you will be as much surprised as I was, when you learn that we were treated as prisoners of war. Being conducted to Namur, and afterwards to this place, we are so closely confined, that I have a centinel at the door of my apartment, and I am not allowed to walk in a small garden which is at the bottom of the stair-case, we walk only in the court. This conduct towards us is as unjust as impolitic. You will readily perceive that it tends to alienate the National Convention! party, that is to say, the grand majority of the nation, from all confidence in the Court of Vienna, since it is very clear that we quitted our country for having defended royalty, at the same time as liberty. In short, whatever may happen to me, I shall always remain such as you have known me; but if justice and policy prevail over personal malice, I expect to repair soon to England, where I shall be happy to see you.

(Signed) "LA FAYETTE.

Second letter of M. De LA FAYETTE.

Arlon, Sept. 3.

"I am sensible how much your attention is engaged with my situation—I am well, this is all the satisfaction I can at present give to my friends.

"I wrote to you since the epoch—when the crimes of the 10th of August, the violence offered to all constituted powers, the little support I found in the bold step of arresting the Commissioners of the assembly, and lastly the inutility of any death to the public cause, were so many successive reasons for determining me to quit France.

"Had the King been able to determine to quit Paris, as I proposed to him, after having taken measures for conducting him to Compeigne, he would have avoided great dangers and great misfortunes. But it is useless to recur to the past.

"I informed you how I resolved to quit France, in which I could neither compromise with guilt, nor bend under the despotism of the Jacobins.

"I informed you how I reached Rochefort, where there was a post of Austrians whom I and my companions neither sought for nor avoided. You must read in the papers a declaration made by us, as well as a list of the companions of my journey; the manner in which we announced ourselves, left us in no doubt respecting the right we had to pass freely. We were however conducted to Nivelle, and our confinement became closer every day. A part of the officers who had accompanied me, have at length been released; the rest ought to have been so. Since Mesnbourg, Alexander Lameth, Bureau de Puzy, and myself, were put into a carriage, under the escort of a major and three officers of infantry, with a detachment of hussars. At every place where we arrived, two centinels were posted at the door of our apartment, two at the bottom of the stair-case, and two at the street door, besides those posted at the stables & under the windows, so that we were in every respect treated not as prisoners of war, which was absurd, but as state prisoners, which is explained by the constitution of bayonets. We shall arrive to-morrow at Luxemburgh—this is all I know.

"It is strange enough to see La Rochefoucault, and Barnave under the rod of the Jacobins!—I and my companions in the chains of the Austrians. The friends of liberty are proscribed on both sides: I am not therefore in my place, but in a prison; and I had rather suffer in the name of despotism, which I have combated, than in the name of the people, whose cause is dear to my heart, and whose name is at present profaned by villains.

"I wish that the Duke of Brunswick may march speedily to Paris, in order that honest men may escape the dagger of assassins, and quit France in safety. But I am filled with indignation at the cowardice with which both towns and troops surrender.

"I know well that the crimes of the 10th of August contribute greatly to this, but it is necessary that the French nation should have at the same time energy sufficient to punish them, and to defend itself from suffering enemies;—my countrymen have had neither the one nor the other.

"In short, though my present situation is disagreeable, it is not disgraceful for a friend of liberty, and it is not what it would have been at the head of an army, under the monstrous government which the Jacobins have substituted for the constitution.

"You will perhaps ask, what are they going to do with you at Luxembourg? I really do not know; but they will not make me a man inconsistent in principles, nor pliable, by the situation in which I now am.

(Signed) "LA FAYETTE."

Foreign Intelligence.

MADRID, *(Spain)* March 31.

SIXTEEN ships of war are failed from *Ferrol*, to cruize in the Mediterranean against the French; 10,000 Volunteers have been raised on the frontiers.

The Declaration of war against *France* was made known yesterday in the different squares and the public parts of this capital.

Admiral GOODALL's squadron has taken fifteen vessels from *Marseilles* and *Cette*, with rich cargoes; they are sent into *Gibralter*.

ARANJUEZ, April 10.

The Madrid Gazette has of late been filled with a register of patriotic offers, which still continue to be made with great alacrity and zeal. The Duke DE LA INFANTADO, has presented the King with a regiment of 1200 men clothed, armed, and equipped in every respect—They have eight battalion guns, two field pieces, and four howitzers, with the necessary ammunition and baggage, waggons, and mules, and the *Caisse du Regiment* stocked with a large sum of ready cash.

Another Grandee has also raised a regiment on his estates: several have paid into the Royal Treasury a voluntary gift of 20,000*l.* in hand and sterling money. The QUEEN, and all the ladies of the court, are busily employed in making lint.

BRUGES, *(Flanders)* April 19.

The guards, who were expected to have made some stay in this city, received orders last night to march this day for *Courtray*, a town about eight leagues from this place, near the French frontiers. The 37th regiment marched yesterday to *Ostend*: The 14th and 53d are still here.—The reason alleged for this precipitate march of the guards, is to assist the Prussians in surrounding a considerable body of French troops, who are now near *Courtray*, on their march through the imperial territories from *Brabant* to *Germersheimberg*, and to oblige them to lay down their arms. These troops, it may be recollected, were allowed to march from those garrisons, with their arms, cannon, military stores, baggage, and all the honors of war; which capitulation the Prince DE SAXE COBOURG, has declared will be no longer adhered to, in consequence of the French garrison of *Condé* having most inhumanly massacred one of his officers, who was sent with a trumpeter to the garrison. Before introducing him into the town, they bound his eyes, & then tore him in pieces. In consequence of this attrocious violation of their faith, the Austrian Generals have given orders to stop all the baggage and military stores which were following them.

BRUSSELS, *(Aust. Nether.)* April 22.

On the 17th General CLAIRFAYT resolved to attack the wood of *Raisnes*, where the French had posted themselves, for which purpose he sent a battalion of Hungarian Infantry, one of the regiments of *Ligne*, and another of free corps of *Miscellanitz*, with some light horse and chasseurs. The contest was long and obstinate and lasted seven hours, but at last the French, upon the point of being surrounded, after a long and bloody resistance retreated in tolerable order to *Lisle*. By all accounts the loss of the enemy must have been very considerable. We had but 300 killed and wounded.

The garrison of *Lisle* made a vigorous sally to dislodge our advanced posts, which were within a short distance of that city, after our troops had taken post at *Lannoy*, *Roubaix*, and *Turcoin*. On this occasion an action took place, in which some were killed on both sides.

APRIL 26. That part of the combined army, consisting of Austrians and Prussians, commanded by General CLAIRFAYT, which threatened *Lisle*, and had taken several advantageous positions round that place, has quitted them, in order to advance against *Condé* and *Valenciennes*, which will probably be the two principal points of attack. While this movement was effecting, the corps commanded by Lieut. Gen. DE LA TOUR, after having given a false alarm to the entrenched camp of *Maubeuge*, advanced against that place to blockade it, and so cut off entirely its communication with *Valenciennes*. These measures were attended with success.

On the 23d, a very smart engagement took place between the advanced posts in the neighbourhood of *Maubeuge*. The French having advanced in great numbers, forced at first some posts of chasseurs, but soon our people, being reinforced, obliged the enemy to fall back in disorder.

FRANKFORT, *(Germany)* April 17.

General KALKREUTH, who directs the investment of *Mentz*, has summoned the city to surrender; but General FOIRE, who commands there while General MUNIER has the command of *Cassel*, replied, that he would defend it to the last. The bombardment of this unhappy town was therefore begun yesterday. The besiegers having in vain attempted to dislodge the French from the village of *Weissenau*, which was necessary for them to carry on the operations of the siege, they at length set fire to it. All the environs are likely to be subjected in the fullest extent to all the horrors and devastations of war.

GENT, *(Austrian Flanders.)* April 19.

It is this morning reported that the Marquis la FAYETTE, died on the 12th inst. in the old prison in *Berlin*; the manner of his death is variously related. One report is, that the victory of the Austrians over the French at *Lowezi*, being extravagantly exaggerated to him, was the cause of his fatal illness; the other is, that the gaoler, on discovering pen, ink, and paper, in his apartment, took the liberty of confining him in the dungeon, wherein the unfortunate General left his mortal part.

[This account is not confirmed.]

FRANCE.

NATIONAL CONVENTION.

PERMANENT SITTING—APRIL 16.

THE following letters were read, viz:

sent to the Convention by the Commissioners in the army.

Letter from the citizens LEQUINIO, COLHON, BELLEGARDE, *to the Field Marechal Prince de* COBOURG.

MONSIEUR,

"DUMOURIER, has betrayed the *French* Nation to which he owed his elevation: You cannot esteem a *Traitor*. Good faith prohibits you from giving him an asylum, and you ought not to have received the members of the Convention whom he delivered up to you. The French would have abhorred any one of your nation, who had committed such a baseness; and would have refused to you those hostages, which the law of nations precluded them from receiving in such cases.

"We now transmit you a few copies of the decrees passed by the Convention on this occasion; and we also inclose the Proclamations which we have addressed to the army.

"A brave General who loves honour, ought to follow the conduct which justice commands; and we now frankly assure you, that the whole French Nation will either perish or remain free.

(SIGNED) LEQUINIO,
COLHON,
BELLEGARDE."

Letter from Prince COBOURG, Commander in Chief of the Imperial Armies.

"*Head Quarters, Bauffe, April* 9.

"GENTLEMEN,

"I DID not look upon Gen. DUMOURIER as a traitor! He talked of nothing when he was with us, but of the happiness of his country: He rested his undertaking upon this respectable basis; it was upon this ground I entered into conversation with him, and upon this ground you ought to judge him. You differ in opinion with him, this is his only crime.

"His principles recalled him to the Constitution, which was once your idol; he saw in it the happiness of France, and the peace of Europe; for these principles he does not deserve to be delivered up to ignominy, & to the death of a traitor. He had never any private intelligence with us, and we fought in such a manner, as to prove that we were no friends. In your Proclamation you accuse him of having intended to deliver up his country; he never deviated from his first solemn declaration, and that of the other Generals at our approach towards France, that they should never suffer any foreign power to interfere with the interior organization of your government, or that any part of France should be alienated.

"As to the four Commissioners from the Convention, their fate is in your hands.—I appeal for all these objects, and for the violent, tyrannical and furious resolutions of some of the Members of your Assembly, to those Members who have really the love of their country at heart. May they find means to make the convulsions cease, which tear France to pieces, and shake to its foundation the rest of Europe; this is my wish as well as yours.

(Signed) PRINCE COBOURG.

Letter from Citizen DUBOIS, DUBAIS, *and* BRIEZ, *Representatives of the French people at Valenciennes, April* 10, 1793, *to General Prince* DE SAXE COBOURG *Commander in Chief of the Imperial Army.*

GENERAL,

The Citizen Deputies, to whom you addressed your yesterday's letter, are no longer at *Valenciennes*; we supply their place, and we profess the same principles with them. We have the same duties to fulfil, the same oaths to keep, and we are possessed of the same powers, delegated from the National Representation of the Republic.

General, we agree with you, that to differ in opinion is no crime; for a crime according to the law, is attached only to actions; and it is only for actions which are criminal and traitorous in the eyes of all nations, and even in yours, that DUMOURIER has rendered himself infamous and a Traitor; whilst he might have covered himself with glory in usefully serving his country, and in dying in its defence, if necessary.

It was certainly a great crime to pretend to oppose his own will to that of the nation, and to propose to them any Government whatever. The will of a General of an army, in opposition to legal authorities, even if good, can be nothing but a violation of all principles, and a great crime against National Sovereignty. But what did General DUMOURIER wish for? The same that our most inveterate enemies now with for, viz. To seduce our troops, to direct them against their country, to give us a new Tyrant, and to league themselves without enemies, in order to accomplish these designs. What more could DUMOURIER have done? Has guilty LA FAYETTE, whom he himself condemned to infamy, done any thing else? Has not he himself sworn fidelity to the Republic, and for this oath obtained the confidence of the French? You, General, reap the advantages of his perfidy, but you do not pardon him for the same. The Constitution, which, you say was once our idol, fell into ruins by the endeavors of those events who with for it now, and did not with for it at that time. The Nation had made a trial, and in the experiment they were disgusted with it forever. The Nation, and they had a right to do so, infilled upon a Republican Government, and swore to support it, or bury themselves in its ruins.

We know of no division amongst the members of the Convention. That assembly is one and indivisible.—We know of no other members amongst them but what are guided by the love of their country. If there are sometimes disputes, if their sittings are sometimes tempestuous, no person has a right to interfere. We always agree in the main object of general interest, and we are all determined to live and to die Republicans.

Our four colleagues are under the safe guard of the sovereign justice and loyalty of our enemies. Their fate gives us no uneasiness. Besides, we have already prepared an Answer to your Address to the French of the 9th inst.—we send it to you, and beg you to read it with attention; you will find in it true principles, upon which Nations ought to conduct themselves towards one another.

THURSDAY, APRIL 18.

Letter from Gen. DAMPIERRE, *to the Minister at War.*

"Valenciennes, April 15, 1793.

"CITIZEN MINISTER,

"I INFORM, you that the advanced guard of the French army has behaved with the same bravery as yesterday: They were attacked even with more brilliancy than yesterday, and the Austrians have been beat. I cannot bestow too high praise on the brave LAMARCHE, who commanded a part of the van-guard. The firing continued from four in the morning till eight in the evening, and at some moments with as much violence as at the battle of *Nerwinde*.

"The intrepidity of the troops has been very great, and carried even further than the proposed end required. The success of the day is owing in part to the ingenious manner in which Gen. LAROCHE threw up his entrenchments; and to a 16 pounder placed in such a manner, as to do the greatest possible injury to the enemy.

"The Austrians have been driven as far as *St. Amand*.

(Signed) "DAMPIERRE."

One of the General's Aides-du-camp added, that the French army had exceeded the hopes of their Commanders. That on the 14th they yielded to numbers, but that on the 15th they were victorious. He said also, that COBOURG and his officers, by their speeches, letters and actions, seemed desirous of peace; and that they wished to converse with the French troops; but that General DAMPIERRE had forbidden the French to hold any communication with them. He informed the Convention likewise, that a misunderstanding prevailed among the combined powers.

Citizen, replied LASOURCE, what you say is not astonishing, every coalition founded on crimes cannot be lasting.

SATURDAY, APRIL 20.

Letter from the Commissioners sent to the army of Gen. CUSTINE.

"Head-Quarters General, at Weissembourg, "April 15.

"CITIZENS OUR COLLEAGUES,

"CUSTINE's army is encamped near this town, in a very advantageous position. Yesterday we visited the camp. The whole troops were under arms, and each regiment and each battalion renewed before us the oath, that they would conquer or die for liberty, and they unanimously shouted out *Long live the Republic! Long live the Convention! Hatred to Tyrants!* The troops are in fight of the enemy, and burn with a desire of engaging them. We shall visit, this evening, the advanced guard, commanded by the brave HOUCARD. The communication with *London* is still free.—That city is in the most formidable state of defence, and provided with provisions of every kind for a long time.

"We have received a letter from our colleagues at *Mentz*; they have caused all the cattle of the neighboring villages to be driven into that place. They were unwilling to retire from it, in order that they may have a share in its defence, and they have sworn they will perish rather than surrender.

"Gen. HOHENLOE has denied, by a letter addressed to us, the massacre of the 4th battalion *des Vosges*. They are prisoners; but the rights of War have not been violated in regard to them.

Signed, &c.

Several denunciations were here made to the Convention.

These denunciations gave rise to several motions, some demanding, that a disaffiliation should be opened on the petition of PARIS; and others, that the act of accusation against MARAT, should be presented.

The Convention decreed that the petition should be first discussed, and that a copy of the accusation against MARAT, should be presented.

After a violent commotion, GENSONNET, said, "I am accused of ambition, I who caused a decree to be passed, that Deputies cannot hold any office until fix years after their being Members of the Legislature; I in my turn accuse my accusers of having filled every office with their relations, friends, or confidents; I move that Commissioners be appointed to verify this fact."—Decreed.

GENSONNET resumed his speech, but was interrupted by some members, who demanded, that his correspondence with DUMOURIER should be printed.

I will produce it, said GENSONNET; and in a little time I will do more than confound my calumniators. I will attack them in front. I previously declare, that I am the accuser of ROBERTSPIERRE. *One of us two deserves to lose his head.*—GENSONNET then recorred to the petition, and after some observations on its political consequences, concluded by moving, with LASOURCE, that the Primary Assemblies should be convoked.

After a long debate, the Convention declared the petition signed by 35 Sections, and adopted by the Council General of the Commune of *Paris*, to be calumnious, and ordered copies of this decree, to be transmitted to the departments.

The decree of accusation drawn up by the Committee of Legislation against MARAT was adopted.

Paris, April 20.

General MIRANDA has published a justificatory memorial, in exculpation of himself, and in which he throws all the blame on DUMOURIER, whom he accuses of treason.

MARAT is in the Abbaye prison, and EGALITE is sent to *Marseilles*. But where the party composing the Executive Council of *France* is to be got, time will show. At the conclusion of the sitting on the 15th of this month, BRISSOT, VERGNIAUD, PETHION, GENSONNET, GORSAS, and seventeen others of that gang, were all impeached by the 48 Sections, and by the Commons of *Paris*. This is fome of DANTON the Atheist's work, and it is not impossible that we may soon see all his adversaries dispatched, and himself Sovereign Dictator.

LONDON, May 2.

It appears to be owing to the wise and judicious interference of the Minister to re-establish commercial credit, more than to the report of any *immediate* prospect of peace, (of which we confess, we see none) that the funds have had a rise. The combined powers, it is clear, will listen to nothing less than the placing of the DAUPHIN on the Throne, as a preliminary step to any terms of accommodation the Executive government of *France* may have to offer.

The last news from *France*, confirms the report of the evacuation of *Savoy* by General KELLERMAN, by order of the National Convention.

FRENCH AFFAIRS.

MAY 4—7. Accounts from *Weissembourg*, of April 9, fays—"This afternoon, about half after two o'clock, General CUSTINE dictated to his Aid-du-camp, a letter to the National Convention, in which he was faying a great deal about the traitor DUMOURIER. At thefe words the Aid-du-camp faid, "I know another traitor, & you are the man: you fell the armies of the Republic." The General highly provoked at fuch a compliment, opened the door of his clofet, and called out to the officers in the front room, "Citizens, my Aid-du-camp here, COQUEBERT, fays I am a traitor—if you believe fo, I furrender myfelf your prifoner." The Aid-du-camp followed CUSTINE, and told him he had mifunderftood what he had faid. The General would not hear him, and went into another room. On his return fome time after, COQUEBERT, preferted two piftols to him, and faid, "Here is one for you and one for me—one of us muft die." —CUSTINE, immediately bared his bofom, and faid, "Fire, bafe man! here am I." COQUEBERT was ftruck dumb, put his piftol into his own mouth, difcharged the contents through his head, and fell down apparently dead. The explofion of the piftal brought the officers together, and after a momentary paufe, one of them exclaimed, "he is not dead!" At thefe words, COQUEBERT raifed his head, and with a faint voice faid, "No, no, I am not dead!" He was immediatly feated on a chair, when he repeated, "No—I am not dead; but I repeat what I have already faid—CUSTINE is a traitor." At thefe laft words, which his agonies would fcarce fuffer him to articulate, he expired."

The pofition of the army under General CUSTINE, which is ftill 36,000 ftrong, RAINSBURG, with 10,000 men, was poft. ted in the wood and the neighborhood of *Candelle*; 10,000 men were encamped on the borders of the *Rhine* near Leaghterbourgh; & the reft were on the heights of *Weiffenburg*.

General DUMOURIER arrived at Frankfort, April 20, and was prefent at a grand Diplomatic dinner, to which he was invited by the Pruffian Commandant immediately on his arrival.

DUMOURIER could not carry with him the military chefl, which contained one million of livres in fpecie. He feared, however, the large army chefl, and delivered it up to the Auftrians.

Thofe who knew DUMOURIER fome time ago, obferved that he is very much broken by fatigue. Among other particulars he informed the company, that he had fpent twenty feven days and nights without taking off his clothes. He prefented the Prince de RUES, with plans of feveral of his pofitions, fketched by himfelf. He added, that he fhould certainly have feized the life of LOUIS XVI. when he vifited *Paris* in January laft, provided he could have found one firm refolute man among the ruling people at *Paris*, of whom three fourths were Royalifts.

The *French* have invaded *Switzerland*, and already taken poffeffion of *Soleure*, the capital of the canton of that name, befides fevaral other cities.

The Revolutionary Tribunal is eager to fhed innocent blood: The unfortunate BLANCHELANDE was on trial forty-eight hours: during which time he had only a little bread and water given him, without extorting from him a confeffion of the pretended crimes imputed to him. At length, being no longer able to fupport himfelf, he faid to his Judges—"Since you defire my head, take it; only have me difpatched quickly, to diminifh my torments." He was executed on the 15th. The fentence orders the confifcation of his effects.

New victims are daily and hourly facrificed on the *Guillotine*. Eight General Officers have already fuffered; on the 18th, Colonel DU VAUX, the Aid-de-Camp of DUMOURIER, added another to this number. General STENGHAL has been releafed; but he has been again arrefted, in confequence of a depofition made by an Auftrian deferter, who has accufed him of having held a private correfpondence with General CLAIRFAYT, during the winter. He is expected to fuffer. Col. VASSE, belonging to the dragoons in DUMOURIER's army has likewife been beheaded.

It is reported that the French have evacuated *Savoy*, in confequence of a decree, which orders that all the troops of the Republic fhould return to the frontiers of France. This decree was occafioned by the difficulties which recruiting met with in the different departments, where the citizens faid they were willing to march in defence of the territories of the Republic; but that they had no idea of leaving their homes to run after conquefts.

ROTUNDO, the *Italian*, who cut off the head of the Princefs DE LAMBELLE, it is faid, was hung at *Geneva* the 19th of laft month, for murder and robbery.

The Report is perfectly true, that the French Gen. DAMPIERRE lately propofed an exchange of prifoners with the Prince DE SAXE COBOURG, viz. The Royal prifoners in the Temple, for the Commiffioners of the Convention now in Cuftody, provided the Prince would grant a ceffation of hoftilities to give time for a regular negociation for peace. The Prince DE SAXE COBOURG, returned for anfwer, that he had no objection to the exchange of prifoners but he would not liften to a treaty.

The Emperor of *Germany* has fent his whole fervice of plate, worth two millions of rix dollars, to the mint, from whence it will come back in money, if it is to be removed to the national treafury.

PARLIAMENTARY REFORM.

A great number of Petitions, praying for a *radical* reform, *fhorter duration* of Parliament, and figned by immenfe numbers, have recently been preferted to Parliament. Some of them have been rejected, as containing improper and diffrepectful language; but the greateft part have been received, and committed. It is judged from the fpirit of the times, and calamities which hover over the nation, that a reformation in our government is not far diftant.

WHITEHAVEN, APRIL 30.

The fhip Martin, *Edward Wafon*, mafter, belonging to *Virginia*, with a cargo, *chiefly American*, bound for *London*, called at Hampton Road the 21ft of February laft, on the 31ft of March, in the mouth of the King's Channel, fhe fell in with a French privateer, who captured and carried her into *St Malois*, where, on examination of her papers, the maffer was informed he might depart *immediately*. He told them, he was *much obliged*; but that would *not do*; a compofition muft be made for carrying the fhip in there; and as there was no *daylight*, it was the better for them. He was paid 37l. 10s. fterling, befides all damages; which, after the difficulty of getting *Cafe*, is fuppofed to have amounted to full two hundred pounds.

LYNCHBURG, (Virg.) June 1.

Counterfeit Dollars.

About the 10th ult. was difcovered in the north of Pittfylvania county, near Staunton river, a moft artful and ingenious counterfeit of dollars, bearing date—1786, 1790, &c. &c. It was effected by means of a thin piece of copper, reduced to a circle and plated over, after which a foldered rim of filver lefs than the fixteenth of an inch, prepared it for the impreffion of the moulds and hammer. Eight or ten perfons are fufpected to be concerned, who get their inftruments from a ftrong party in North Carolina, connected with two or more perfons in Petersburg.

The counterfeits are circulating very freely in feveral counties round.

They are faid to have alfo counterfeited all the gold coins, from half a guinea to a doubloon.

BALTIMORE, JUNE 7.

On the evening of Sunday the 29th ult. foregroes (3 men, 1 boy and 2 women) were in a canoe on the river Saffafras; fuddenly the canoe funk. Only one of the poor unhappy negroes could fwim, fo as to fave his life. The other five moft inevitably have been drowned, but for the noble exertions of Mr. SAMUEL COUNCILL, who, with feveral others, was providentially on board a veffel, which lay in the river, in fight of the canoe, when fhe funk. This young man was the only one of the whole company, who through humanity and feeling for the unfortunate blacks, braved all danger to relieve them. He at the dreadful fight, ftript off his coat, jumped overboard with the reft of his clothes and fhoes on, fwam to their affiftance, and faved four out of five (2 men and 2 women.) The boy was drowned: he never emerged, and could not be found.

Mr. COUNCILL nearly loft his life in this attempt; he faid the men on the canoe, which was keel uppermoft. Whilft employed in effecting this, the two women, who were almoft drowned, feized him by the fhirt, and dragged him under water.—But he found means to difengage himfelf: then catching them again, he held them up with one hand, & with the other feized the canoe; remaining in that poftion till two other canoes came to his affiftance, and carried him, with his trophies, fafe on fhore.—The authenticity of this fact may be depended on.

June 13. Tuefday laft arrived here, the fchooner ESTHER, Capt. JARED BARTHOLOMEW, in 20 days from Lee Let, St. Domingo, by whom we learn, that 7 fhips of the line and 7 frigates, moft of them of 40 guns, and a great number of tranfports, with governor Galban de Fort, and 14,000 troops had arrived at the Cape, from France. On the 24th of May, in the Bite of Leogane, fpoke a French Frigate called the Concord, of 36 guns, one of the fleet, bound to Aux-Cayes, with troops, in company with 3 fhips of the line.

CARLISLE, *(Penn.)* May 29.

Yefterday evening a fubfcription was opened in this borough, for the benevolent purpofe of aiding the diftreffed friends of Freedom in the Republic of France. In the courfe of a few hours upwards of eighty barrels of Flour were fubfcribed.

PHILADELPHIA, June 12.

When the laft veffels left Ireland, it was currently reported, and believed there, that if the combined armies prevail againft France, England intended then to invade the United States of America. The north weftern pofts being ftill in the hands of the Britifh, gives fome colour of reality to fuch dark defigns, though yet in embrio.

Richard Howell, Efquire, is appointed governor of New-jerfey, vice William Paterfon, Efquire, appointed one of the Judges of the fupreme federal court.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Capefrancois, to his friend in Baltimore, dated May 18, 1793.

"A flag of truce arrived here a few days ago from Jamaica: The captain told me, that when he left there, there were upwards of 40 French veffels bound into port.

"It is currently reported, that Admiral Gardner, with an Engliih fleet, has taken all the French iflands to the windward, and that it is his intention to take this place next. He will make an eafy capture, and find no reliftance here.

"Flour is very high; there is not enough in the Cape to laft one week. Beef fells, in the market, at half a dollar per pound, and fleur are but 12 ballocks in the cape.

"The Engliih privateers have taken two American brigs for having French property on board: One of them from Philadelphia, laden with flour, and the other from Charleftan, laden with rice."

JUNE 15.

Extract of a letter from New York, June 11.

"The Embaffade arrived here yefterday and faluted the city with 15 guns, which was returned from the battery. She was chafed in by two Engliih fhips of 40 and 50 guns, who, I hear, are determined to cruize off the coaft till the goes out again.

"Several fmalles have taken place in this city, between the Engliih and French failors."

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Richmond, to his friend in Philadelphia, dated 9th June.

"The Federal Judges have, this day, delivered their opinion upon the great queftion of Britifh debts, which was unanimous for the payment.—Griffin and Iredell were for fubftantiating the payment of paper money into the treafury.—Jay was of a contrary opinion, and the latter gave the moft able decifions I ever heard delivered—and, to diftinterefted perfons, I conceive fatisfactory and conclufive."

The brig Betfey, Capt. Byrd, from St. Marks, and laft from Savannah, in 9 days, brings further accounts of the incurfions of the Indians into the ftate of Georgia, and that the militia were all on fevere duty. General Jackfon with his ufual fpirit and patriotifm, had marched out with a ftrong party to repel the favages.

NEW-YORK, JUNE 12.

Yefterday, as one of the officers of the Ambufcade was walking the ftreets, he was aflaulted by an impertinent fellow, a laborer, whofe name is Angus M'Donald, by throwing a ftone at him, who was immediately arrefted, and committed to prifon.

We are informed, that on Saturday night laft a floop from Hudfon, called the Polly, was arrefted, by order of the Governor. From examination, it appeared, that fhe carried arms, and intended to act as a privateer under a French commiffion. This matter is now under a further examination —the particulars of which will be given as foon as poffible.

JUNE 15. Yefterday the CAP of LIBERTY was erected in the Tontine Coffee-Houfe, by the friends to Liberty, Equality and the Rights of Man, amid the acclamations of their fellow-citizens, in defiance of all defpotic tyrants.—It is a beautiful crimfon, adorned with a white torfel, and fupported by a ftaff.

Captain Clap, who arrived here yefterday in 18 days from Aux-Cayes, informs, that in coming out he faw two French fhips of the line, and five frigates: they had taken a Jamaica fhip of 300 tons, had taken fome, and cleared the coaft of all the Engliih privateers. An Engliih frigate of 28 guns, is probably taken, as fhe was near them.

Capt. Pearce, of the Ann and Catharine, from Newry, informs that the greateft confufion reigned in all the trading towns of England, that trade was nearly at a ftand, all claffes being fearful of each other, owing to the vaft numbers of failures—that 21 merchants had failed in London, to an amount nearly equal to the whole circulating cafh in that country, fay 14,000,000 fterling—that the bank of New-Caftle had ftopped payment—and that between 20 & 30 perfons had been clofely confined in Dundalk, for *fpeaking* in favour of the French revolution.

NEW-HAVEN, JUNE 19.

On Saturday laft, the dwelling houfe of Capt. —— Gracy, of Derby, with moft of the furniture, was deftroyed by fire. The fire was firft difcovered by a phyfician on his return from a patient, who alarmed the family, and juft gave them time to efcape. The houfe was large and entirely new. It is uncertain by what means the fire took place.

We hear from Jamaica, Long-Iland, that a little Child of Mr. Betts, being at play in the grats by the door, picked up a fmall Toad, and played with it, the mother difcovered the Child having it in its mouth, but too late, although all methods were taken, yet the Child began to fwell and died on the fifth day.

The 9th inftant, Daniel Riggs of Ridgfield, was killed inftantly, in raifing a Tanhoufe; and has left a Widow and four fmall children, to mourn the lofs.

BOSTON, JUNE 19.

From our CORRESPONDENT,

At Briftol, May 4.

"The approaching fummer feems pregnant with as great events as ever have been recorded in the prefent century: To form an idea of what thefe events will be, is far beyond the power of mortals. Every heart that is not fteeled againft the idea of humanity, muft feel indignant at the fate of Louis XVI. But whether the immolation of thoufands of innocent perfons to his *manes* will be grateful to them, or advantageous to the world, muft leave to the politicians of the times to determine. *England* is beyond comparifon in a more deplorable ftate than ever I knew her—Bankruptcies beyond conception—public faith intirely gone—an expenfive foreign war to fupport, and a confiderable faction to quell at home. From what I have feen, the war is not a popular one, and the ftudied effect it has had on trade makes it very obnoxious to many perfons in the mercantile line. The *French* were prepared for making reprifals at fea upon their enemies fooner than any of them, and many valuable prizes have already fell into their hands; but it is by no means probable, that the French marine can fupport itfelf againft the united Marine of *England, Holland, Spain* and *Portugal*.

NORTHAMPTON, JUNE 26.

On Thurfday evening laft about 9 o'clock, one ANOS KING, of Suffield, was drowned in attempting to ford Connecticut river, at the Ferry between Hatfield & Hadley,—he was a perfon diftordered in his mind.

Extract of a letter from London, April 21.

"On the 15th ult. the unfortunate Gen. BLANCHELAND, formerly Governor of *Hifpaniola*, was beheaded at *Paris*. The greateft fimplicity of manners—an inexhauftible fund of goodnefs—the pureft foul —the moft fcrupulous exercife of every moral and religious virtue—a foldier's intrepidity, united to the experience of an old officer, indebted folely to his merit for his advancement—and an unfullied behaviour in the moft difficult ftations, were characteriftics of this man—and they well entitled him to the Martyr's crown. In his laft moments, his moderation and firmnefs could not be furpaffed but by the ferocious barbarity of his executioners.

"Gen. BLANCHELAND failed from *Cape Francois*, when Gen. D'ESPARBES arrived to take the government of *Hifpaniola*. The Mandatories of the fanguinary Convention of *France*, (the *Commiffioners*,) in leaving to his order the frigate, in which he embarked, caufed him to appear before the Convention, in order to be tried.—The Convention referred his trial to the tribunal of *Paris*, who alfo had the charges againft Col. CAMBEFORT, and his officers, under cognizance. The tribunal acquitted CAMBEFORT, and his officers, much to the diffatisfaction of the Convention; who looking upon the decifion as too great a mark of indulgence, ordered a new Revolutionary Tribunal to take cognizance of the profecution againft Gen. BLANCHELAND —and in 48 hours he was tried, condemned, executed, and his property confifcated—notwithftanding the conftitutional law againft the laft part of the fentence."

In confequence of inftructions from the Executive of the United States, to the Attorney of the diftrict of Penfylvania, profecutions have been inftituted againft John Singleterry, and Gideon Henfield, charged with violating their duty as citizens of the United States, in entering on board the armed fchooner Genet, in the fervice of France, and, with others on board the faid fchooner, capturing feveral veffels, the property of the fubjects of his Britannic Majefty, and otherwife annoying the trade and commerce of the faid fubjects, contrary to the laws of nations, and the treaty of peace fubfifting between the United States and his faid Britannick Majefty.

LONGEVITY.

There is now living in the town of Weymouth, two women, who can fay, "rife daughter and go to your daughter, for your daughter's daughter has a daughter."

The Bill to prevent traitorous correfpondence has paffed the *Britifh Parliament*. This act goes to an abolition of all intercourfe whatever between Great Britain and France, on the moft fevere penalties. The States General of Holland have made it Death to have any commercial tranfaction with the French.

We learn, by a gentleman from *Philadelphia*, that THE PRESIDENT of the United States has forbidden the *French Ambaffador* iffuing any more commiffions to privateers.

It is conjectured, that the fhip feen by *l'Embufcade* frigate, was an *American Indiaman*.—probably that arrived at *Salem*. It is pretty certain no two deck man of war is on our coaft.

SKETCH of the PROCEEDINGS *in the* GENERAL COURT.

Concluded from June 24. 1793.

HOUSE of REPRESENTATIVES.

THURSDAY, JUNE 13.

A REPRESENTATION of the Attorney-General relative to fome demands of the Commonwealth, was read, and committed.

An engroffed bill for the encouragement of the Glafs Manufactory of this Commonwealth, was read and paffed to be enacted.

Ordered, that Mr. MASON, of Boftan, be a Committee to bring in a refolution, eftablifhing the pay of the Lieutenant-Governor, Secretary, and Treafurer, the prefent year.

FRIDAY, JUNE 14.

Ordered, That Mr. JONES of Boftan, Mr. TUDOR, and Mr. JONES of Adams, be a committee to confider what meafures are neceffary to be adopted to afcertain the Eaftern boundary of this Commonwealth.

The report of the Committee of both houfes appointed to confider the expediency of diftricting the Commonwealth anew, for the choice of Counfellors and Senators, was brought in as being expedient, and a committee was appointed to conffider and report fuch a divifion of the Commonwealth for the purpofe aforefaid.

SATURDAY, JUNE 15.

The Committee appointed to conffider what meafures are neceffary to be adopted to afcertain the Eaftern boundary of this Commonwealth, reported an Order to the Committee, for the fale of Eaftern Lands. Read and accepted.

MONDAY, JUNE 17.

A Letter from the Hon. Speaker, was read by the Clerk, informing, that from the indifpofition of his Comfort, he fhould not be able to attend his duty as Speaker the preffent Seffion;——whereupon the Houfe proceeded to the choice of a Speaker *pro tem.* when the votes being counted, it appeared that the Hon. JOHN C. JONES, Efq. was chofen.—This gentleman declining the appointment, the Houfe again proceeded to a new choice, and the votes being counted, it appeared that WILLIAM TUDOR, Efq. was chofen, who accordingly took the Chair. A Committee was then appointed to wait on his Excellency the Governor, and inform him of the choice, and a meffage was alfo fent to the Houfe. Senate with the like information.

An engroffed bill to provide for the fupport of fuch poor perfons as have, or may become the Charge of the Commonwealth, and for carrying into immediate execution a certain contract, heretofore entered into by both Branches, for that purpofe with the town of New-Braintree, was read and paffed to be enacted.

TUESDAY JUNE 18.

MILITIA BILL.

An engroffed Bill for regulating and governement of the Militia of this Commonwealth, came down from the Senate with amendments, for concurrence, which was read a firft time, and to-morrow affigned for a fecond reading.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 19.

A Refolve for the payment of the Lt. Governor, Secretary and Treafurer, was read, paffed and fent up for concurrence.

The Houfe proceeded to the fecond reading of the Militia Bill, and after debate, adjourned, without taking any queftion thereon.

Federal Hill, Springfield, June 18, 1793.

A FINE CHANCE FOR AMERICAN YOUTH.

THE recruiting Officer commanding at this Poft, hereby addreffes himfelf to all ambitious, honeft, and fteady young men, who are defirous of entering into the fervice of their country, to protect the lives and property of their hapleſs frontier countrymen, againſt the attacks of a favage enemy.

The captain is authorized to recruit a company of men without delay: With which it is his expectation to enter the weſtern territories.—Senſible that the refpectability of a military corps eſſentially depends on the good conduct of the ſoldiers who compoſe it, he is determined to admit none into his preſent arrangement, but ſuch (as may to him appear) will do honor to their ſtations, and render their command an agreeable taſk. Under this particular conſideration, the Captain conceives there is an eſſential inducement for likely young heroes to engage:—To whom he hereby gives an invitation to repair to this agreeable rendezvous, where they will be put in handſome uniform, immediate pay, fine quarters, receive wholeſome food, kind treatment, a generous bounty, and every thing neceſſary for the welfare of good ſoldiers,

From the public's humble Servant,
CORNELIUS LYMAN.
Captain 2d United States Sub-Legion.

JOHN & CLARK CHANDLER, WILL ſell for CASH, FOUR HUNDRED Buſhels of GOOD

WHEAT.

Colerain, June 24. 1793.

CAME into the incloſure of the ſubſcriber, on the 10th inſtant, ſix young CATTLE, ſaid cattle are marked near the end of the left ear, with a half penny cut the upperſide and a half penny cut the underſide. The owner is deſired to prove property pay charges and take them away.

PHINEHAS KNIGHT.

Norwich, June 17, 1793.

THE AMERICAN'S PRAYER FOR FRANCE.

ETERNAL source of glorious power,
And sovereign Lord of boundless space!
Deign, Monarch of the skies, to shower
Thy blessing on the Gallic race!

Great President of nature's frame,
Thou art the only king we know—
We own thy power, we bless thy name,
And bow before thy heavenly throne.

Thou did'st exist ere time began,
And thou wilt reign till time's no more,
Protector of the rights of man,
Fair freedom's sons thy aid implore.

Grant, mighty ruler of the world,
That France may yet enjoy repose;
And not be to destruction hurl'd;
But triumph o'er her numerous foes.

Lord, in her cabinet preside:
In thee her warriors firmly trust;
In thee her chosen sons confide,
Her heroes brave, her rulers just.

To thee we raise our humble voice,
Thy great and glorious name adore;
Lord, make thy chosen race rejoice,
And grant that Kings may reign no more!

ASON OF FREEDOM.

PHILADELPHIA, May 30.

On Tuesday the 27th inst. Citizen Bompard, the Commanding officer of the frigate l'Embuscade having invited General Mifflin, Governor of Pensylvania, General Knox and Stewart, Mr. Bingham, Colonel Smith, and Mr. Thomas Lee Shippen, to dine with him on board of the frigate; they accepted of his invitation, and went on board at three o'clock, in company with Citizen Genet, Minister Plenipotentiary of the French Republic.

After dinner was over, several hymns to liberty were sung with all the enthusiasm of feeling, and the following toasts were drank.

1. The American and French Republics; may they be forever united (a falute of twenty-one guns.)

2. The President of the United States.

3. The Rights of Man; may they become universal law!

4. The Republican fair.

5. The frigate l'Embuscade; (a volunteer by the Governor of Pensylvania.)

The Artillery men went through their exercise before the American Generals, who appeared satisfied with the precision with which the whole was performed.

As the American citizens were preparing to leave the frigate, citizen Dupont, the boatswain, addressed them in the name of his messmates, in a speech replete with feeling, and nearly as follows:

"You see before you your good friends the French. "Several of us have shed their blood to establish your liberty and independence; we are willing, if necessary to shed to the last drop of what remains for the maintaining of that freedom, which like you, we have conquered. We are still your good friends and brethren, and if you should again want our assistance, we shall always be ready to give you proofs of our attachment."

The Governor answered this artless and energetic address by expressing his most sincere wishes for the happiness of the French nation and the success of the Frigate l'Embuscade.

On boarding the frigate, the Ambassador was saluted with 21 guns, which was repeated by all the French ships than were in the port. He then repaired on board of the ship Amiable, commanded by Captain Paul, the brave generous American who had the good fortune of saving the whole crew and the most valuable part of the cargo of the French ship La Belle Creole. Citizen Genet expressed to him in the name of the French nation, all the gratitude of his countrymen for this noble exertion. He informed him at the same time of the vote of thanks decreed to him by the National Convention, Captain Paul received the Ambassador with cordiality, and citizen Genet as he left his vessel was saluted with several hearty cheers from his crew and the American citizens who were assembled in great numbers on the wharf.

MAY 31.

Third Street, Philadelphia, May 30, 1793.

His Britannic majesty's consul general for the middle and southern states of America, anxious to manifest his regard for the public peace of this city, and his respect for the laws and constitution of the United States, recommends, most earnestly to the British seamen, in the port of Philadelphia, and to all others, his majesty's subjects, to conduct themselves with the greatest moderation and good order.

Such conduct will best entitle them to the protection of the laws. If injuries should be received by any of the subjects of the crown, they are to seek redress through the medium pointed out by the constitution of the United States. In endeavouring to obtain that redress, the consul general shall ever consider it as an indispensible duty, on his part, to afford the utmost assistance and protection.

The public mind has been greatly agitated on account of the stray which took place yesterday evening between some English and French sailors. The various ill-founded reports, that were spread by some weak, and perhaps evil-minded persons, had like to have thrown the city into confusion. Several persons were said to have been killed by the French mariners; some pretended to have seen headless bodies, and corpses with bayonets fixed in their bellies, laying in the streets; others had seen several persons desperately wounded; in short, one would have thought that the city of Philadelphia was become a scene of blood and murder. We have taken pains to enquire into the particulars of the matter, and are happy to assure our fellow citizens, that there have been no lives loft, and that one single person, who appears to have been in a state of intoxication, has received a slight wound in the face, whether occasioned by a fall, or by a stroke of some offensive weapon, is not yet known; while it was thought, by a great number of citizens, that the French mariners were acting the most dreadful scenes through the city, they were peaceably walking the streets, in knots of 10 or 12, singing their Marseillese hymn.

Those who will take the pains to enquire calmly into the circumstances of recent facts, will find that the French sailors, & especially those of the frigate l'Embuscade, have lately met with very great provocations from some ill disposed persons supposed to be English mariners, and bore them with remarkable patience. It is well known, that on Sunday last their National Flag, hoisted by way of compliment on board the Amiable, was cut down, and trampled under foot, by some person, who afterwards could not be found. Yesterday from the best information that we have been able to obtain, the National Cockade was torn violently from the hat of one of the French sailors, and a scuffle naturally enfued—Crouds gathered, reports were spread, tumults were raised, till the French sailors, not understanding the language, & not knowing what might be meant against them, thought proper to collect together for their mutual support and protection; but we do not find that any outrage has been committed by them; and, at night, they all retired peaceably on board of their respective vessels.

Much indeed is due to the active and well directed exertions of the magistrates of the city, and especially of Alderman Baker; the French Consul and some French citizens also took great pains to quiet the tumult, and we must repeat, that the matter might have ended very soon and very quietly, had it not been for the pains that some persons appear to have taken to instil terror into the minds of the inhabitants of the city, and but for the prudence of those who interfered, the scene might perhaps have become such as it was represented.

The French ought to know that the citizens of Philadelphia are generally well disposed towards them, and that the laws of this country are able, and those who have the execution of them are ready and willing, to protect them from insults. Some allowance ought to be made for their peculiar disadvantageous situation in respect to those who wish to disturb their peace. They speak a different language, and their dress distinguishes them at first view from all others; while from the similarity of external appearance they cannot themselves distinguish their friends from their enemies, and the latter may upon occasion assume the character which suits them best, and sometimes hold out American to public view, while foreigners are the only cause and instruments of the mischief, with an intent to disturb the harmony which subsists between the citizens of the American and French nations. But it is hoped that both will be on their guard against all malicious insinuations, and that the French will be fully convinced that their best security rests in the friendship of the American citizens and in the Laws which they have established for the protection of All.

OBSERVATIONS,

On the Conduct of different Governments.

FRANCE undertakes	all.
England endeavours to corrupt	all.
The King of Prussia deserts	all.
The Emperor takes part with	all.
Denmark bewares of	all.
Sweden will have nothing at	all.
Turkey wonders at	all.
The Pope is afraid of	all.
Russia balances	all.
Holland, pays	all.
America receives	all.
If God has no pity on	all.
The Devil will take	all.

ANECDOTE.

A WOMAN sleeping during Divine Service on Sunday in St. Paul's, Convent garden, (London) let fall her Bible with clasps to it; and the noise partly awakening her, she exclaimed aloud, "*What! have you broke another jog! you b——h, have you.*"

BON MOT.

A FEW days since, a gentleman talking with another observed, it was singular that the *Turks* should be the only power in the world, who stepped forward to assist the French—"Yes," replied the other, "the *Christian* powers all act like *Turks*, when the *Turks* alone act like *Christians*."

NORWICH, February 1793.

PROPOSALS,

FOR PUBLISHING BY SUBSCRIPTION,

A COURSE of LECTURES,

On the Prophecies that remain to be fulfilled,

Delivered in the Borough of Southwark, London, in the Year 1789.

BY ELHANAN WINCHESTER.

Blessed is he that readeth, and they that hear the words of this Prophesy; and keep those things which are written therein: for the time it at hand. Rev. i. 3.

CONDITIONS.

I. THEY will be printed with large new Types, and on good paper.

II. This work will be published in monthly numbers, each number to contain one Lecture.

III. The price of each number, (which will contain about 80 large octavo pages) will be One Shilling fitched in blue paper.

IV. The money to be paid on delivery of each number.

V. Those who subscribe for twelve copies, will receive a thirteenth gratis.

VI. The whole of the Lectures will be comprised in twenty-one numbers, for 21 shillings, although the London Edition is sold for eight dollars.

VII. The work will be committed to the press as soon as a sufficient number of books are subscribed for, barely to defray the expence of the undertaking.

Subscriptions are received in Norwich, by John Trumbull, the intended publisher—and by the Printer hereof.

W. and Simeon Butler,

Have for sale, at the Printing-Office, Northampton, a small collection of BOOKS, among which are

THOMAS's Large Folio and Quarto Bibles, Davies', Blair's & Price's Sermons, Blair's Lectures, Young's Night Thoughts, Harvey's Meditations, Newton on the Prophecies, Watt's Lyric Poems, Pope's Works, Citizen of the world, Smellie's Philosophy, Guthrie's Grammar, Goldsmith's England, Goldsmith's Rome, abridged; Carver's Travels, Fool of Quality, Spectator, Female Spectator, Elegant Extracts, Gay's Fables, Knox's Essays, Beauties of Blair, Beauties of Sterne, Misses Magazine, Goldsmith's Essay's, Junius's Letters, Esop's Fables, Brydone's Tour through Sicila and Malta—an account of the Pelew Islands, Smith's Wealth of Nations, Interesting Memoirs, Deloime on the English Constitution, Collen's First Lines, Hamilton on Female Complaints and Management of Children—Buchan's Domestic Medicine, Huxham on Fevers, Bell on Ulcers, Brown's Elements of Medicine, Cullen's Materia Medica, Quincey's Dispensatory, do. Lexicon, Cheselden's Anatomy, Brook's Practice of Physick:—Moore's Travels, Moore's Zeluco, Rights of Women, Pike's Arithmetick, Friend to Youth, Children's friend, Children's Bibles, Morocco Leather, Greek Testaments, all parts of Webster's Instinute and Perry's Spelling Book, wholesale and retail as cheap as can be purchased in Boston or Hartford.—Blank Books of all kinds. The above books with many others will be sold on very reasonable terms. They still continue the business of BOOK-BINDING.

June 12, 1793.

Broke into the inclosure

of the subscriber, on Saturday last, a pair of two year old STEERS. The owner is desired to prove property, pay charges, and take them away.

PAUL WARNER.

Cummington, May 10, 1793.

WANTED a quantity of

WHITE OAK BARK,

for which Eighteen Shillings per cord will be given, if delivered by the 20th of July, by

BRIDGMAN & RICE.

Northampton, June 5, 1793.

BROKE into the inclosure of the subscriber on the 15th inst. a red BULL, three years old—also a pale red OX, white face, 4 years old. The owner is desired to prove property, pay charges, and take them away.

HOLSEY SANFORD.

Norwich, June 17, 1793.

Fifty Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber on the 18th of May last, two NEGRO MEN, one named TITE, but since he ran away, has assumed the name of GEORGE—Tite is about six feet high, brown complexion, straight hair, he has been for some time past harboured at the house of Esq. Briggs, in the town of Chesshire, Berkshire county, State of Massachusetts, but by information from the inhabitants he has left that place on his way to Boston—the other named TOBE, but lately has assumed the name of BILL—Tobe is about five feet six inches high, yellow complexion, negro hair, speaks tolerable English, he is a fat fellow of stupid appearance, he has been harboured at the house of Benner Felcher, in the same town and county, and has also left said place. The Negroes have robbed a waggon, and taken considerable property from the subscriber. Any person or persons that will deliver the said runaways to the subscriber in Albany, shall have the above reward or TWENTY-FIVE DOLLARS for either of them.

JOHN TEN BROECK.

Albany, June 15, 1793.

R. BRECK, and SON,

INFORM their customers and the public, they have just received a large and general assortment of

English, India and Hard-Ware

GOODS,

Suitable for all seasons, which their customers and others may obtain on the most reasonable terms possible. Likewise, W. India Rum, N. England, do. Molasses, Ginn, Brandy, Loaf and Brown Sugar, Cotton Wool, all kinds of Spices, Coffee, Chocolate, Raisins, Soap, Bohea and Souchong Teas, of the first quality, & cheap as usual; Ruffia and Sweeds Iron, German Steel Crawley Steel, 6 by 8, 7 by 9 Window Glass, 20d, 30d, and 40d wrought Nails, Cornfans and Bolting Cloths, Iron Shovels, Frying Pans, Mackerel, by the barrel or less. All kinds of Groceries, always for sale; Painted Canvas Table Cloths, Horseman's Hanger Blades, Rorum and Felt Hats.

A large and general assortment of Cloth and Queen's Ware, very low. A general assortment of American & French Paper Hangings, suitable for papering Rooms. Likewise an assortment of elegant Gilt Frame Looking Glasses, of all Sizes and Prizes. Most kinds of produce taken in payment as usual. Constant attendance given, and every favour acknowledged with gratitude, by the public's Humble Servants,

R. BRECK, and SON.

N. B. They want to purchase a quantity of BEES-WAX, for which they will pay the highest price in cash.

Northampton, May 21, 1793.

NOTICE is hereby given to the non-resident proprietors of Land, lying in the town of Northampton, in the county of Hampshire, who have not paid their taxes to the subscriber, for the year 1792—that unless they are paid on or before the 15th of July next, the direction of the law will be attended to for the collection of the same.

CHARLES STARKWATHER, Col.

Northampton, June 4, 1793.

LATELY found, a Purse, containing a small sum of Money.—The owner may have it by proving property, and paying charges.—Enquire of

Wm. CLARK.

Northampton, June 19, 1793.

THE Subscribers appointed by the Hon. Judge of Probate of Wills, &c. for the County of Hampshire, to receive and examine the claims of the Creditors to the Estate of PHINEHAS LYMAN, late of *Hadley*, deceased: (represented insolvent) hereby give notice, that a further time of Four Months is allowed by the Judge for the above purpose, and that we will attend said service at the house of Elisha Cook, innholder in *Hadley*, on the 1st. Wednesday of AUGUST and OCTOBER next, from 9 o'clock A. M. to 6 o'clock P. M. on each of said days.

OLIVER SMITH,
ENOS NASH,
JONA. E. PORTER. } *Commissioners*

HADLEY, JUNE 18, 1793.

NOTICE *is hereby given to the several proprietors of land in the district of Easthampton, County of Hampshire, who have not paid their taxes on the said land for the year 1792, that unless they are paid on or before the 10th of July next, the direction of the law will be attended to, in order to effect a collection of the same.*

ELEAZER CLARK.

Easthampton, June 15, 1793.

Hampshire Gazette.

NORTHAMPTON, (*Massachusetts*) PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY WILLIAM BUTLER.

Vol. VII.] WEDNESDAY, JULY 3, 1793. [NUMB. 357.

JUDGE WILSON's CHARGE

To the Grand Jury at the commencement of the last session of the Circuit Court in Fayette.

GENTLEMEN OF THE GRAND JURY,

BY all our researches concerning the legitimate origin of civil society and government, we are necessarily led at last, to the view and consideration of what has been emphatically stiled the SOCIAL COMPACT. This contract, when minutely analyzed, is found to be an assemblage of agreements, equal in number to the number of individuals who form the society. To each of these agreements a single individual is one party; and all the other individuals of the society are the other party. The latter party are called the *People*. The former party I shall in this address denominate the *Citizen*. I know that the term citizen is often applied to one of the more numerous party. But you will easily perceive, that the same person may, at different times, *act* or be *viewed* in different characters. Besides, the expression is frequently employed also in the sense in which I now use it. "Generally speaking," says the great political authority, ARISTOTLE, "a citizen is one partaking equally of power, and subordination."

When a man acts as one of the numerous party to the agreements, of which I have taken notice, it is his right according to the tenor of his agreements, to govern—he is one of the *People*: When he acts as a single party to that agreement which he has made with all the other members of the society, it is his *duty* according to the tenor of his agreements, to *obey*—he is a *single citizen*.

Of this agreement, indeed, it is impossible to ascertain all the articles. From the real obvious deduction of reason, however, one article may, beyond all possibility of doubt, be specified. This article of prime importance, is—that to the public will of the society the private will of every associated member must, in matters respecting the total union, be subordinate and subservient.

The public will of the society is declared by the law.

Obedience therefore, civil obedience—to the law and to the administration of the law—this is a distinguishing feature in the countenance of a citizen when he is seen in *this* point of view.

That men ought to be governed, seems to have been agreed on all hands; the reason is, that without government, men could never attain any high or permanent share of perfection or happiness. But the question has been—by whom *should* they be governed? And this has been made a question by reason of two others—by whom are they be governed? Are they capable of governing *themselves*?

To this last question, Mr. BURKE, in the spirit of his late creed, has answered in the negative. "society" says he "requires not only that the passions of *individuals* should be subjected, but that even in the mass and *body*, as well as in the individuals, the inclination of men should frequently be thwarted, their will controuled, and their passions brought into subjection." This can only be done by A POWER OUT OF THEMSELVES.

This negative answer has been, from time immemorial, the strong hold of tyranny. And if this negative answer be the true one, the strong hold of tyranny is, in fact impregnable to all the artillery of freedom. If *men should* be governed; & if they *cannot govern themselves*; what must the consequence be? They *should* be governed *by* OTHER MASTERS.

An opinion, however, has, for some time, been entertained, that the question, which I have last mentioned may receive an answer in the affirmative. Men it has been thought, are *capable* of governing *themselves*.

In the United States this opinion which heretofore rested solely or chiefly on *theory*, has lately been put in a train of fair *practical* experiment.—That this experiment, in human happiness so interesting, may be crowned with abundant and glorious success, is of all things in this world, the consummation most devoutly to be wished.

But to its glorious and abundant success, the obedience of the citizens is of a necessity indispensible and supreme. The question which has been proposed—the question, in the negative answer of which tyranny has triumphed so long and so generally—the question concerning which Philosophers and Patriots have indulged, and have been pleased with indulging a contrary sentiment—the question, which in the United States is now put upon an experiment—this important question is—not merely nor principally are, men capable of *governing*—of *this* even tyrants will admit the affirmative; and will point to themselves as the living proofs of its truth. But the question is, are men capable of governing *themselves*? In other words—are they *qualified* and are they *disposed* to be their *own* masters? For a *man* as well as *intellectual* capability is involved in the question. Infill other words—are they *qualified*, and are they disposed to *obey* themselves? For to government, the correlative inseparable is *obedience*. To think, to speak, and to act as if the *former* may be *exercised*; and at the same time, the *latter* may not be *performed*, is to think, to speak, and to act in a manner, the most contradictory and absurd.

By a strict and conclusive deduction it might be proved, if this were a proper occasion for proving, that, on the true principle of freedom, man is the only human power, by whom he himself can be *bound*. It requires but a small variation of phraise, and none of sentiment, to say, that on true principles of freedom, man is the only human power, by whom he himself can be *governed*.

Are we made so waywardly, that what in *principle* is *true* and *right*, must in *practice*, be *false* and *wrong*? Surely not.

1st.—Is it destructive to the *security* of man to be governed by a law? What can be a fountain of greater security, than be governed by a law made by himself and by others, with whom he participates a general identity of interests, and a perfect equality of duties and rights.

2d.—Is it inconsistent with the *freedom* of man to perform the service of obedience to a law thus made? Such a service bears, we think, the nearest resemblance to that service, which with a propriety, truly striking and strong, is denominated—PERFECT FREEDOM.

3d.—Is it beneath the *dignity* of man to be subject to a law? *The Supreme of Being!* HE HIMSELF worketh not without a rule.

In a *moral* view, self-government increases instead of impairing the *security*, the *liberty* and *dignity* of the man: In a *political* view, self-government increases instead of impairing the *security*, the *liberty* and the *dignity* of the *citizen*.

Attend now to the result of the whole. In a government, free and well constituted, the first duty of the citizen is—OBEDIENCE TO THE LAWS.

That they may be true and faithful to themselves, is the allegiance, which a legitimate Republick requires from her citizens: To themselves they cannot be true and faithful, unless they *obey* as well as *make* the laws—unless in the terms, in which a citizen has been defined, they partake of *subordination* as well as *power*.

But unfortunately, this allegiance, rational and dignified though it be, is not always observed. In some, there is a disposition to violate it habitually. With regard to all, there is a danger that it will be violated at some times. On him, who violates it, it would be imprudent to rely altogether for a redress of the injury occasioned by the violation. Hence in every well regulated government, the propriety and the importance of instituting courts of Justice.

In some instances, the injury, which results from violating the law, is in its consequences, remote as well as immediate, confined to one individual, or to a few individuals. In other instances, its consequences, remote or immediate, affect the community also. So far as a single individual, or a few individuals are injured, application to the courts of justice for redress may safely be entrusted to private interest, or private resentment. So far as the injury to an individual affects the community, other measures for enforcing redress or punishments are found to be requisite.

In ATHENS, indeed, when a crime was committed against the Commonwealth, it was left to every citizen to step forward as a prosecutor. For an injury offered to the *society* was considered as *suffered* to *each* of its members. This provision reflected the lustre of SOLON's splendid policy, the leading maxim of which was, that *true* SELF LOVE and SOCIAL *are the same*. He was asked—How may injustice be excluded from human society?" By teaching all to feel the injuries done to *each*," was his celebrated answer.

Among the ROMANS, too, many of those laws were borrowed from the LEGISLATOR of ATHENS. Any one of the citizens was permitted to prosecute a public offence.

With all our prediction, however, for those admired Republics, and for the spirit by which they were animated, we must admit that these regulations, though founded on a refined and flattering *Theory*, were in *fact* productive of mischiefs, very dangerous, yet of very opposite kind. So true it is, that to the perfection of the best system in *speculation*, fage *experience* is the needed auxiliary.

Prosecutions were, on some occasions, undertaken from motives of malice, of rancour or revenge. On other occasions, a friend, a dependant, perhaps a confederate of the criminal, officiously engaged to prosecute him, with a view to ensure his impunity.

Of this last we have a very remarkable instance in the case of the infamous VERRES, infamous as he was, he had partizans ready to palliate or disguise his crimes.—To accomplish this, a collusive prosecution was the most probable, and the most plausible expedient. By his mission *Cæcilius*, such a prosecution was accordingly attempted; and before CICERO could point the thunder of his eloquence directly against the principal plunderer, he was obliged to remove, from the line of its direction, the advocate in the plunderer*.

There was a time says BECCARIA, when the crimes of the subjects were the inheritance of the Prince, at such a time it probably was that the judge himself became the prosecutor. In several of the feudal nations, this practice, grossly improper as it was, certainly took place.

In many countries, an advocate or attorney general is assigned to commence and manage prosecutions on behalf of the foreign or the public; In this class may be ranged informations *ex officio*, which are so frequently, and which at some times, have been so oppressively preferred by the attorney general of *England*. But among all the methods which human sagacity has yet discovered for originating the prosecution of crimes the institution of grand Juries is entitled to a transcendent pre-eminence. It avoids on the one hand, partiality and collusion. It avoids on the other hand hatred and malice. In its uniform and undeviating course, it is impelled by diligence, and guided by candor.

Of this institution, the rise and the rudiments are hid in high antiquity. Its first mode of proceeding were probably artless and defective, for we can trace them to a state far inferior to their present degree of improvement.

Among the SAXONS, as we are informed by the very learned SELDEN, there was a way found out to punish offences by indictments. But there was a difference between former indictments and those in the present days. It consisted in this, that the ancient indictments were in the name of one man; but those of the latter sort in the name of the jury. Time and experience, continues he, refined this way of trial into a more excellent condition.

In the reign of HENRY the third, the presentment of offences was made by a jury of twelve, returned for every hundred in the country. But in the time of EDWARD the third, another improvement was introduced into the institution. Besides the jury for every hundred, the sheriff returned a jury for the county. This jury for the whole county was termed the *grand jury*.

We may observe here the *expanding* and accommodating genius of the common law, and how easily and aptly its maxims and rules may, in new situations and emergencies, be transposed from a smaller to a larger scale of things. In England, the *Grand Jury*, whose cognizance was originally confined to a *hundred* or *twenty-six*, was afterwards impowered to exercise its authority over a *whole State*. For to a *whole State*, a *District* is in national jurisprudence generally commensurate.

This expanding, and accommodating genius of the common law, applied farther to the situation and the extent of the UNITED STATES, might receive a short and beautiful and interesting illustration.

"In the NEW WORLD," says one of the finest writers in *Britain*—"in the NEW WORLD, nature seems to have carried on her operations with a bolder hand, and to have distinguished the features of the country by a peculiar magnificence."

We imitate, as we ought to imitate, the operations of nature; and the features of our policy, like those of our country, are, as is fit, distinguished by magnificence peculiarly splendid, by their exactness & true proportions, as well as by their dignity, and splendid magnificence—the features of our policy are eminently distinguished. Extended as the power of our grand juries is in those respects, in which it ought to be extensive, it is restrained most strictly in those respects, in which a strict restraint is proper and salutary. A whole District or Commonwealth is comprehended within their sphere of enquiry, and presentments: But to the functions of enquiry & presentments their whole cognisance is confined.

To form, and to maintain a just separation between the legislative, the executive, and the judicial powers of a state, is a maxim in government discovered but lately, and but seldom observed. To form and to maintain a just separation between the different branches of the judicial authority is an improvement in jurisprudence still less known or practised. In the jurisprudence of the United States, however, this high improvement is most distinctly marked, and most sedulously carried into its full effect. To our Grand Juries is given most liberally the power of *accusation*: But the *person accused* they can neither *arrest* nor *try*, not *condemn*, nor *punish*. In all these functions justice employs her *other Ministers*; and to those other Ministers too, assigns their *appropriate* departments. By an *officer* or *citizen* empowered by law, the culprit is arrested; by a *traverse Jury* he is tried; by the *Judges*, sentence is passed upon him; by the Marshal that sentence is executed.

Happy Country! did you but know your own happiness! Must that happiness be known and appreciated only by *sad experience* of the reverse?—An event to deplorable, we hope, is unnecessary.—A *distant prospect* of this reverse will, we trust, suffice. Let us contemplate a body*—a permanent body—a body invested with a combination of all the political power, and possessed of the military force of the State—a body which can always make a crime of the most innocent action, can annex any degree of punishment to what it calls a crime, can pronounce sentence, and of that sentence can enforce the execution.—Contemplate this body! you exclaim—Surely no such body can possibly exist; or if, by possibility it exists, it exists only in some monarchy, or aristocracy, fo violently despotic as to be a fit object neither of example nor of caution to a democratic government. For the reality of its existence, Gentlemen, I have no occasion to appeal to the *monarchy* of the POPE, or to the *aristocracy* of VENICE. I appeal to the *Republic* of GENEVA. Of the *Senate* of GENEVA, the foregoing description is faithfully taken from an account of its powers, published by an enlightened citizen of that Republic.†

In comparison, laws and institutions, as

*This was the occasion on which the *beautiful Oration* de divinatione *was pronounced.*

*Dr. Invernois's *Conft. of Geneva.*

†Dr. Invernois's *Conft. of Geneva.*

well as languages are best studied and illustrated. The excellencies of our juridical system, which appear in the striking contrast exhibited to your view, suggest matter for many practical and profitable reflections.

But these reflections I cannot now trace.

An extract from No. 26, of an ingenious Work, the production of several literary gentlemen, entitled, "Olla Podrida," (Hotch Potch) published in Weekly numbers, after the manner of the Spectator, at Oxford.

On NEWSPAPERS.

I WAS not a little pleased, the other day, upon paying a visit at the house of a person of distinction in the country, to find the family assembled round a large table, covered with maps and globes, and books; at the upper end of which sat a young lady, like a professor reading from the chair. In her hand she held a newspaper. Her father told me, he had long accustomed her, while reading one of those schedules of intelligence, to acquaint herself with the several towns and countries mentioned, by turning to their names in Sal mon's Gazetteer, and then finding them out upon the globe, or a map; in which she was become so great a proficient, as to be at that time in train giving a lecture in geography to her younger brothers and sisters. It was his farther intention, he said, that from Campbell's *Present State of Europe*, she should acquire a sufficient knowledge of the history of the kingdoms around us, as well as our own; to form an idea of their importance and interests, respectively; and the relation each bears to the rest. Verily, thought I to myself, this is reading a newspaper to some purpose!

Children, very early in life, are eager for the sight of the newspaper. By being called upon, in a free and easy way, for some little account of what is in it, they may gradually be brought to read with attention, and to fix upon those articles which are most worthy of notice; as also to remember what they have read, from one day to another, and put things together.

While we are in the world, we must converse with the world; and the conversation in part will turn on the news of the day. It is the first subject we begin upon; a general introduction to every thing else. All mankind, indeed are our brethren; & we are interested, or ought to be interested, in their pleasures and in their pains, their sufferings, or their deliverances, throughout the world. Accounts of these should produce in us suitable emotions, which would tend to the exercise of different virtues, & the improvement of our tempers. We should accustom ourselves hereby to rejoice, with those who rejoice and sympathize with those who mourn.

When any country is likely to become the theatre of remarkable events and revolutions (as, for instance, France Germany, and the Netherlands, at this present moment) it is worth one's while to refresh his memory with the history of that country, its constitution, and the changes it has heretofore undergone, the nature and disposition of the people, &c.—a sort of knowledge which is sure to be called for. The man who makes himself perfect and correct in it, will gain credit and give pleasure, in every company into which he may happen to fall.

Whatever instructions is reaped from history may be reaped from a newspaper, which is the history of the world for one day: it is the history of that world in which we now live, and with which we are consequently more concerned than with those which have passed away, and exist only in remembrance; tho' to check us in our too fond love of it, we may consider that the present likewise will soon be past, and take its place in the repositories of the dead.

Accounts of the most extraordinary events in old times are now perused by us with the utmost indifference. With equal indifference will the history of our own times be perused by our descendants; and a day is coming, when all past transactions will appear in the same light, those only excepted, by a consideration of which we have been made wiser and better.

There are few, perhaps, by which we may not become so.

What nobler employment for the human mind, than to trace the designs of providence in the rise and fall of Empires; the overthrow of one, & the establishment of another upon its ruins; to watch diligently the different steps by which these changes are effected; to observe the proceedings of the great Ruler of the universe, always in strict conformity to the rules with which he himself has furnished us; to behold Generals with their armies, and Princes with their people executing *his* counsels, while pursuing their own; to view, upon the stage of the world, those scenes which are continually shifting, the different actors appearing in succession, and the gradual progress of the drama, each incident tending to develope the plot, and bring on the final catastrophe!

In the midst of these secular commotions, these conflicts of contending nations, it is useful to observe the effects produced by them on the state of religion upon the earth—a-while, among the powers of the world, some protect, and others persecute, some endeavor to maintain it in its old forms, and others wish to introduce new; all perhaps, more or less aimat converting it into an engine of state to serve their own purposes, and to avail themselves of that influence which it must always have on the minds of men.

When we read of the events taking place in our country, the subject becomes more interesting, and we are in danger of having our passions roused and fomented. Let us therefore be upon our guard, judging of nothing by first reports, but awaiting the calmer hour of reason, prepared to decide on full information. For the prosperity of our country, let us be thankful & grateful; in its adversity sorrowful & penitential; ever careful to correct our own faults, before we censure those of others.

With respect to individuals and their concerns, examples (and they are not wanting among us) of piety, charity, generosity, and other virtues, should effectually stir us up to copy, to emulate, to surpass them; to join, so far as ability and opportunity will permit, in designs set on foot for the promotion of what is good, the discouragement and suppression of what is otherwise. And here there is great choice: many such designs are on foot; and let those who have talents for it, bring forward more. All are wanted.

The follies, vices, and consequent misferies of multitudes, displayed in a newspaper, are so many admonitions and warnings, so many beacons, continually burning, to turn others from the rocks on which *they* have been shipwrecked. What more powerful dissuasive from suspicion, jealousy, and anger, than the story of one friend murdered by another in a duel? What caution likely to be more effectual against gambling and profligacy, than the mournful relation of an execution, or the fate of a despairing suicide?—What finer lecture on the necessity of economy, than an account of estates, houses, and furniture? "Talk they of morals?" There is no need of Hutcheson, Smith, or Paley. Only take a newspaper & consider it well; read it, and it will instruct thee—*plenius et melius Chrysippo et Crantore.*

A newspaper is, among other things, a register of mortality. Articles of this kind should excite in our minds reflections similar to those made by one of my predecessors, on a survey of the tombs in Westminster Abbey. They are so just, beautiful, and effecting that my reader, I am sure, will esteem himself under an obligation to me for bringing them again into his remembrance, by closing this paper with a citation of them.

"When I look upon the tombs of the great, every emotion of envy dies in me; when I read the epitaphs of the beautiful every inordinate desire goes out, when I meet with the grief of parents upon a tombstone, my heart melts with compassion; when I see the tomb of the parents themselves, I consider the vanity of grieving for those whom we must quickly follow; when I see kings lying by those who deposed them, when I consider rival wits placed side by side, or the holy men, that divided the world with their contests and disputes, I reflect with sorrow and astonishment on the little competitions, factions and debates of mankind.—When I read the several dates of the tombs—of some that died yesterday, and some six hundred years ago—I consider that great day, when we shall all of us be contemporaries, and make our appearance together."

Spectator, Vol. I. No. 26.

For the HAMPSHIRE GAZETTE.

MR. BUTLER,

SINCE our friend PHILOMEDICUS, is so fond of scribling in your papers, I am induced to take the advice of the wise man, and for once answer the fool according to his folly, lest he be wise in his own conceit. He seems to be nettling and is very uneasy about something lately published by the OLD DOCTOR MAKER, and is very fond of giving him the lie, and repeatedly saying that he is known to be a liar. Such-like expressions as those, Mr. Printer, ifsued from a common liar, will have their due weight with the publick.—He says, Mr. Printer, that he has neither leisure, nor inclination, to enter into a paper-war—who will believe him? Who began Philo, you or the Doctor-Maker?—In your first publication I find the word *Solitaire*——when I first saw it (and until I saw it in your last performance) I really thought you meant it only for a fiction, to represent a character by, and therefore passed it without making any remarks thereon. But as I find in your last publication, you mean to assert it as truth, and that the word was spoken by me, I here now publickly declare it to be an infamous lie, & you are not ignorant of it, if you have sense enough to distinguish between truth and falshood. As I never heard the word spoken, or ever saw it in manuscript or print, until I saw it in your publication—and I now call upon all those of the faculty —and also on all Pupils that have ever resided with me to testify, if they ever heard me use the expression. But Philo, to attempt to correct you, in all your errors and falshoods, would be a talk almost as difficult as to dry up the immense ocean though the *Canada* of a goat's bill.

But as I am not the only mark at which you point your barbed arrows—I would ask you, and the public, what your motives could be in saying (in a certain store in the town you live in) That Dr. K. of the town of C. was the greatest *Ignoramus* in physick that you ever saw, and that Dr. B. of the town of P. was but little better, for he kept two apprentices and but one book? Both of the above Doctors live in the towns adjoining the place of your residence.—Did you, from not finding business enough in the town you belong to, wish to extend your practice far and wide? Or are the calls of your premature family at home, or the demand of the toothless one eyed old strumpet of the town of B. in the county of P. so great, that your run of practice will not supply their demands. You seem to hint, that could the Doctor-Maker be restrained within the prescriptions of a certain ancient book, he would cry out for the want of concubines. I shall only observe —state matters of fact, Philo, and I shall be ready to answer you in a very different mode of procedure than that through the channel of a newspaper. Your observations on the healing virtues of the Doctor-Maker's hand, on the back of a certain young woman, I have only to say, that the use of friction, with the hand on the back of a young man or woman for the purposes of curing a disorder, does not shew so depraved an inclination, as to use friction on some more delicate part of your own—Take the hint Philo, you'll understand the meaning, if the public do not. Your publication of my inoculating cheap for the small-pox, I must needs thank you for—as inoculating cheap and well is all that can possibly be desired—and you will not deny but I inoculate well. You seem to think that lower rated your talents in the use of the dead languages in the case of the old matron; if I did, you will readily grant, that it was owing to my having conceived an higher opinion of your education than I ought to have done. Philo, I would recommend for your perusal a few passages in the ancient book, by you alluded to, in which you'll find you character (in part) delineated to perfection. Proverbs, Chap. 17, ver. iv. also chapter 16, ver. xviii. Item. chap. 10. ver. xviii. Item. chap. 6, ver. xvii, xviii and xix, Item. chapt 3, ver. xxix and xxxi. which you may read at your leisure. Your conduct Philo, reminds me of an horned animal, who in the vernal season, from the titillation of a well known insect, in his back, points his tail in the air, & runs too and fro, without knowing the cause of his uneasiness.

Was I to publish every particular part of your infamous conduct, since you arrived at the place of your present residence, it would fill a volume. But since I never had the least distant idea of ever appearing in the public papers, (not viewing myself sufficiently accomplished in grammar, to be able with accuracy to fit a piece for the press) I shall only advise you in future to better regulate your unruly tongue and pen, or you may expect I shall seek my recompence in that way and manner pointed out for the punishment of a rascal.

ARNOLD DOCTOR-MAKER.

[☞The EDITOR would inform *Philomedicus* and the *Old Doctor-Maker*, that any thing further on the subject of their present dispute, will not be noticed in the GAZETTE.]

BOSTON, June 20.

——BY carefully perusing the *English* papers by the SALLY, from *Bristol*, to the 7th of May last, we have the satisfaction of laying before our readers the following summary, the authenticity of which we presume will not be controverted. Upon this abstract, we flatter ourselves, the public will perceive, that the account current is highly in favour of our illustrious Allies, our former companions in arms, and our present associates in the field of liberty.

By the last accounts, the situation of the French armies, it will be remembered, was not thoroughly underfood, either upon the *Rhine*, of which the cities of *Mentz* and *Landau*, are the principal fortifications; or in *Flanders*, of which *Lisle*, *Valenciennes*, and *Conde*, are the garrisons. It was not even certain, whether the defection of their late General, DUMOURIER, had not extended its baneful influence to these places, so as to facilitate their surrendering to the *Austrians*, of which the *British* papers had announced the probability. Nothing of this nature however, appears to have taken effect by the present intelligence.—On the other hand, the numbers of the troops in either of them, was supposed by the National Commissioners, sufficient to hold a long & obstinate siege, if not wholly to frustrate the intentions of the German army. Ten battalions of *France* were recruiting full on the frontiers, and the soldiers discovered in their daily skirmishing, and in some actions of magnitude, the most heroic ardour. Heroic we call it—because the official accounts of the Prince of SAXE COBOURG acknowledged it to have been obstinate—an expression of the utmost force in the mouth of an enemy. The French indeed, like the Americans, have walked away the plain of imputed cowardice, with the blood of their enemies.

It appears by these papers, that the Germans are negociating by proclamations, which change the ground in favour of the French, as the difficulties in the way of despotic subjugation augment. What, for example, is more opposite than the declarations of the Duke of BRUNSWICK and Prince COBOURG?—One was to burn and destroy *Paris*, if even one of the Royal family was injured. The latter wishes for peace upon the terms and stipulations of the first Constitution which the people had adopted, and which abolished all the privileged orders.—It was just so in *America*—In the first place, unconditional submission was offered—then conditional—and afterwards unconditional Independence.—Pray Heaven, the event may be the same with the French, as the happiness of the world, perhaps the existence of civil liberty, even here, depends upon their maintaining their freedom.

In one of the English papers, it is said that the Germans have lost by action, sickness, death and desertion, at least a third of their army, since the campaign opened in February last.

It is certain, at any rate, that some of the battles were severe and bloody; and every body knows the dangers the health of soldiers is exposed to by their being only in the field.

The accounts of the Commissioners, three of whom have tarried in the garrison of *Mentz*, are very favorable, and their prudence will no doubt, insure the soldiers with courage.

The vigorous proceedings of the Convention, in the punishment of the Aristocrats, and the suppression of the rebels in *Britanny*, promises much to the future security of the Republic.

It has been the policy of such characters, consisting of the old nobility, or their friends and dependants, to plead the constitutional authorities, to confound and disorganize every thing. But most of their persons have been seized, their intrigues discovered, and their conspiracies suppressed.

The combination of powers is more in name than reality. One of the Aids de Camp of General DAMPIERRE, has declared at the bar of the Assembly, that the enemies of France disagree. It is very certain that every league of despots to conquer their enemies, has hitherto proved abortive, from the effect of various and discordant interests, which do not fail to appear upon any material disappointment. The prospect of famine in *France* with which the British appear to have fortified themselves, is not now spoken of, by which we may conclude, that all their hopes of such a dreadful calamity is nigh at an end. The policy of the British Cabinet indeed seems to lie trying, to starve the women and children of France, in order to conquer the men. But while they are thus meditating all manner of evils by fire and sword, death and pestilence, to ruin the cause of liberty in *France*, they are arrested by distresses of a touching and peculiar nature, in their own country.

It seem by the immense floods of paper, and the former extension of credit, that they have raised the quantity of their bills out of all proportion to the money which represents them. This circumstance, and the alarm it has occasioned among the Bankers, together with the stoppage of exports to *France*, have checked their manufactures, and have inundated the merchants with goods for which they have no vent. In consequence of this, all trust and confidence between man and man is so totally at an end, that credit, (the main spring of the British commerce) is almost wholly at a stand—Failures, in number and amount, beyond imagination, have taken place in consequence; and all persons are ruminating with astonishment, upon the poverty and distress of their situation, and upon the means of relieving it.—Hitherto the only expedient proposed in Parliament, is worse than the evil it is intended to correct. For it obliges the borrowers to deposit goods to twice the amount of the sum he receives, and thus reduces him to the necessity of giving the most exorbitant premium for the money he may take; as the sale of these commodities to be depositted, are articles of trade, which he has acquired upon credit, at the customary interest of 5 per cent. a year. The government after all this, gives nothing but paper, which is still adding to the mass by which credit has been oppressed, and the present evils created.

But if we had not these particulars denied at full length in their Parliamentary debates; the letter of General COBOURG is the strongest evidence of some calamity existing among the Belligerent Powers, of a very serious nature; for he has confessed that the war with *France* has "shaken *Europe* into the foundation."—A confession which never would have been made by him, but upon the fullest conviction and the clearest evidence.

Two *French* privateers were taken and sold for two hundred and fifty pounds, which had captured prizes from the *British* to the amount of thirty thousand pounds sterling.

It is faid in one of the English papers that DUMOURIER had deposited two hundred thousand pounds in the British funds. It was never known what DUCHE the Chaplain of Congress received for his treachery, but ARNOLD, it was supposed got about 20,000 pounds for his attempt to betray the garrison at West-Point.

The French have six millions of livres allotted for secret service money, the ensuing campaign; no doubt to countermine the British projects of corruption. This circumstance may turn the tables, and contribute to defeat their enemies with their own weapons.

There is a very remarkable circumstance in the British, which cannot fail of striking the mind of every *American* as a most prominent and distinguished feature in their national character: Their opposition to the French is so great, that they would not govern to Heaven itself, if the French were upon the same road with them—this is fully exemplified in all their daily publications; for every newspaper teems with the most cruel reproaches against the French for their zeal in defence of their caufe, and the resolution with which they support it: Whereas formerly, these very Frenchmen were represented by them as slaves, unworthy the character of men, and the objects, on that account, of their utmost scorn and indignation.

The French, on the other hand, seem to invigorate in their efforts, and to strengthen in their resolutions. BLANCHELANDE, the late Governor of *St. Domingo*, has been convicted of treason against the Republic, after a trial of 48 hours, before a jury, by the unanimous suffrages of the Court; and yet the Aristocrats of *France*, scattered over *England* and *America*, and who have no other employment, are racking their inventions to give a falle color to this, and every transaction of moment, to excite the prejudice of the honest and unreflecting, against the French: just as the American refugees at *New-York* and in *England*, in the late war, were fabricating every calumny to defame their own countrymen, of which every American is fully sensible.

The most alarming consequences were apprehended at *Manchester*, among the manufacturers, who were out of employment on account of the war.—In *Scotland*, it was said, no less than 160,000 persons were deprived of the means of support, from the same cause.

On the whole, the *Ruffians* stand aloof—the *Dutch* are inactive as usual—the *Spaniards* counting their beads and trembling for the fate of their galleons—the *Prussians* remote, cautious, and occupied with their late acquisitions in *Poland*—the *Austrians* alone fighting this campaign, as the *Pruffians* fought the last—and the *British*, employed, as we have stated bombarding the *French* by paragraphs, and destroying them with their paper artillery.

Some accounts mention a duel between the Duke of YORK, and a son of the Prince of ORANGE. As indifferently as we think of their intellects, we can scarcely believe they have given this proof of their folly.

By these last accounts, DUMOURIER was making his way to *Vienna*, in the interior of *Germany*; and great distance from *France*, so that this illustrious *traitor* has suspended his visionary projects of a Counter Revolution, at least, for the present.—We anxiously wait for further information, which will be communicated, the moment we receive it.

PRIESTCRAFT IN DANGER.

That the English Lords Spiritual, the Archbishop of the Prince of Peace, should vote for the War against *France*, can be accounted for on no other principle than that in the *French Revolution*, they saw the craft in danger." But they have reckoned without their host; for one of the British Ministers has told the Right Reverend Gentlemen, that as soon as the ordinary means of raising supplies were exhausted—and from the then state of the nation the period did not seem remote—their fat revenues must be looked to, as the first resource. We may therefore, speedily expect to hear their loud ejaculations for Peace—and the prayers of such pious men must be heard.

Foreign Intelligence.

BRUSSELS, May 1.

By private letters we are informed, that Nantz has surrendered to the victorious arms of the counter Revolutionists. The same letters announce, that Philip Egalite was carried back to Paris, those who were carrying him to Marseilles being afraid of meeting the Marseillaise upon the road.

LONDON, May 7.

From Tuesday's (London) Gazette.

Whitehall, May 3.

Two French privateers were taken and sold for two hundred and fifty pounds, which had captured prizes from the *British* to the amount of thirty thousand pounds sterling.

It is said in one of the English papers that DUMOURIER had deposited two hundred thousand pounds in the British funds. It was never known what DUCHE the Chaplain of Congress received for his treachery, but ARNOLD, it was supposed got about 20,000 pounds for his attempt to betray the garrison at West-Point.

The French have six millions of livres allotted for secret service money, the ensuing campaign; no doubt to countermine the British projects of corruption. This circumstance may turn the tables, and contribute to defeat their enemies with their own weapons.

There is a very remarkable circumstance in the British, which cannot fail of striking the mind of every *American* as a most prominent and distinguished feature in their national character: Their opposition to the French is so great, that they would not govern to Heaven itself, if the French were upon the same road with them—this is fully exemplified in all their daily publications; for every newspaper teems with the most cruel reproaches against the French for their zeal in defence of their caufe, and the resolution with which they support it: Whereas formerly, these very Frenchmen were represented by them as slaves, unworthy the character of men, and the objects, on that account, of their utmost scorn and indignation.

The French, on the other hand, seem to invigorate in their efforts, and to strengthen in their resolutions. BLANCHELANDE, the late Governor of *St. Domingo*, has been convicted of treason against the Republic, after a trial of 48 hours, before a jury, by the unanimous suffrages of the Court; and yet the Aristocrats of *France*, scattered over *England* and *America*, and who have no other employment, are racking their inventions to give a falle color to this, and every transaction of moment, to excite the prejudice of the honest and unreflecting, against the French: just as the American refugees at *New-York* and in *England*, in the late war, were fabricating every calumny to defame their own countrymen, of which every American is fully sensible.

The most alarming consequences were apprehended at *Manchester*, among the manufacturers, who were out of employment on account of the war.—In *Scotland*, it was said, no less than 160,000 persons were deprived of the means of support, from the same cause.

On the whole, the *Ruffians* stand aloof—the *Dutch* are inactive as usual—the *Spaniards* counting their beads and trembling for the fate of their galleons—the *Prussians* remote, cautious, and occupied with their late acquisitions in *Poland*—the *Austrians* alone fighting this campaign, as the *Pruffians* fought the last—and the *British*, employed, as we have stated bombarding the *French* by paragraphs, and destroying them with their paper artillery.

Some accounts mention a duel between the Duke of YORK, and a son of the Prince of ORANGE. As indifferently as we think of their intellects, we can scarcely believe they have given this proof of their folly.

By these last accounts, DUMOURIER was making his way to *Vienna*, in the interior of *Germany*; and great distance from *France*, so that this illustrious *traitor* has suspended his visionary projects of a Counter Revolution, at least, for the present.—We anxiously wait for further information, which will be communicated, the moment we receive it.

PRIESTCRAFT IN DANGER.

That the English Lords Spiritual, the Archbishop of the Prince of Peace, should vote for the War against *France*, can be accounted for on no other principle than that in the *French Revolution*, they saw the craft in danger." But they have reckoned without their host; for one of the British Ministers has told the Right Reverend Gentlemen, that as soon as the ordinary means of raising supplies were exhausted—and from the then state of the nation the period did not seem remote—their fat revenues must be looked to, as the first resource. We may therefore, speedily expect to hear their loud ejaculations for Peace—and the prayers of such pious men must be heard.

Foreign Intelligence.

BRUSSELS, May 1.

By private letters we are informed, that Nantz has surrendered to the victorious arms of the counter Revolutionists. The same letters announce, that Philip Egalite was carried back to Paris, those who were carrying him to Marseilles being afraid of meeting the Marseillaise upon the road.

LONDON, May 7.

From Tuesday's (London) Gazette.

Whitehall, May 3.

"Being on my passage from *Cape-Francois* to *Jeremie*, at 6 o'clock P. M. saw two ships to the westward, and a sail in shore off us, then the mole-Head bore N. E. distant 8 leagues; the Vessel in shore gave chace to us, and at 10 o'clock P.M. came up with us, and firing a shot as we rounded to. She proved to be the schooner *Tyger*, from *Kingston* in *Jamaica*, a British privateer, commanded by JAMES SMITH, mounted with eight brass three pounders, and one howit in the bow. She ordered the boat to be hoisted out, and to come on board, which he reluctantly complied with. After examining my papers, he detained me with two of my men, and went on board with part of his crew, and launched the vessel, after which he took the remainder of my people, except the mate and boy, leaving four of his men and the second Lieutenant on board of the Fair Lady, giving orders to follow him: She then gave chace to the two ships and finding them to be British vessels pursued a boat that was sent to Jamaica to give information, in case the privateer should be French, and they should be taken, but finding his mistake returned to us, fearched a second time, declaring that he knew there was French property on board, and if we would not give it up he would carry us to Jamaica; but finding none he left us, after being prisoners eight hours, taking two of my men, Jonathan Peter Patterson, an American, and Adolph Gasse, a Swede, without either bed or clothes, except what they had on, notwithstanding my entreaties in their behalf, and their own dislike to his measures, he took them off; I also represented the disadvantages that would arise from it, as I had only one man left that could steer, *but all in vain.*"

JUNE 22.

The combined armies, according to the last accounts have remained in a state of inactivity, from the first to the last of April. No engagement of importance, or siege, appears to have taken place; one reason alleged for this is, that they are waiting for the arrival of their magazines of provisions—but another very obvious one is, the strong fortresses between them and France; these are garrisoned by very numerous bodies of men—and defended by most formidable batteries of artillery—whatever may be the pretext for this tardiness in their operations, the effects appear to be favourable to France; it has afforded an opportunity for recruiting and reinforcing their armies—for drawing supplies into the fortified posts, and for recovering from the surprize and disorganization consequent on Dumourier's flight.

DUEL between the Duke of YORK and Prince FREDERICK of ORANGE.

A gentleman in New-York, has received a letter from his friend in Brissol, via. Boston, dated April 30th, in which he mentions, that "The Stadtholder issued an order for no troops, either Dutch or English, to be absent from garrisons or encampments—which the Duke of York took umbrage at, saying, none but a Briton should command a Briton, and spoke in such language as could not be brook'd by the Stadtholder's son, Prince Frederick of Orange; a duel was the consequence, in which the Dutchman was severely wounded."

June 26. The Court of Admiralty of this state has determined, on Friday last, in the cause pending respecting the capture of the ship William, and the Brig Fanny, prizes of the schooners Citizen Genet and the Sans Culottes, that it had no jurisdiction to decide the legality or illegality of the said prizes.

NEW-LONDON, June 27.

Last Sunday was committed to the goal in this city, *Peter Chappel* of this town, charged with the murder of *Philip*, a negro man, the property of Mr. Jason Allen of Montville.—On Tuesday last *Chappel* was examined before Authority, and remanded to prison, to take his trial before the Superior Court, which will sit in this city, in September next.

NORTHAMPTON, June 3.

DIED.]—At Hatfield, last Saturday morning, Mrs. SOPHIA PARTRIDGE, wife of Mr. COTTON PARTRIDGE, aged 24 years.

Hezekiah Hutchens,

INFORMS his friends and customers, that he has just received, a very handsome assortment of

GOODS,

Suitable for the season, which he is determined to sell on the lowest terms for ready pay, at his store opposite the meeting house. Amongst which are, Broadcloths, Cassimers, Velvets, Shalloons, Moreens, Durants, Black Ruffell, Black Calimanco, Silk and Twift, Buckram, Coat and Vest Buttons, very fashionable—Chintz Patches and Callicoes, cheap and good figures—Satrins and Modes, Lace, Vest Patterns, Ruffell Shoes and Slippers, Florentine do. Sattinlafting do. Canterbury Muslin gown Patterns, Strip'd Nankeen, Barcelona Handkerchiefs, Bandanno, do. Cotton neck do. Silk and Cotton do. Pocket do. Chintz, Purple and White Shawls, Ribbons, Tafte, Hair Ribbons, of a durable kind—Flannels, White and Yellow Chip Hats, Pasteboard Pins and Needles, Snuff Boxes, Tobacco do. Black Feathers, Fans, Cambricks, Lawns and Muslins, Muslinetts, Dimothy for Cloaks, Irish Linnen, Brown Holland, Jacknives, Penknives and Razors, Pink Sarcenet, Green do. White do. Plated and Common Sugar Tongs, Shoe Clasps for Children—Thimbles, Fish Hooks, Gold and Silver Cord, &c. Tolleis—Loaf Sugar, Tea Coffee, Chocolate, Cotton Wool, as good as any in the county and as cheap, a general afsortment of Crockery.

A quantity of Snuff by the Bladder or less quantity. Wheat, Rye, Corn, Flax, Pease, Beans, Oats, Butter, Tow Cloth, Bees-Wax, and many other articles of produce received in pay. Constant attendance, and every favour gratefully acknowledged.

Northampton, July 3. 1793.

THE Partnership of MURRAY and BENNET, is this day mutually dissolved: ALL Persons indebted to said Partnership, are desired to settle their accounts with the said Murray *only*, who will attend said business on the 15th, 16th and 30th of July—The 13th and 20th of August, at his store in Afsfield. Those who do not comply with this invitation, will be at the expence of going out of town, and settling with an Attorney.

MURRAY and BENNET.

JULY, 2, 1793.

Just received and for sale, by

Sylvester Woodbridge,

A general afsortment of English India and Hard Ware

GOODS,

Among which are Sattin, Moden, Persians Sarcenets, Tiffanies, &c.

He has also for sale,

West India and New England RUM, Gin, Wine, Brandy, Molasses, Loaf and Brown Sugar, Tea, Coffee, Chocolate, Pepper, Allpice, Cinnamon, Nutmegs, Raisins, Redwood, Logwood, Copperas, Flower Sulphur, Brimstone, Power, Shot, Lead, Flints, &c. &c.

Likewise a general afsortment of Crockery, and Hollow Ware.

Also, Glauber Salts, Jesuits Bark, Salt Peter, Pink Root, Snake Balls, and many other articles in the medical line. The above goods will be sold, very reasonably, for cash or most kinds of country produce.

HE incited by motives of benevolence, invites all those indebted to him, by book or note, to make immediate payment, as the day of patience with them will soon expire, when the law will bite——and sting——

Southampton, July 1, 1793.

Joseph Lazell,

RESPECTFULLY informs his customers, that he has just received, a complete and general afsortment of *English and West India GOODS*, too numerous to be specified in an advertisement, which he engages to furnish his customers and others with, on the most reasonable terms for ready pay. Six months credit will be given for dry Goods, and all kinds of hard Ware.

Said Lazell gives the highest price for all kinds of Grass Seed, Flax Seed, and all kinds of farm produce.

N. B. N. England, and West-India Rum, and all kinds of spirits by the barrel or less quantity. Likewise a complete afsortment of Glass and Crockery Ware—Paper hangings of all kinds, upon the lowest terms.

Cummington, June 24, 1793.

NOTICE is hereby given to the non-resident proprietors of land in the town of Conway, county of Hampshire, that unless their taxes are paid by the 5th of August next, he shall attend to the directions of the law, by posting the same for sale.

ETHAN BILLINGS.

Conway, June 27, 1793.

INTERESTING OBSERVATIONS ON THE COMPARATIVE NUMBER OF THE TWO SEXES.

It is generally known that civilians and writers of society in general, as well as moral writers, have long believed and reasoned from it, as a fact, that of the human race there are more males born in the world, than females. Some have said the proportion is as thirteen to twelve. This has always been considered as a full proof, that polygamy is contrary to natural law. The small superiority of males, has also generally been considered as a wife appointment of Providence, to balance the destruction of males in war, or by occupations more dangerous to life than the domestic labours of the female sex. It happened, that not longago, on reading Bruce's travels, I found that he calls the fact in question, and affirms, that in Syria and Egypt, as well as Arabia and the eastern parts of Africa, which he visited, there is a great plurality of females, and even considers this as some excuse for the practice of polygamy in those countries. I had in my life time met with so many mistakes in the most able and judicious travellers, arising from local or accidental circumstances, and their unacquaintedness with the modes and habits of life in the countries where they make their remarks, that I did not immediately embrace his opinion: however, happening soon after to see the census of the united states, in which the males and females are accurately distinguished, I thought it an excellent opportunity of trying how the matter stands in this extensive country. The result is to be seen in the table hereto annexed, in which it will be found, that there is a plurality of males in every state except three. Perhaps it may be proper to observe, that this matter has been stated to many gentlemen of learning and observation, and that they were generally asked, after being told that three of the united states only, had a majority of females, whether they supposed these three were in the northern or southern quarter. By much the greatest number supposed, that they were to the southward; but it appears that they are, Massachusetts, Rhode-Island, and Connecticut. It remained then to see whether this remarkable difference in those states could be accounted for. Some supposed that the number of seafaring men in those states might account for it; but considering that all these who were from home, and not known to be dead, were included in the census, this seemed wholly insufficient. It was then observed, that the great migrations from these three states might possible be the reason of the difference, as in migrations more males go out than females, especially at first, and these all young persons, or of middle age. That this is indeed the true reason, seems sufficiently proved by the following remarks on the table itself.

1. New Hampshire, from which also many migrations take place, though it has by the census a superiority of males, yet it is very small, compared to the other states.

2. It is well known that very large migrations have taken place of late years, from the New England states, in general, to the northern and western parts of New York; and it appears plainly, that the superiority of males in the state of New York, is greater in proportion to its numbers than in Pennsylvania or Virginia, and indeed than in any other state, except two, which shall be immediately mentioned.

3. By far the greatest superiority of males, in proportion to the numbers, is in Vermont and Kentucky, to which there have been the greatest and most recent migrations; the first of them having nearly ten males to nine females, and the other a little more.

From the whole it appears, that the census of the united states has afforded a strong confirmation of the old opinion upon this part of natural history.

I am, &c. T. M.

TABLE.

	Males.	Females.	Excess.
New-Hampshire,	70,937	70,160	777 do.
Maine,	49,132	46,870	2,262 males,
Massachusetts,	182,742	190,582	7,840 females.
Rhode-Island,	31,818	32,652	834 do.
Connecticut,	114,926	117,448	2,522 do.
New-York,	163,822	152,520	11,302 males,
New-Jersey,	86,667	82,487	4,180 do.
Pennsylvania,	217,736	206,363	11,373 do.
Delaware,	23,926	22,384	1,542 do.
Maryland,	107,254	101,395	5,859 do.
Virginia,	227,671	215,646	12,025 do.
Kentucky,	32,211	28,922	3,289 do.
North-Carolina,	147,494	140,710	6,784 do.
Georgia,	27,147	25,739	1,408 do.
Vermont,	44,763	40,505	4,278 do.

JAMES INGOLS,

INFORMS his friends and the Public, that he continues to carry on his business at his shop nearly opposite the Court House. He flatters himself that he shall be able to gratify the gentlemen and ladies, in the vicinity, with the neatest and newest fashioned WIGS, TYES, COMMODES, &c.— CASH and the highest price given for long HUMAN HAIR, and every favor gratefully acknowledged.

N. B. WANTED, a likely young LAD, about fourteen years of age, as an apprentice to the above business.

Northampton, May 15, 1793.

RAGS.

CASH GIVEN FOR CLEAN COTTON AND LINEN RAGS, AT THIS OFFICE.

The LITTLE READER'S ASSISTANT FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

NEW GOODS.

SETH WRIGHT,

HAS just received from London, a general assortment of HARD WARE, among which is a large assortment of London Pewter, which consists of Best and Soup Dishes, Plates, 2 quart, 3 pint, quart and pint Basons, Tankards, quart and pint Cans, Blockin Teapots—Also, a quantity of 8 by 6 window Glass, and a quantity of 3-4ths 7-8ths and yard wide Linnen, which he will dispose of by the piece on good terms—likewise a quantity of Painter's Colours and Dye Stuffs of most kinds—He has received from Boston, a general assortment of

English and W. India Goods.

Also a few Barrels of Liver Oil, and Linseed, do.— Likewise has received a new collection of BOOKS, among which are the following, viz:

Blair's Sermons, 2 vol.
do. Lectures, 2 vol.
Skinner's Ecclesiastical History of Scotland, 2 vol.
Stackhouse's body of Divinity, 3 vol.
Religious Cases of Conference.
Boston's Memoirs,
do. Fourfold State,
Knox's Sermons,
Davies's Sermons, 3 vol.
A view of Religion, by Hannah Adams.
Lathrop's Sermons,
do. on Baptism,
Hopkins System of Divinity, 2 vol.
Chauncey on Salvation,
Edwards against Chauncey
Sherlock on Death,
Whitfield's Sermons,
Gibbs's sacred Contemplations.
Nesbets Ecclesiastical History.
Mall's History of the Martyrs.
Doddridge's Rise and Progress.
Pratt on the Scripture,
Abernethy's Discourses, 2 vol.
Edwards History on Redemption.
do. on the Will,
do. Enquiry,
do. Dissertations,
Watt's Lyric Poems,
do. on the Mind,
Pilgrims Progress,
Paradise Lost,
do. Regained,
Hervey's Meditations,
do. Dialogues,
Willson on the Sacrament,
Lives of the Preachers,
Mason's Self-knowledge,
Manual on Devotion,
Knox's Essays,
The afflicted Man's Companion.
Sacred Dramas,
McEwen on the Types,
Rowe's Letters,
do. Devout Exercises of the Heart.
Bell's Surgery, 4 vol.
do. on Ulcers,
London Practice of Physic,
Brown's Elements,
Materia Medica, 2 vol.
New Dispensatory,
Domestic Medicine,
Brock's Practice of Physic,
Jackson on Fevers,
Huxham on do.
Hamilton's Midwifery,
Blackstone's Commentaries.
Conductor Generalis,
Born's Justice,
Town Officer,
Odiome's Poems,
Cowper's Task,
Religious Courtship,
Female Favourite,
Advice from a lady of quality to her children.
Ladies' Monitor,
Rollins Ancient History, 10 vol.
Addison's Works, 3 vol.
Pope's do. 6 vol.
Newton's do. 6 vol.
Tom Jones, 3 vol.
Arabian Tale 4 vol.
Roderick Random, 2 vol.
Citizen of the World 2 vol.
Cook's Voyage, 2 vol.
do. Life,
Anna St. Ives, 3 vol.
Marmont's Tales, 3 vol.
Peter Pindar, 2 vol.
do. in one vol.
Goldsmith's History of England, 3 vol.
do. of Rome, 2 vol.
More's Travels, 2 vol.
Ramsey's American Revolution, 2 vol.
Revolution in Sweden,
do. in France,
History of Ireland,
The Preceptor, 2 vol.
The Ladies do.
Freemasonry Constitution,
Carvers Travels,
Morse's Geography,
Guthrie's, do.
Levater's Aphorisms on Man.
History of Connecticut,
Constitution of the United States.
Fordyce's address to Young men,
Life of Baron Trenck,
Æsops Fables,
Seneca's Morals,
Pike's Arithmetick,
Fisher's do.
Vinal's do.
Enfield's Philosophy, 2 vol.
Paley's do.
Hutchinson's do.
Smellies, do.
Plato's Works,
Dinarbas,
Rasselas,
Pamela, 4 vol.
Locke on Education,
Children's Friend, 4 vol.
Friend of Youth,
Dana's Selection,
Scott's Lessons,
Reading made easy,
The Rambler, 4 vol.
The Rudiment of Taste,
The death of Cain,
Life of Cromwell,
Life of Putnam,
Life of Col. Gardiner,
Boye's Pantheon,
Chapone's Letters,
Robinson Crusoe,
Philip Quarll,
Cook's Letter Writer,
Bennet's Letters,
Joseph Andrews,
Boyles Voyages,
Indian Wars in New-England.
French Convert,
Strictures on Female Education.
History of Sir Charles Grandison.
The Economy of human Life.
Vicar of Wakefield,
New Complete Letter Writer.
The Monitor,
Shakespeare's Character,
American Farmer's Letters,
New-England Farmer,
Paine's Rights of Man,
Trial of Thomas Paine,
The Path to Riches,
Accidence,
Corderius,
Clark's Introduction to making Latin.
Latin Grammar,
Greek Testaments,
Young's Latin Dictionary,
Johnson's English do.
Bailey's, do.
Entick's, do.
Perry's do.
Bibles, large and small,
Testaments,
All parts of Webster's Institute.
Perry's Spelling Book,
Watt's Psalms and Hymns,
Worcester Collection of Musick, &c.

ALL Persons indebted to the PRINTER hereof, for Newspapers, Advertisements, &c. are requested to make payment,

Northampton, June 19, 1793.

Fifty Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber on the 18th of May last, two NEGRO MEN, one named TITE, but since he run away, has assumed the name of GEORGE—Tite is about six feet high, brown complexion, straight hair, he has been for some time past, harboured at the house of Esq. Briggs, in the town of Cheshire, Berkshire county, State of Massachusetts—but by information from the inhabitants, he has left that place no his way to Boston—the other named TOBE, but lately has assumed the name of BILL—Tobe is about five feet six inches high, yellow complexion, negro hair, speaks broken English, he is a fat fellow of stupid appearance, he has been harboured at the house of Bennet Felcher, in the same town and county, and has also left said place. Said Negroes have robbed a waggon, and taken considerable property from the subscriber. Any person or persons that will deliver the said runaways to the subscriber in Albany, shall have the above reward, or TWENTY-FIVE DOLLARS for either of them.

JOHN TEN BROECK.

Albany, June 15, 1793.

R. BRECK, and SON,

INFORM their customers and the public, they have just received a large and general assortment of

English, India and Hard-Ware

GOODS,

Suitable for all seasons, which their customers and others may obtain on the most reasonable terms possible. Likewise, W. India Rum, N. England, do. Molasses, Gin, Brandy, Loaf and Brown Sugar, Cotton Wool, all kinds of Spices, Coffee, Chocolate, Raisins, Snuff, Bohea and Souchong Teas, of the first quality, & cheap as usual; Russia and Sweeds Iron, German Steel Crawley Steel, 6 by 8, 7 by 9 Window Glass, 20d, 10d, 8d and 4d. wrought Nails, Cornfans and Boling Cloths, Iron Shovels, Frying Pans, Mackerel, by the barrel or less. All kinds of Groceries, always for sale; Painted Canvas Table Cloths, Horseman's Hanger Blades, Rorum and Felt Hats.

A large and general assortment of Glass and Queen's Ware, very low. A general assortment of American & French Paper Hangings, suitable for papering Rooms. Likewise an assortment of elegant Gilt Frame Looking Glasses, of all Sizes and Prizes. Most kinds of produce taken in payment as usual. Constant attendance given, and every favour acknowledged with gratitude, by the public's Humble Servants,

R. BRECK, and SON.

N. B. They want to purchase a quantity of BEES-WAX, for which they will pay the highest price in cash.

Northampton, May 21, 1793.

THE Subscribers appointed by the Hon. Judge of Probate of Wills, &c. for the County of Hampshire, to receive and examine the claims of the Creditors to the Estate of PHINEHAS LYMAN, late of *Hadley*, deceased: (represented insolvent) hereby give notice, that a further time of Four Months is allowed by the Judge for the above purpose, and that we will attend said service at the house of RUSHA COOK, innholder in *Hadley*, on the 18t. Wednesday of AUGUST and OCTOBER next, from 9 o'clock A. M. to 6 o'clock P. M. on each of said days.

OLIVER SMITH,
ENOS NASH,
JONA. E. PORTER. } *Commissioners.*

HADLEY, JUNE 18, 1793.

LATELY found, a Purse, containing a small sum of Money—The owner may have it by proving property, and paying charges—Enquire of

Wm. CLARK.

Northampton, June 19, 1793.

CAME into the inclosure of the subscriber, on the 10th instant, six young CATTLE, said cattle are marked near the end of the left ear, with a half penny cut the upperside and a half penny cut the under side. The owner is desired to prove property pay charges and take them away.

PHINEHAS KNIGHT.

Norwich, June 17, 1793.

BROKE into the inclosure of the subscriber on the 15th inst. a red BULL, three years old—also a pale red OX, white face, 4 years old. The owner is desired to prove property, pay charges, and take them away.

HOLSEY SANFORD.

Norwich, June 17, 1793.

JOHN & CLARK CHANDLER, WILL sell for CASH, FOUR HUNDRED Bushels of GOOD *WHEAT*

Colrain, June 24, 1793.

Hampshire Gazette.

NORTHAMPTON, (*Massachusetts*) PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY WILLIAM BUTLER.

Vol. VII.] WEDNESDAY, JULY 10, 1793. [NUMB. 358.

the Churches holding the FINAL SALVATION OF ALL MEN, through our Lord JESUS CHRIST, by the Representatives met in Convention, in the city of Philadelphia, May 25th. 1793.

To their Brethren in the Faith,

GREETING.

BELOVED IN THE LORD,

THROUGH the goodness & mercy of our common Lord and Master, we met according to appointment, and rejoice to hear by letters and messengers from every of our sister churches, (and hope you will join with us in thanks to God for it,) good news from East, West, North and South, of the spread of knowledge of the truth as it is in JESUS; we believe the words of the prophet are fulfilling, the wilderness begins to blossom as the rose, and deserts rejoice. Several churches have been constituted who have not yet sent forward messengers and letters, but expect to, next convention; the harvest appears to be great, but alas! the labourers are few, tho' we have reason to be thankful, that the great Head of the Church has raised up and sent forth several to work in his vineyard since the last convention, who have openly preached a Universal Saviour, not only in this continent, but also in *Europe*. May God endow us all with a spirit of prayer, that we may pray the Lord of the harvest to raise up and send forth many labourers into every part of the extended globe, he shall not be ashamed of the gospel of CHRIST, but openly and boldly preach it, according to the command of JESUS, to every creature, in full confidence, that eternal life is in JESUS for every one of ADAM's race, and that the great barrier between every unbeliever and the enjoyment of that life, is unbelief, and unbelief the sure effect of their fallen state of darkness and ignorance of the universal love of God, displayed in the gospel of CHRIST. Therefore, dearly beloved, while we in the gospel pray them to be reconciled to CHRIST, let it be our study to remove every prejudice, and take up every stumbling block out of the way of these who are all of his people; and by brotherly love, Christian fortitude, and patience under all reproaches they cast upon us, let us all endeavor, who profess to believe in the universal love of GOD, knowing him in whom we have believed, so to walk in him, loving one another, preferring one another, praying for all men, and that without wrath or doubting, doing good for evil, and thus entreating our dear fellow heirs in JESUS, who are not yet ignorant of his universal love, to say by our conduct to one another, and to all men, that we have been with JESUS, and thus to compel them to come in, and own, that the soul-exalting belief in the restitution of all things, does not tend to make us do evil to any, but to love all, whether they be of the circumcision or uncircumcision, Greek or Jew, Scythian, Barbarian, bond or free; believing CHRIST shall reign in all, and shall in his own time bring all things to himself, destroy death and him that hath the power of death; and all rejoice in CHRIST JESUS, and have no confidence in the flesh. Seeing therefore, brethren, we have this hope, let us not fall from the liberty wherewith CHRIST has made us free, and be not entangled again in the yoke of bondage.

P. S. The convention recommend the like churches to send letters and messengers to the next convention, if possible, which is to meet in Philadelphia, the last Tuesday in October, 1794.

DAVID EVANS, *Moderator.*
Attested, WM. WORTH, *Clerk.*

DECLARATION OF *GENERAL DUMOURIER.*

Frankfort, April 20, 1793.

HAVING learnt that suspicions have been excited against my intentions, on account of a pretended connection supposed to exist between me and PHILIP D'ORLEANS, a French Prince, two well known under the name of EGALITE, and being anxious to preserve that esteem of which I daily receive the most honourable testimonies, I take the earliest opportunity of declaring that I am ignorant whether they daily exists an Orleans faction: That I never had any connection with the Prince who is supposed to be at the head of it, or who is the pretence for it—that I never esteemed him: and that since the fatal epoch when he tore asunder the bonds of blood, and offended against all known laws, by criminally voting for the death of the unfortunate LOUIS XVI. against whom he declared his opinion with atrocious impudence, my contempt for him has been changed into a just aversion, which leaves me no other desire than of seeing him delivered over to the severity of the laws.

"With regard to his children, I think they possess as many virtues as he does vices. They have perfectly served their country in the armies which I commanded, without ever shewing ambition. I have a great friendship for the eldest, founded upon the best merited esteem; and I am certain, that instead of ever aspiring to mount the Throne of France, he would fly to the end of the world rather than be forced to it. In short I declare, that if, after the crimes of his father, or by the atrocious results of the sons of faction and anarchy, he should find himself in such a situation as to waver between the virtues which he has hitherto shewn, and the baseness of taking advantage of the dismal catastrophe which plunged the sensible part of the nation, and all *Europe*, in mourning—and that if he should then be ever so far blinded by ambition as to aspire at the crown, I would devote him to eternal hatred, and entertain for him the same contempt which I have for his father.

(Signed) DUMOURIER."

ON THE EDUCATION OF YOUTH IN AMERICA.

From Noah Webster's Essays.

THE education of youth is, in all governments, an object of the first consequence. The impressions received in early life, usually form the character of individuals; a union of which forms the general character of a nation.

The mode of education and the arts taught to youth, have, in every nation, been adapted to its particular stage of society or local circumstances.

In the martial ages of Greece, the principal study of its legislators was, to acquaint the young men with the use of arms, to inspire them with an undaunted courage, and to form in the hearts of both sexes, an invincible attachment to their country. Such was the effect of their regulations for these purposes, that the very women of Sparta and Athens, would reproach their own sons, for surviving their companions who fell in the field of battle.

Among the warlike Scythians, every male was not only taught to use arms for attack and defence; but was obliged to sleep in the field, to carry heavy burdens, and to climb rocks and precipices, in order to habituate himself to hardships, fatigues, and danger.

In Persia, during the flourishing reign of the great Cyrus, the education of youth according to Xenophon, formed a principal branch of the regulations of the empire. The young men were divided into classes, each of which had some particular duties to perform, for which they were qualified by previous instructions and exercise.

While nations are in a barbarous state, they have few wants, and consequently few arts. Their principal objects are, defence and subsistence; the education of a savage, therefore, extends little farther, than to enable him to use, with dexterity, a bow and a tomahawk.

But in the progress of manners and of arts, war ceases to be the employment of whole nations; it becomes the business of a few, who are paid for defending their country. Artificial wants multiply, the number of occupations; and these require a great diversity in the mode of education. Every youth must be instructed in the business by which he is to procure subsistence. Even the civilities of behavior, in polished society, become a science; a bow and courtley are taught with as much care and precision, as the elements of mathematics. Education proceeds, therefore, by gradual advances, from simplicity to corruption. Its first object, among rude nations, is safety; its next, utility; it afterwards extends to convenience; and among the opulent part of the civilized nations, it is directed principally to show and amusement.

In despotic states, education, like religion, is made subservient to government. In some of the vast empires of Asia, children are always instructed in the occupation of their parents; thus the same arts are always contained in the same families. Such an institution cramps genius, and limits the progress of mental improvement; at the same time it is almost an immoveable barrier against the introduction of vice, luxury, faction, and changes in government. This is one of the principal causes, which have operated to the combining numerous millions of the human race under one form of government, and preserving national tranquility for incredible periods of time. The empire of China, whose government was founded on the patriarchical discipline, has not suffered a revolution in laws, manners, or language, for many thousand years.

In the complicated systems of governments which are established among the civilized nations of Europe, education has less influence in forming a national character; but there is no state, in which it has not an inseparable connexion with morals, and a consequential influence upon the peace and happiness of society.

Education is a subject which has been exhausted by the able writers, both among the ancients and moderns. I am not vain enough to suppose I can suggest any new ideas upon so trite a theme, as education in general; but perhaps the manner of conducting the youth in America may be capable of some improvement. Our constitutions of civil government are not yet firmly established; our national character is not yet formed; and it is an object of vast magnitude, that systems of education should be adopted and pursued, which may not only diffuse a knowledge of the sciences, but may implant in the minds of the American youth, the principles of virtue and liberty; and inspire them with just and liberal ideas of government, and with an inviolable attachment to their own country. It now becomes every American to examine the modes of education in Europe, to see how far they are applicable in this country, and whether it is not possible to make some valuable alterations, adapted to our local and political circumstances. Let us examine the subject in two views. First, as it respects arts and sciences. Secondly, as it is connected with morals and government. In each of these articles, let us see what errors may be found, and what improvements suggested, in our present practice.

The first error that I would mention, is, a too general attention to the dead languages, with a neglect of our own.

This practice proceeds probably from the common use of the Greek and Roman tongues, before the English was brought to perfection. There was a long period of time, when these languages were under a necessity of recurring to the sources, the Greek and Roman authors. These will ever be held in the highest estimation both for stile and sentiment; but the most valuable of them have English translations, which, if they do not contain all the elegance, communicate all the ideas of the originals. The English language, perhaps, at this moment, is the repository of as much learning, as one half the languages of Europe. In copiousness it exceeds all ancient tongues, and though inferior, to the Greek and French in softness and harmony, yet it exceeds the French in variety; it almost equals the Greek and Roman in energy, and falls very little short of any language in the regularity of its construction.*

In deliberating upon any plan of instruction, we should be attentive to its future influence and probable advantages. What advantages does a merchant, a mechanic, a farmer, derive from an acquaintance with the Greek and Roman tongues? It is true, the etymology of words cannot be well understood, without a knowledge of the original languages of which most is compiled. But a very accurate knowledge of the meaning of words and of the true construction of sentences, may be obtained by the help of dictionaries and good English writers; and this is all that is necessary in the common occupations of life. But suppose there is some advantages to be derived from an acquaintance with the dead languages, will this compensate for the loss of five, or perhaps seven years of valuable time? Life is short, and every hour should be employed to good purposes. If there are no bodies of more consequence to boys, than those of Latin and Greek; let these languages employ their time; for idleness is the bane of youth. But when we have an elegant and copious language of our own, with innumerable writers upon ethics, geography, history, commerce, and government; subjects immediately interesting to every man, how can a parent be justified in keeping his son several years over rules of syntax, which he forgets, when he shuts his books, or which, if remembered, can be of little or no use in any branch of business? This absurdity is the subject of common complaint; men see and feel the impropriety of the usual practice; and yet no arguments that have hitherto been used, have been sufficient to change the system; or place an English school on a footing with a Latin one, in point of reputation.

It is not my with to discountenance, totally the study of the dead languages. On the other hand, I should urge a more close attention to them, among young men who are designed for the learned professions. The poets, the orators, the philosophers, and the historians of Greece and Rome, furnish the most excellent models of stile, and the richest treasures of science. The slight attention given to a few of these authors, in our usual course of education, is rather calculated to make pedants than scholars; and the time employed in gaining superficial knowledge is really wasted.

* A little learning is a dangerous thing,
" Drink deep, or taste not the Pierian spring."

But my meaning is, that the dead languages are not necessary for men of business, merchants, mechanics, planters, &c. nor of utility sufficient to indemnify them for the expense of time and money which is requisite to acquire a tolerable acquaintance with the Greek and Roman authors. Merchants often have occasion for a knowledge of some foreign living language, as, the French, the Italian, the Spanish, or the German; but men, whose business is wholly domestic, have little or no use for any language but their own; much less, for languages known only in books.

(To be continued.)

* *This remark is confined solely to its pronunciation: in point of orthography, our language is intolerably irregular.*

Foreign Intelligence.

FRENCH NATIONAL CONVENTION.

APRIL 16.

Letter from the Council General of the commune of Maubeuge to the Convention

" *Maubeuge, April* 10.

"REPUBLICANS,

"The Austrians attacked yesterday, with a superiour force, the out post of the Grisolle, and forced our troops to fall back to the town. They retreated in good order. Some few were wounded. This morning some Austrian officers came near our vanguards, and requested a parley. Among them was a Prince, they say it was Prince Henin; he made a speech to our soldiers, and said, that he brought them Peace and Fraternity; they promised to do no harm to the peasants, and delivered Dumourier's Proclamation, as well as that of Prince Cobourg, both which we send to you. As soon as it was known, we obliged their highnesses to gallop away as fast as they could, and necessary measures were taken to prevent such proceedings for the future. Gen. Tourville behaved with great prudence and firmness.

"As for this evening there arrived a trumpeter and an officer with a letter for the General, which was opened before two Commissioners from the Municipality, containing as follows:

"SIR,

"One of my officers was called this morning by different soldiers and citizens of the town of Maubeuge, who desired a parley. They wished for a truce between

...ite ostpells; but, Sir, I hasten to inform you, that I cannot consent to that proposal. I shall begin hostilities as soon as my Captain, the bearer of the present letter, shall have returned, and I shall not retire until I am in possession of the town. Advise you to spare the blood of the French, and surrender it to me.

(Signed) "*Comte de Barther de la Tour.*

"*Lieutenant General.*"

General Tourville answered, that he had given no orders for the proposition of suspension of hostilities; and that he intended to defend the town, he hoped, with as much success as the enemies wished to themselves in the attack.

Custine sent another letter, and a shoe to the Convention. He by that proved to the Convention how the nation was imposed upon by the Contractors and other Agents. He asked for saddles and bridles; he said that he could not resist the enemies without those necessary articles. He complained, that he could not have the officers he required, and that he did not know the abilities of those that were sent to him.

June 7.—General CUSTINE, at the head of 20,000 men, is ready to attack the Electorate of *Treves*, and his advanced posts are already on the Electoral Frontiers.

FRANKFORT, *(Germany)* April 18.

The French, with an eye to adiversion, having re-entered Deux-Ponts, and spread their forces from Saar-Louis, to Bitche, the Duke of *Brunswick* has pushed forward to reconnoitre the ground they occupy, and was followed yesterday by the King of Prussia in person.—His Majesty, attended by the Duke of Deux-Ponts, proceeded to Charlesberg, the French having in the mean time retreated back to the heights that bordered on the Duchy. Custine has published a Proclamation, in which he endeavours to prove, that he is not the greatest Public Robber, in existence.

The Clubbists at Mentz, endeavour more than the French themselves, by every possible expedient, to prevent a capitulation; and the National Deputies, to keep up the farce of delusion, have declared in a Proclamation, that they expect a succour of 60,000 men. The French have plundered the peasants at Hombach, and committed every possible enormity.

We have possession of a Battery very near Mentz, formed on the ruins of an ancient entrenchment, from which we play on the Fort, and the Bastions named Phil. Jippee. We have contrived by means of the relicks of an old Roman Aqueduct, to inundate the Enemy's Mines.

General Damourier is still at Stuttgard.

TOURNEY. *(United Netherlands)* May 3.

On the first, the French, under Dampiere, attacked General Clairfait's posts, at *Raimes* and *Vicogne*, with considerable force.—Their intention was to relieve *Conde*, which they would have succeeded in, had they taken these Posts.—They made four several attacks from five in the morning until the evening, but were repulsed with the assistance of a detachment from the Prussians under General *Knoblorf*, sent from their camp at *Maule*, notwithstanding a French corps which was posted in front of the Camp to keep them in check. The two battalions of Prussians had left the camp near Tourney, to reinforce those posted at Maulde. The affair was severe, and the loss great on both sides; but the French were completely repulsed.

The same day, the French also left their Camp at Famars, and attacked Prince Coburg's Post at Saure and Urmaing, probably with a view to prevent his giving any assistance to Clairfait.

The Infantry advanced with an intention of turning the left of the Austrians, & at the same time kept up a violent and heavy cannonade and feint attack from the right, but were so well received from the right by the Austrians, that they fell back into two villages in great disorder, to the amount of 15,000, and were some time exposed to a heavy cannonade, by which they lost 500 or 600 men, without daring to move out until their Cavalry advanced & covered their retreat, which they made in great confusion, and were pursued by the Austrians beyond the last height before their Camp at Famars, which the latter would have forced, had they been stronger. The French have lost 12 pieces of cannon, among which were two 16 and three 12 pounders—the rest were 8 and 6 pounders. These attacks which were evidently meant to relieve or raise the siege of Conde, by turning out exactly contrary to their expectation, will probably hasten its surrender.

DOVER, *(England)* May 6.

There has been a very brisk engagement near *Conde* last Tuesday. The French attacked the Austrian lines; and made great havock in the Prince de *Ligne's* regiment; but at last were defeated by General *Clairfait*, who has taken 14 pieces of cannon, and a large quantity of ammunition and baggage. The Prussians were also attacked, and defeated the French.

His Royal Highness the Duke of *York*, with his Hanoverians, attacked a post of two pieces of cannon and took one of them.

The further particulars of the above engagement have not yet transpired, but it seems to have been bloody, and lasted from 4, A. M. until 8, P.M.

LONDON, May 6.

Answer of sixty parishes in Britanny, encamped at Sorimieres, to the proclamation of the Commissioners of the Convention.

"*In the name of the only true God, whom you have abjured!*

"WE are forced to return an answer to your third proclamation, the only intention of which, like that of both the preceeding, is a disarming, which good sense and reason will not permit us to comply with; nor to submit to your laws, which we will never acknowledge, were we even to lose the last drop of our blood. Your sanguinary character, well known by your massacres, with which you have had the audacity to reproach our chiefs, does not permit us even to doubt respecting your deceitful promise. Your inveterate declarations against our chiefs merit only the most profound contempt. Our most ardent desire is to give battle to your invincible army of patriots! Our surest shield against your arms is a GOD, the avenger of crimes, as it proved in different attacks in which we have lost only two men: And instead of fearing their fury, which you say you are unable to restrain, we desire that you may add to it your own personal courage. We see too well to suffer ourselves to be seduced by your deceitful speeches, of which we have been neither affected nor intimidated by any of your threats. The mask is removed, the yoke is shaken off, and even if it were not, we should do it at present. We abjure all submission to your laws and protection.

"It is needless for you to make any more mention of districts, departments, or municipalities, the armed force of which we are in no dread of. After the abole which the first deputies made of our institutions, and petitions, so often rejected, as not being conformable to your laws, we declare in the face of the universe, that we will acknowledge none of them, and that we adopt only the ancient laws, which we purpose to reestablish by the sword, and the effusion of democratick blood, if the patriots do not abjure their errors, and, as the first proof of compliance with our wishes, begin by ferring at liberty our clergy, and by concurring to raise that throne which you have overturned. You are wrong if you think that the cause of the nobility is the only end of the Insurrection of the people—it is their own cause which they defend at present. Nonetheless acts of oppression, the decrees of the Constituent and Legislative Assemblies, & the last acts of the Convention, have forced those of the Convention, have forced them to take up arms, which they are determined never to lay down until you have dissipated their fears by a proclamation. To accomplish this, grant the prayer of their petitions. Such is the will of all the united parishes.

April, the first year of the reign of Louis XVII.

MAY 9.

Head Quarters Generals, at Quiverain, May 1, eight in the evening.

"The French army, seeing that they would be attacked, and not willing to have the disadvantage of being on the defensive, in which they never succeed, made dispositions this day for a grand attack.—The battle was general and bloody, and the defeat of the enemy was complete. All their force was in movement before the break of day. They marched against our centre, passed Saint Sauve, and advanced to Estreu. Our advanced posts not being able to resist the whole army, retired. They were, however, reinforced, and the French artillery kept up a heavy fire upon them. Our centre, which had maintained its ground until ten, being overpowered by numbers, gave way, and for half an hour fell back; but the left wing did wonders. It attacked the right wing of the French in flank, and pierced. The battle was soon renewed in the centre, and the French were driven beyond their camp. The defeat was so complete, that part of the enemy threw themselves into Valenciennes. The carnage was very great. The regiment of Barco, above all, displayed extraordinary and invincible bravery, and avenged the barbarity with which the French had torn out the eyes of one of their comrades, who had fallen into their hands. We have taken from the enemy, fifteen pieces of cannon, twenty two caissons filled with ammunition, and the horses that drew them. The loss of the enemy must have been considerable: Ours does not amount to two hundred men, but three of our officers are dangerously wounded."

The number of ships of the line in commission at this time, is 65, being nearly one half of the whole navy of Great Britain, of that description.

The total number of prisoners now in Pontoo prison is 7850; five English seamen taken on board the Dumourier, made their escape on Tuesday night.

DUBLIN, *(Ireland)* March 17.

The unhappy bankruptcies that distract the sister country, are attributed by some of our venal prints to originate from an undue extension of paper credit and not to the war, into which the British empire has been precipitated. Now the fact is, that this terrible concoction exhibited no symptoms—

Until the farmers of England were prevented from exporting their corn to France.

Until the entire foreign trade of Britain was stopped by a general embargo on all her shipping.

Until the monied men throughout England, allured by the high rates of interest, the depression of the funds induced, drew from the hands of the provincial bankers, merchants and manufacturers, the capitals they had deposited with them.

Until by a general stop and countermand of orders from the east country, Holland, France, Italy, and almost every other great market in Europe, the woolen, hardware, cotton, and earthern ware manufacturers, received so great a shock that 500,000 industrious men were thrown out of employment, and obliged to beg their bread.

Until 500 British merchant ships, richly laden, were detained for want of convoys from proceeding on their destined voyages, seized in hostile ports or captured at sea—while the merchant bills run out their course long before the provision for discharging them arrives.

Until the preatiums of insurance being quadruped, and the universal want of money preclude an adequate, arising on goods, the merchant could not dispose of them but at a great and certain loss.

It is not then an extention of paper or public credit, (the first time we heard that such credit was an evil in a commercial country) that has occasioned the dreadful bankruptcies in England. It is the consequence of war alone; the Minister who has plunged his country into this calamity, can best justify the necessity.

DUMOURIER.

This extraordinary man will form no inconspicuous character in the future annals of history: for sure, never did a hero of ancient or modern days atchieve more, or experience such wonderful vicissitudes of fortune in so short a time. A year ago, the name of DUMOURIER was scarce heard of; yet, with wonderful address, did he procure for himself the command of the army, after having first ruined his rival LAFAYETTE—upon which, at the head of half disciplined troops, he chased from our the heart of France the Duke of BRUNSWICK and 80,000 veteran Prussians, totally defeated the entrenched army of the Austrians at *Jamappe*, overran and conquered the *Netherlands* and invaded *Holland*. Here his career was stopped, all his posts being attacked and forced at once by the enemy. He then flew to the head of his army, was on the point of gaining another *Jamappe*; and although obliged at last to retreat before superior numbers, and superior discipline, yet he disputed in five successive pitched battles, a tract of country of about 30 miles in extent, (for it is no more from *Teirlemont* to *Halle*). Finally, while his last efforts were making, he underhood that he was to be sacrificed to the suspicions of the Convention, and refused to restore monarchy to France. All these great events were performed by the active energy of one man, in the short space of nine months!

CONSTANTINOPLE, March 5.

The various politics of foreign courts are here in the highest fervid activity. The British court at no other period had recourse to such low and infamous intrigue with the divan as at present. After all however, the Porte will be resolute enough, and is sufficiently conscious of her own strength to emancipate herself from the leading strings of the empress of Russia, and to reject the influence of the British minister. The Turks never found themselves in better condition than at present. Their fortifications are every where repairing, and a considerable fleet is in preparation. The circumstances of the times only influence Catharine II. to grant this short breath of repose, but let the times change and the Sultan will find her as inveterate an enemy as ever. The court of Petersburgh will soon have an ambassador from hence. He is to travel with a suit of 300 persons, and carries with him an immence number of rich presents for the empress and her nobility. Soon will the Turkish minister be admitted into the very ball room, where the court of Russie exhibited a regal festival in honor of the 30,000 Turks slaughtered at Ismael.

BALTIMORE, June 17.

Extract of a letter from Belfast, April 28.

"Trade is totally at an end! Public as well as private confidence almost annihilated there appears to be no end to the failures in Great-Britain and Ireland! Some of our first banking houses have stopped payment, and those remaining refuse to discount the most unexceptionable paper offered them! Where these things will end God only knows! The linen, the cotton, and the woollen manufacturers feel the effects of this stagnation of credit. Such are the blessed effects of the most inglorious and unpopular war that any country ever entered into! a war, waged by a nation, pretending to be free, against a people who are seeking for liberty! O Tempora! O Mores!—With public confidence and private credit, liberty itself seems fled—to the poor throughout the country. The inhabitants of this place call it YAHOO: The Indians, however, give it the name of CHICKEY CUPEY.

NEWBERN, *(N. C.)* June 8.

Yesterday Claude Paine, Phillip Mountz, Robert Roberts, John Edwards, Henry M'Daniel, and Thomas Boyle, were tried in the Circuit Court of the United States for this district, for MURDER and PIRACY, when Thomas Boyle and Robert Roberts, were found not guilty, and the rest guilty.

WINCHESTER, (Vir.) June 24.

On Thursday the 23d ult. some persons unknown, but believed from a variety of circumstances to consist of from 3 to 6, first upon three unarmed Indians, two Chickasaws and a Cherokee, in the woods, about 600 paces from Gov. Blount's house, and wounded one of the Chickasaws (John Morris) with which wound he died on the 24th, and was buried on the 25th.

The following is Governor Blount's order for his burial:

"John Morris, the Chickasaw who was so inhumanly murdered on the 23d inst. by the base hand of some unknown assassin, is to be buried this afternoon, at the usual burial ground of the white people, with the military honors due to a warrior of his friendly nation. The procession to commence in the street near the magazine, at four o'clock.

ORDER OF PROCESSION.

"Serjeant, corporal and twelve privates precede the corps.

"The Governor and brother of the deceased as chief mourners.

"The Chickasaws, two and two.

"The civil and military officers, two and two.

"Private citizens, two and two."

The inhabitants of Knoxville generally, and many from the circumjacent country met and expressed great sorrow at the inhuman murder of this good and friendly young Chickasaw.

John Morris, and his brother James Anderson, who was with Pinnington in Gen. St. Clair's army, arrived with Coodey, the Hanging Maw, and several other Cherokees at the Governor's, on Sunday the 19th, and at the time they were in the woods, attending on their horses at grass, between the Governor's house and plantation, in a bend of the river Holston, where no armed persons could have any business, except to injure such Indians as they might there find.

PHILADELPHIA, July 3.

A letter from Carlisle, Pennsylvania, of 2nd ult. gives an account of a duel between Major James Lamberton and Mr. John Duncan; the dispute originated at an election of militia officers, and terminated in the death of Mr. Duncan who was shot through the head.

An extract of a letter from Manchester, in a gentleman in Philadelphia, as publish-ed in Mr. Dunlap's paper of yesterday, says "This (speaking of England) is unquestionably the *most* wretched country in the universe; and from its situation when the last, though but four months ago, you can form no idea of its present distress. The war has caused so great a scarcity of money as was never before known, and has so completely destroyed that confidence which is the life and soul of trade, that there are but a very few mercantile houses in the kingdom capable of supporting their credit.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman of information and credit, dated Baltimore, June 23.

"A ressel from Havre, called L'Ami de la Loi, Capt. William Henin, carrying 6 guns and 4 pound balls, a crew of 31 men and 3 passengers, being 23 days out from Cayenne, laden with cotton, coffee, &c. was met by an English privateer of 14 guns. He sustained a combat of 3 hours long, when having expended all his powder, he took measures for boarding.—This courageous conduct frightened the privateer and forced her to fly. Captain Henin has not lost a single man, though his sails are riddled with bullets, and his rigging otherwise damaged. But he assures us that the privateer has suffered much more: All the balls which he fired having so injured her hull as to render it difficult to keep her afloat."

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Baltimore, to his friend in this city, dated June 14, 1793.

"I have just arrived here from the Havanna, which place I left on the 6th June. On the 23d of May the declaration of war was proclaimed against France, at the Havanna, and on the 25th the expulsion of the French from the territory, in 8 days, was published.

"On the 4th of June an extraordinary packet arrived, and in the newspapers brought by this vessel I read the account of an attack made by the inhabitants of Biscay on the town of Bayonne, which they took with the loss of 4000 men, and put 30,000 to the sword; and I also read that the Catalonians had taken great part of Roussillon."

NEW-YORK, June 27.

Extract of a letter from London, dated May 1, to a gentleman in this city.

"I find that the situation of things at home as well as abroad, has brought Mr. Pitt, to say very nearly as much as that he will treat with the convention, or the men of the day, if no better can be done. He is also much frightened at the home situation, that he will make terms with France, and next packet will confirm to you what I now write."

NEW-LONDON, July 4.

The Captain of a packet from New-York, informs us, that a brig arrived there on Saturday evening from England, and that she brought intelligence of the French frigate Ambuscade having captured two British sloops of war, on Friday last, after engaging them from 7 in the morning till 2 in the afternoon; the Capt. of the brig hove to, and saw the whole engagement.

BOSTON, July 3.

FROM OSTEND.

Capt. OAKS, in the ship *Fortitude*, arrived here yesterday, in 51 days from *Ostend*. By him we learn, that the *French* at *Paris*, and in the country, were in high spirits; appeared determined to defend their country to the last extremity; and there was not the appearance of want, in the Republic.—That there were reports of a battle, in which the *Austrians* and *British* were defeated, with the loss of 2000 men: That a body of one thousand British Dragoons, marched from Ostend to join the combined forces, the day before he sailed:—That a body of English land forces had arrived, and some more were expected—the officers of those arrived, expected, they said, the French would fight with more firmness than in any former war:—That all communications with *France* was cut off at the time of his sailing:—And that on his passage he spoke the French Frigate *Bayonne*, of 36 guns, that eight days before had fought a frigate of superiour force, and had lost the Captain, and 40 men.

An arrival at Rhode Island, from Barbadoes, informs, that a British armed ship from Liverpool had met, and for three days engaged a French East Indiaman—when, the Commander being killed, and the second Captain having jumped overboard, the vessel was surrendered and carried to Bridgetown;—when, it is said, she proved to be worth two hundred and twenty thousand pounds sterling.

MARRIAGE.

At the Court-House, yesterday, Mr. NATHANIEL SCOTT, to Miss RUGGLES, both belonging to adjacent towns.——Some circumstances attending this union are singular. In consequence of a mutual affection between the parties, the now bride became pregnant; & in a letter to her lover, informed him of her situation, and urged the necessity of marriage. This letter, falling into ungenerous hands, was made public, and the bridegroom, being exasperated at some circumstances, differed from the match. The injured woman immediately arrested him by a writ, and had him committed to jail in this town. Yesterday she came to the prison, intimated that he might obtain his liberty, and that it was not now too late to fulfill his former promise. Not relishing his confinement, he consented to marry her. Accordingly, the having communicated the information to the Court of Sessions, now sitting, the bridegroom was released and came into court—where, each consenting, they were joined in Hymen's bonds, by one of the hon. Justices on the Bench, to their satisfaction, and the pleasure of many spectators.

DEATHS.

The following melancholly event took place at *Rieedge*, on the 12th inst.—

Mr. EPHRAIM CUMINS, of *Sussex*, *Co.* *Jer.* 28, and Mr. ABRAHAM WETHERBEE, jun. *Æt.* 17, at whose father's house, in *Rieedge*, CUMINS lived—went with others to a Pond, in the beginning of the evening, to wash themselves. It appears that they were unacquainted with the bottom of the pond, which was uncommonly deep. WETHERBEE, who went first, was soon plunged; Cumins hastened to his assistance but was himself immediately entangled and drawn drown by him. A third person, endeavouring to relieve CUMINS was nigh being involved in the ruin of his companion—being only preserved by the assistance of one who was still left on the shore. By reason of the darkness, and other unfavorable circumstances, it was five or six hours before the bodies of WETHERBEE and CUMINS could be found. They were the eldest sons of their respective parents; whom doubtless they had often looked upon with the fondest hopes, but now beheld with the keenest anguish.

All firm in health, freeze of life they stood

On the green margin of the faithless flood;

Intent on pleasure, sportive as the train

Of playing lambs, which gambol on the plain,

Thus unsuspecting plung'd beneath the wave,

And mer, Ah awful fate a wat'ry grave.

July 4.—Col. HITCHBORN, of Dorchester, who has lately travelled through France, was at Offend, with Capt. OAKS, on his way from Paris to London, upon private business. In conversation with a number of British officers, at a Hotel in Offend, the Colonel ridiculed and contradicted, positively, the English rumours of the starved condition of our illustrious allies; and asserted, that they had plenty of munitions, &c. and he was confident that they would surmount their present difficulties, and establish a free Constitution. Capt. OAKS was informed by a Lieutenant of a British Ship of War, that they had orders to stop all provisions in American vessels, bound to France; which they had accordingly done. A vessel from Baltimore was seized by the English, and carried into one of their ports, where she was lost. The vessel's name Capt. OAKS heard, but had forgot. ["MODERN NEUTRALITY" this with a vengeance!]

Extract of a letter from Lyons, (France) to a gentleman in this town, dated the 16th April, 1793, and received by a vessel lately arrived at Baltimore, from Havre de Grace.

"SINCE my last, of the 24th of February we have been obliged to retreat before our enemies in *Flanders*, by the treason of our Generals: But that check has not disheartened the nation, which, has since displayed more energy than ever: 600 *thousand* men have enlisted in less than a month; the patriotism of our National Guard, is above all expression; never was such a emulation; fathers dispute with their sons the honor of marching to the frontiers; my two own clerks have gone as cheerfully as if they had been going to a ball: I would have already marched myself—was I not afflicted with that cruel gravel, which torments me more and more.——There are some partial insurrections in *Britany*, fomented by the Emigrants and the non jorins Priests, but as we hear every day that the insurgents are driven from every quarter, we have great hopes that tranquility will soon be restored.

"Our city had the reputation of being Aristocratic, but we have so well expelled from our walls the enemies of Liberty & Equality, that not only have we regained the esteem of the other departments, but we enjoy the greatest tranquility.

"The price of provisions is high, when compared with the usual prices, but not higher than in the year 1765 and 1771. White bread is six sous per pound, middling four sous and a half, common three sous: Wheat sells for from 10 livres and 10 sous, to 11 livres per bushel: Meat 8 & 9 sous per pound: Wine 60s 70 and 80 livres a cask, and its highest price is owing to the badness of the last crop.

"Trade is neither bad nor good—but generally dull."

Lyons is a large manufacturing town in the heart of *France*—The *British* papers represent it as the scene of great disorders—The above extract is from a person of undoubted veracity, and is the latest news, to be depended on, from that part of *France*.

NORTHAMPTON, JULY 10.

An Indian paper of the 19th December, printed at Calcutta—Contains a melancholly account of the fate of Mr. Munro—only son of Sir Hector Munro, who lost his life by a Tyger.—Mr. Munro and some others had landed on Cox's Island to divert themselves, with shooting deer—having fatigued themselves, at half past 3, P. M. they sat down on the edge of a jungle or thicket, to eat some cold meat; when a royal Tyger sprang on them from the bushes, seized Mr. Munro, who happened to be sitting down, by the head, and ran off with him as easily as a dog would with a kitten.—Three shots were fired which wounded the beast, who, dropped his prey but so horribly mangled that he died in great agonies 24 hours after. The Tyger was supposed to be 9 feet long and 4½ feet high.

Married in White Clay Creek hundred, Delaware, Citizen Walker, of St. George's hundred, aged 80 years, to the amiable Miss Reece, of White-Clay Creek hundred, aged 18 years.

DIED]—In this town, on Monday last, Mr. ELIAS SHELDON, in an advanced age.

——At Springfield, Mr. WILLIAM CHALLONER, aged 45. He was the unfortunate person who had both his arms blown from his body by the discharge of a cannon, at the attack made on the public Arsenals in that town, by the troops under the command of Daniel Shays, in the late insurrection

---

SKETCH of the PROCEEDINGS in the

GENERAL COURT.

HOUSE of REPRESENTATIVES.

THURSDAY, JUNE 20.

THE Hon. J SMITH, Esq. brought down a Resolve for the payment of the Lieut. Governor, Treasurer, and Secretary, which was read and concurred.

A motion was made, that the Representatives have *nine shillings* per day, which passed in the affirmative.

FRIDAY, JUNE 21.

Several Bills, of a public and private nature, were read and passed to be enacted.

SATURDAY, JUNE 22.

The House proceeded to the choice of a Collector of Excise, for the county of Barnstable, and NATHANIEL FREEMAN, jun. Esq. was chosen.

A joint Committee was appointed to wait on his Excellency the Governor, and inform him, that the two Branches of the Legislature having finished the business before them, request of his Excellency an adjournment to the second Wednesday in January next.

The Committee having waited on his Excellency, reported, that he could not pass on the papers before him, so as to grant a Recess this day.

MONDAY, JUNE 23.

The Secretary came in and informed the House, that his Excellency having signed 22 Acts, (the Heads of which he then read) had thought fit to adjourn both Houses to the second Wednesday of January, 1794, and that they were accordingly adjourned.

The Owner of Five

SHEEP, with a slit in the right ear, and a half penny the under side the left ear.—Is desired to prove his property, pay charges and take them away.

JOEL ALLIS.

Conway, July 8, 1793.

Wanted to hire, a good WEAVER, one who understands Weaving Sail Cloth.—Enquire of SAMUEL WILLCOX.

WINDSOR, *(County of Berk.)* JULY, 1793.

NOTICE is hereby given to EBENEZER PHELPS, non-resident proprietor of Land, in the district of Easthampton, County of Hampshire, that his land is taxed in a state and town tax for 1791, as follows, viz: State tax, £.0 1 5 :— Town Tax, £.0 9 4 :

Unless said taxes are paid on or before the 1st Tuesday in August next, so much of said land will then be sold, at publick vendue, at the house of Jonathan Clapp, innholder, in said Easthampton, as will be sufficient to discharge the same, with intervening charges.

ASAHEL CLARK, jun.

Easthampton, July 9, 1793.

The subscribers being appointed Commissioners by the Honorable Judge of Probate, for the County of Hampshire, to receive and examine the claims of the creditors to the Estate of WILLIAM WARREN, late of *Williamsburgh*, deceased: *(Represented insolvent)*—six months from the 7th day of MAY, 1793, being allowed to bring in their Claims, hereby give Notice, that we shall attend the business of our appointment at the dwelling house of *Elijah Wait*, innholder, in Williamsburgh, on the 2d MONDAY of *September*, and the 1st WEDNESDAY of *October*, from one of the o'clock in the afternoon till six on each of said days.

Wm. BODMAN, } *Commissioners.*
JONA. WARNER. }

Williamsburgh, July 9, 1793.

BELFAST, April 20.

Extract of a letter from Carrickfergus.

"Last Saturday evening, as two or three young tradesmen had just left off work, they went to take a walk along the shore, and as they walked, one of them dared to whistle a tune, and being espied by a couple of dragoons were instantly seized by them, fabres shook over their heads, and threatened with being cut to pieces if they should attempt to resist—thus forced to comply, they were dragged before a magistrate and charged with the audacious crime of playing Volunteer music, and attempting to march—to the honor of the magistrate be set the young men at liberty, after charging them never to transgress the law in like manner. Next morning, (Sunday) one of the Volunteer company dressed himself in his uniform coat, for the purpose of going to church, and without any other part of his military dress; so soon as noticed, he was attacked by the Troopers, who pursued him into a friend's house, drew their swords, and desired him to strip.—The Volunteer modestly answered, "What have I done to give offence—where is the law to hinder a man to wear his own cloaths." "Sirrah, says one of the Troopers, "what I tell you is law—strip in one moment." The poor Innocent man in danger of his life, was forced to strip off his coat, and go home through the street in his shirt."

HEAD-QUARTERS,
Westfield, June 5th 1793.

ORDERS for the MILITIA of the 4th Division.

THE Major General is happy in every opportunity that occurs, to testify to the Officers and Soldiers of the several Regiments and Independent Corps of his Divisions, his full and entire approbation for their unwearied exertions, in so handsomely uniforming themselves—for the excellent order of their arms and accoutrements—for their decent and soldierlike behavior when on the parade—for the rapid improvements they have made in the different evolutions which they perform, to the great satisfaction of numerous spectators and above all for their attention and obedience to orders, which is the very BASIS of all military discipline.

These merited improvements and exertions not only redound to their honor as Citizen Soldiers, by making themselves formidable to Tyrants, and convincing the world of their true and genuine republican principles, but is at the same time highly flattering to the Major-General, for the honor they confer on him.

The Officers and Soldiers of the different corps may assure themselves of his warmest acknowledgments, and heart felt satisfaction.

The Major General is convinced that Reviews and Inspections have become not only necessary, but useful, as they tend not only to improve the soldier, but add liberality to the mind, and a social intercourse among citizens.—He therefore orders the reviews and inspections to take place this year in the following order, viz:

Col. Thomas Dwight will parade his Regiment on the 10th day of September, at 9 o'clock, A. M.

Col. Lyon on the 11th.
Col. Henry Dwight on the 12th.
Col. Wm. Lyman on the 13th.
Late Col. James Lyman on the 17th.
Col. Stebbins on the 18th.
Col. White on the 19th.
Col. Bradith on the 20th.
Col. Sloper on the 23d.
Col. Taylor, on the 24th.

The Cadet Company will parade on the same day with Col. Thomas Dwight's Regiment.

The Cavalry and Artillery will meet as usual, with the regiments most convenient for them.

Brigadier General Murray, will bring the Officers of the late Col. James Lyman's Regiment, to the choice of their Field Officers, agreeably to the Militia Law, as soon as possible.

The Captain's commanding companies will have their inspection rolls filled up, in the most accurate manner, agreeable to the form formerly given them, to be handed to the Inspection officer on the parade.

As it is expected that the Adjutant General will attend the inspection of the Militia this year, the General enjoins it upon the officers of all denominations to see that their men are equipped with arms and accoutrements, agreeable to the Militia Act—that they have them in the very best order, and that they appear punctually on the parade at the hour appointed, viz. at 9 o'clock in the morning, in order for further improvement in the different evolutions.

As nothing appears more disorderly & disgraceful than for fiddlers to be firing their pieces, on and about the parade, and it is often times attended with fatal consequences, the Major General, in the most positive manner, forbids any guns to be fired, unless under the direction and order of a commissioned officer.

By order of the Major General.
JOSEPH WILLIAMS, D. A. G.

Federal Hill, Springfield, June 18, 1793.

A FINE CHANCE FOR AMERICAN YOUTH.

THE recruiting Officer commanding at this Post, hereby addresses himself to all ambitious, honest, and steady young men, who are desirous of entering into the service of their country, to protect the lives and property of their hapless frontier countrymen, against the attacks of a savage enemy.

The captain is authorized to recruit a company of men without delay; With which it is his expectation to enter the western territories. Sensible that the respectability of a military corps essentially depends on the good conduct of the soldiers who compose it, he is determined to admit none into his present arrangement, but such (as may to him appear) will do honor to their stations, and render their command an agreeable task. Under this particular consideration, the Captain conceives there is an essential inducement for likely young heroes to engage:—To whom he hereby gives an invitation to repair to this agreeable rendezvous, where they will be put in handsome uniform, immediate pay, fine quarters, receive wholesome food, kind treatment, a generous bounty, and every thing necessary for the welfare of good soldiers.

From the public's humble Servant,
CORNELIUS LYMAN,
Captain 2d United States Sub-Leiu

R. BRECK, and SON,

INFORM their customers and the public, they have just received a large and general assortment of

English, India and Hard-Ware

GOODS,

Suitable for all seasons, which their customers and others may obtain on the most reasonable terms possible. Likewise, W. India Rum, N. England, do. Molasses, Ginn, Brandy, Loaf and Brown Sugars, Cotton Wool; all kinds of Spices, Coffee, Chocolate, Raisins, Snuff, Bohea and Souchong Teas, of the first quality, & cheap as usual; Russia and Sweeds Iron, German Steel Crawley Steel, 6 by 8, 7 by 9 Window Glass, 2cd, 10d, 8d and 4d, wrought Nails, Comfans and Bolting Cloths, Iron Shovels, Frying Pans, Mackrel, by the barrel or less. All kinds of Groceries, always for sale; Painted Canvas Table Cloths, Horseman's Hanger Blades, Rorum and Felt Hats.

A large and general assortment of Glass and Queen's Ware, very low. A general assortment of American & French Paper Hangings, suitable for papering Rooms. Likewise an assortment of elegant Gilt Frame Looking Glasses, of all Sizes and Prizes. Most kinds of produce taken in payment as usual. Constant attendance given, and every favour acknowledged with gratitude, by the public's Humble Servants,

R. BRECK, and SON.

N. B. They want to purchase a quantity of BEES-WAX, for which they will pay the highest price in cash.

Northampton, May 21, 1793.

JOHN & CLARK CHANDLER, WILL sell for CASH, FOUR HUNDRED Bushels of GOOD

WHEAT

Calcain, June 24, 1793.

THE Subscribers appointed by the Hon. Judge of Probate of Wills, &c. for the County of Hampshire, to receive and examine the claims of the Creditors to the Estate of PHINEHAS LYMAN, late of *Hadley*, deceased: (represented insolvent) hereby give notice, that a further time of Four Months is allowed by the Judge for the above purpose, and that we will attend said service at the house of ELISHA COOK, innholder in *Hadley*, on the 1st. Wednesday of AUGUST and OCTOBER next, from 9 o'clock A. M. to 6 o'clock P. M. on each of said days.

OLIVER SMITH,
ENOS NASH, } *Commissioners.*
JONA. E. PORTER.

HADLEY, JUNE 18, 1793.

NOTICE *is hereby given to the non-resident proprietors of land in the district of Easthampton, County of Hampshire, who have not paid their taxes to the subscriber for the year 1792, that unless they are paid on or before the 10th of July next, the direction of the laws will be attended to, in order to effect a collection of the same.*

ELEAZER CLARK.

Easthampton, June 15, 1793.

CASH given for CLEAN COTTON and LINEN RAGS, at THIS OFFICE.

Stage from Worcester to Northampton.

THE Subscribers beg leave to inform the public, that they have erected a new line of Stages, to run twice a week—to start from Worcester every Monday morning, and arrive at Northampton the same evening; leave Northampton on Wednesday morning, and arrive at Worcester the same evening—also, to return to Northampton, on Thursday, and from Northampton to Worcester on Saturday.—Fare at 4d per mile—each passenger is allowed 28lb. baggage gratis; and 200lb. baggage rates equal to a passenger. Ladies and Gentlemen, travelling, may depend on the greatest attention and dispatch.

The Publick's Humble Servants,
NATHAN PATCH,
SIMEON DRAPER.

N. B. The same line extends to Boston—the fare from Worcester to Boston is 2d. farthing per mile.

Worcester, July 1, 1793.

PROPOSALS,

FOR PUBLISHING BY SUBSCRIPTION,

A COURSE *of* LECTURES,

On the Prophecies that remain to be fulfilled.

Delivered in the Borough of Southwark, London, in the Year 1789.

BY ELHANAN WINCHESTER.

Blessed is he that readeth, and they that hear the words of this Prophecy; and keep those things which are written therein: for the time is at hand. Rev. i. 3.

CONDITIONS.

I. THEY will be printed with large new Types, and on good paper.

II. This work will be published in monthly numbers, each number to contain one Lecture.

III. The price of each number, (which will contain about 80 large octavo pages) will be One Shilling stitched in blue paper.

IV. The money to be paid on delivery of each number.

V. Those who subscribe for twelve copies, will receive a thirteenth gratis.

VI. The whole of the Lectures will be comprised in twenty-one numbers, for 21 shillings, although the London Edition is sold for eight dollars.

VII. The work will be committed to the press as soon as a sufficient number of books are subscribed for, barely to defray the expence of the undertaking.

Subscriptions are received in Norwich, by John Trumbull, the intended publisher—and by the Printer hereof.

W. and Simeon Butler,

Have for sale, at the Printing Office, Northampton, a small collection of BOOKS, among which, are

THOMAS's Large Folio and Quarto Bibles, Davis', Blair's & Price's Sermons, Blair's Lectures, Young's Night Thoughts, Harvey's Meditations, Newton on the Prophecies, Watt's Lyric Poems, Pope's Works, Citizen of the world, Smellie's Philosophy, Guthrie's Grammar, Goldsmith's England, Goldsmith's Rome, abridged; Carver's Travels, Fool of Quality, Spectator, Female Spectator, Elegant Extracts, Gay's Fables, Knox's Essays, Beauties of Blair, Beauties of Sterne, Misses Magazine, Goldsmith's Essay's, Jonies's Letters, Esop's Fables, Brydone's Tour through Sicily and Malta—an account of the Pelew Islands, Smith's Wealth of Nations, Interesting Memoirs, Delolme on the English Constitution, Collen's First Lines, Hamilton on Female Complaints and Management of Children—Buchan's Domestic Medicine, Hoxtam on Fevers, Bell on Ulcers, Brown's Elements of Medicine, Cullen's Materia Medica, Quincey's Dispensatory, do. Lexicon, Cheselden's Anatomy, Brook's Practice of Physick:—Moore's Travels, Moore's Zelmeo, Rights of Women, Pike's Arithmetick, Friend to Youth, Children's Friend, Children's Bibles, Morocco Leather, Greek Testaments, all parts of Webber's Infinite and Perry's Spelling Book, wholesale and retail as cheap as can be purchased in Boston or Hartford,—Blank Books of all kinds. The above books with many others will be sold on very reasonable terms. They still continue the business of BOOK-BINDING.

June 12, 1793.

James Ingols,

INFORMS his friends and the Public, that he continues to carry on his business at his shop nearly opposite the Court House. He flatters himself that he shall be able to gratify the gentlemen and ladies, in the vicinity, with the neatest and newest fashioned WIGS, TYES, COMMODES, &c.—CASH and the highest price given for long HUMAN HAIR, and every favor gratefully acknowledged.

N. B. WANTED, a likely young LAD, about fourteen years of age, as an apprentice to the above business.

Northampton, May 15, 1793.

Hezekiah Hutchens,

INFORMS his friends and customers, that he has just received a very handsome assortment of

GOODS,

Suitable for the season, which he is determined to sell on the lowest terms for ready pay, at his store opposite the meeting house. Amongst which are, Broadcloths, Cassimers, Velvets, Shalloons, Moreens, Durants, Black Russell, Black Calliamancoes, Silk and Twill, Buckram, Coat and Vest Buttons, very fashionable—Chintz Patches and Callicoes, cheap and good figures—Sattins and Modes, Laces, Veil Patterns, Russell Shoes and Slippers, Florentine do. Sattinlasting do, Canterbury Muslin gown Patterns, Chriffening Blankets, Calimer Vest Patterns, Toilanett do. Jane do. Common do. Strip'd Nankeen, Barcelon Handkerchiefs, Bandanno, do. Cotton neck do. Silk and Cotton do. Pocket do. Chintz, Purple and White Shawls, Ribbons, Tafty, Her Ribbons, of a durable kind—Mantua, White and Yellow Chip Hats, Fashionable Pins and Needles, Snuff Boxes, Tortoise do. Black Feathers, Fans, Cambrick, Lawns and Muslins, Muslinetts, Dimity for Cloaks, Irish Linen, Brown Holland, Jacknives, Penknives and Razors, Pins Sarcenet, Green do. White, do. Plaid and Common Sugar Tongs, Shoe Clasps for Children—Thimbles, Fish Hooks, Gold and Silver Cord, do. Tassels—Loaf Sugar, Tea Coffee, Chocolate, Cotton Wool, as good as any in the county and as cheap, a general assortment of Crockery. A small assortment of Hard Ware, very low.

WANTED,

A few tons of good HAY, for Cows, and a few tons of Horse Hay, clover & hard grass, well cured.

Also, a likely

Saddle Horse,

About 5 or 6 years old—black or bay will be prefered—goods at cash price will be paid.

A quantity of Snuff by the Bladder or less quantity. Wheat, Rye, Corn, Flax, Peas, Beans, Oats, Butter, Tow Cloth, Bees-Wax, and many other articles of produce received in pay. Constant attendance, and every favour gratefully acknowledged.

Northampton, July 3, 1793.

Just received and for sale, by

Sylvester Woodbridge,

A general assortment of English India and Hard Ware

GOODS,

Among which are Sattin, Modes, Persian Sarcenet, Tiffanies, &c.

He has also for sale,

West India and New England RUM, Gin, Wine, Brandy, Molasses, Loaf and Brown Sugar, Tea, Coffee, Chocolate, Pepper, Allspice, Cinnamon, Nutmegs, Raisins, Redwood, Logwood, Copperas, Flower Sulphur, Brimstone, Power, Shot, Lead, Flints, &c. &c.

Likewise a general assortment of Crockery, and Hollow Ware.

Also, Glauber Salts, Jesuits Bark, Salt-Petre, Pink-Root, Snake Ball, and many other articles in the medical line. The above goods will be sold, very reasonably, for cash or most kinds of country produce.

HE incited by motives of benevolence invites all those indebted to him, by bond or note, to make immediate payment, as the day of patience with them will soon expire, when the law will bite—and sting.

Southampton, July 1, 1793.

Joseph Lazell,

RESPECTFULLY informs his customers, that he has just received a complete and general assortment of

English and West India GOODS,

too numerous to be specified in an advertisement, which he engages to furnish his customers and others with, on the most reasonable terms for ready pay. Six months credit will be given for dry Goods, and all kinds of hard Ware.

Said Lazell gives the highest price for all kinds of Grass Seed, Flax Seed, and all kinds of farm produce.

N. B. N. England, and West-India Rum, and all kinds of spirits by the barrel or less quantity. Likewise a complete assortment of Glass and Crockery Ware—Paper hangings of all kinds, upon the lowest terms.

Cummington, June 24, 1793.

NOTICE is hereby given to the non-resident proprietors of land in the town of Conway, county of Hampshire, that unless their taxes are paid by the 5th of August next, he shall attend to the directions of the law, by posting the same for sale.

ETHAN BILLINGS.

Conway, June 27, 1793.

Hampshire Gazette.

NORTHAMPTON, (*Massachusetts*) PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY WILLIAM BUTLER.

Vol. VII.] WEDNESDAY, JULY 17, 1793. [NUMB. 359.

ON THE EDUCATION OF YOUTH IN AMERICA.

From Noah Webster's Essays.

IN our colleges and universities, students read some of the ancient poets and orators; but the historians, which are perhaps more valuable, are generally neglected. The student just begins to read Latin and Greek to advantage, then quits the study. Where is the seminary, in which the students read Herodotus, Thucydides, Xenophon, Polybius, Dionysius, Halicarnassus, Livy, Velleius Paterculus, and Tacitus? How superficial must be that learning, which is required in four years! Severe experience has taught me the errors and defects of what is called a liberal education. I could not read the best Greek and Roman authors, while in college, without neglecting the established classical studies; and after I left college, I found time only to dip into books, that every scholar should be master of; a circumstance that often fills me with the deepest regret. "Quis enim ignorat et ingenuam et ceteras artes—deficiisse ab ea vetere gloria, non inopia hominum, sed desidia juventutis, et negligentia parentum, et inscientia præcipientium, et oblivione boni antiqui? Nec in ano otibus cognoscendis, nec in evolvenda antiquitate, nec in notitia vel rerum, vel hominum, vel temporum satis operæ insumitur."—*Tacitus, de Orat. Dial.* 28, 29.

There is one very necessary use of the Latin language, which will always prevent it from falling into neglect; which is, that it serves as a common interpreter among the learned of all nations and ages. Epitaphs, inscriptions on monuments and medals, treaties, &c. designed for perpetuity, are written in Latin, which is every where understood by the learned, and, being a dead language is liable to no change.

But the high estimation in which the ancient languages have been held, has discouraged a due attention to one own. People find themselves able, without much labor, to write and speak the English intelligibly, and thus have been led to think rules of no utility. This opinion has produced various and arbitrary practices, in the use of the language, even among men of the most information and accuracy; & the diversity has produced another opinion, both false and injurious to the language, that there are no rules or principles on which the pronunciation and construction can be settled.

This neglect is so general, that there is rarely an institution to be found in the country, where the English tongue is taught regularly, from its elements to its true and elegant construction in prose and verse. Perhaps in most schools, boys are taught the definition of the parts of speech, and a few hard names which they do not understand, and which the teacher seldom attempts to explain; this is called *learning grammar*. This practice of learning definitions and answers, without acquiring any ideas, has given rise to a common remark, *that grammar is a dry study*; and in every other study, which is prosecuted without improving the head or the heart. The study of geography is equally dry, when the subject is not understood. And when grammar is taught by the help of visible objects, when children perceive the differences of words arise from differences in things, which they may learn at a very early period of life, the study becomes entertaining, as well as improving. In general, when a study of any kind is tiresome to a person, it is a presumptive evidence that he does not make any proficiency in knowledge, and that is almost always the fault of the instructor.

In a few instances, perhaps, the study of English is thought an object of consequence; but here also there is a great error in the common practice; the study of English is proceeded several years attention to Latin & Greek. Then there are men, who contend that the best way to become acquainted with English is to learn Latin first. Common sense may justly smile at such an opinion; experience proves it to be false.

Language is to be taught mechanically by rote, it is a matter of little consequence whether the rules are in English, Latin, or Greek: but if children are to acquire ideas, it is certainly easier to obtain them in a language which they understand, than in a foreign tongue. The distinctions between the principal parts of speech are founded in nature, and are within the capacity of a school-boy. These distinctions should be explained in English, and, when well understood, will facilitate the acquisition of other languages. Without some preparation of this kind, boys will often find a foreign language extremely difficult, and sometimes be discouraged. We often see young persons of both sexes, puzzling their heads with French, when they can hardly write two sentiments of good English. They plod on for some months with much fatigue, little improvement, & less pleasure, and then relinquish the attempt.

The principles of any science afford pleasure to the student who comprehends them. In order to render the study of language agreeable, the distinctions between words should be illustrated by the differences in visible objects.

Examples should be presented to the senses, which are the inlets of all our knowledge. That nouns are the names of things, and that adjectives express their qualities, are abstract definitions, which a boy may repeat five years without comprehending the meaning. But that *table* is the name of an article, and *hard* or *square* is its property, is a distinction obvious to the senses, and consequently within a child's capacity.

There is one general practice in schools, which I censure with diffidence; not because I doubt the propriety of the censure, but because it is opposed to deep rooted prejudices: this practice is the use of the bible as a school book. There are two reasons why this practice has so generally prevailed: the first is, that families in the country are not generally supplied with any other book: the second, an opinion that the reading of the scriptures will impress upon the minds of youth, the important truths of religion and morality. The first may be easily removed; and the purpose of the last is counteracted by the practice itself.

If people design the doctrines of the bible as a system of religion, ought they to appropriate the book to purposes foreign to this design? Will not familiarity, contracted by a careless, dispassionate reading of the sacred volumes, weaken the influence of its precepts upon the heart.

Let us attend to the effects of familiarity in other things.

The rigid puritans, who first settled the New-England states often chose their burying ground in the centre of their settlements. Convenience might have been a motive for the choice; but it is probable that a stronger reason was, the influence which they supposed the frequent burials and constant sight of the tombs would have upon the lives of men. The choice, however, for the latter purpose, was extremely injudicious; for it may be laid down as a general rule, that those who live in a constant view of death will become hardened to its terrors.

No person has less sensibility than the surgeon, who has been accustomed to the amputation of limbs. No person thinks less of death, than the soldier, who has frequently walked over the carcasses of his slain comrades; or the sexton, who lives among the tombs.

Objects that affect the mind strongly, whether the sensations they excite are painful or pleasurable, always lose their effect by a frequent repetition of their impressions.* Those parts of scripture, therefore, which are calculated to strike terror to the mind, lose their influence by being too frequently brought into view. The same objection will not apply to the history and morality of the bible; select passages of which may be read in schools to great advantage. In some countries, the common people are not permitted to read the bible at all; in ours, it is as common as a newspaper; and, in schools, is read with nearly the same degree of respect. Both these privileges appear to be extremes. My wish is, not to see the bible excluded from schools, but to see it used as a system of religion and morality.

These remarks suggest another error, which is often committed in our inferior schools: I mean that of putting boys into difficult sciences, while they are too young to exercise their reason upon abstract subjects. For example; boys are often put to the study of mathematics, at the age of 8 or 10 years; and before they can either read or write. In order to show the impropriety of such a practice, it is necessary to repeat what was just now observed, that our senses are the avenues to knowledge. This fact proves, that the most natural course of education is that which employs first the senses or powers of the body, or those faculties of the mind which first acquire strength; and then proceeds to those studies, which depend on the power of comparing and combining ideas. The art of writing is mechanical and imitative; this may therefore employ boys, as soon as their fingers have strength sufficient to command a pen. A knowledge of letters requires the exercise of a mental power, memory, but this is coeval almost with the first operations of the human mind; and with respect to objects of sense, is almost perfect even in childhood. Children may therefore be taught reading, as soon as their organs of speech have acquired strength sufficient to articulate the sounds of words.*

But those sciences, a knowledge of which is acquired principally by the reasoning faculties, should be postponed to a more advanced period of life. In the course of an English education, mathematics should be perhaps the last study of youth in schools. Years of valuable time are sometimes thrown away, in a fruitless application to sciences, the principles of which are above the comprehension of the students.

There is no particular age, at which every body is qualified to enter upon mathematics to advantage. The proper time is to be best determined by the instructors, who are acquainted with the different capacities of their pupils.

Another error which is frequent in America, is, that a master undertakes to teach many different branches in the same school. In new settlements, where people are poor, and live in scattered situations, the practice is often unavoidable: but in populous towns, it must be considered as a defective plan of education. For suppose the teacher to be equally master of all the branches which he attempts to teach, which seldom happens, yet his attention must be distracted with a multiplicity of objects, and consequently painful to himself and not useful to the pupils. Add to this the continual interruptions which the students of one branch suffer from those of another, which must retard the progress of the whole school. It is a much more eligible plan to appropriate an apartment to each branch of education, with a teacher who makes that branch his sole employment. The principal academies in Europe and America are on this plan, which both reason & experience prove to be the most useful.

(To be continued.)

* The veneration we have for a great character, ceases with intimate acquaintance with the man. The same principle is observable in the body. High seasoned food, without frequent intervals of abstinence, loses its relish. On the other hand, objects that make slight impressions at first, acquire strength by repetition. An elegant simplicity in a building may not affect the mind with great pleasure at first sight: but the pleasure will always increase with repeated examinations of the structure. Thus by habit, we become exceedingly fond of food, which does not relish at first tasting: and strong attachments between the sexes often take place from indifference, and even from aversion.

* Great caution should be observed in teaching children to pronounce the letters of the alphabet. The labials are easily pronounced; thus the first words a child can speak, are *papa* and *mama*. But there are some letters particularly *l* and *r*, which are of difficult pronunciation, and children should not be pressed to speak words in which they occur. The difficulty may produce a habit of stammering.

THOUGHTS ON MARRIAGE.

By Mrs. BOUNTOT.

DID young people seriously consider the import and change which marriage must necessarily produce in their situation, how much more cautious would it make them in forming their choice of a companion for life? Alas! what avail the graces of the finest figure, the most captivating address, the assemblage of all that is eminence, if the heart is depraved, or the conduct imprudent. The gayest associate of the convivial hour may be the dullest, the most unfit companion for the domestic circle: and he, who is never satisfied but in a crowd, or when engaged in a continued round of pleasure, is very unlikely to make a tender & prudent husband. Should sickness or distress draw near, depend upon it he will fly from their approach. If beauty alone excited his passion, it will cease to exist when you are deprived of those attractions on which it was founded. If fortune was his inducement, that will likewise soon lose its value in his fickle mind; and the very person who brought him the wealth for which he sighed, will be considered as the grand obstacle to its enjoyment. Too often is this unpleasant picture to be seen in many discontented families, which a little serious reflection might have prevented being unfortunately realized. Never be prevailed upon to yield your heart to any one, however he may shine in the gay circle of the world, if you are convinced that he has no relish for the enjoyments of a retired life. The man who likes every home better than his own, will scarcely take the trouble of making home agreeable to others, whilst it is disgusting to himself. It will be the only place in which he will give way to his discontent and ill humour. Such people are forever strangers to the dear delights of the social state, and all the real comforts of a well regulated family. He that is indiscriminately at home in never at home, and he feels himself a stranger or a visitor amidst his closest connections.

MAXIMS for the LADIES.

Young women, who are handsome, look well, almost in any dress; they are, however, the least engaging when they affect to be singular, and strive to be peculiarly attractive. But how disgustful does that woman appear, who, with eyes devoid of lustre; a wrinkled forehead, and a sallow complexion; tawdrily dressed, like a girl in her teens, and assumes all the fantastic airs of a finished coquette!

A woman who expects to make her fortune by her beauty, would do well to reflect on its transitory nature, and endeavor to acquire those charms which will not only flourish in the spring, but retain their bloom even in the winter of life. It will be wisdom in her to consider, that the man who shall marry her merely for personal attractions, will, when they shall be injured by disease or time, behold her with indifference, if not with disgust.

LONDON, May 9.

HOUSE of COMMONS.

THURSDAY, May 2.

PARLIAMENTARY REFORM.

Mr. Dancombe presented a petition from Sheffield, with eight thousand signatures, for a reform of Parliament. He remarked, that neither the mode of reform desired, nor the language of the petition, were agreeable to his sentiments; but in compliance with the wishes of his constituents he presented it, and moved, that the petition be brought up.

Mr. Grey seconded the motion.

Mr. Whitbread spoke in favour of receiving the petition, after which the House divided, when there appeared, Against bringing up the petition, 108—For it, 294—Majority 79.

Mr. Whitbread then presented a petition from Birmingham, praying for a reform in Parliament, and moved that it be brought up; on which the House divided. For bringing it up, ayes 102—nays 24.—Majority 78.

Mr. Pitt divided with the majority; and the petition was read and ordered to lie on the table.

FRIDAY, May 3.

Mr. Sheridan said, he had the honour of moving for leave to bring up a petition from the Heritors, Merchants Manufacturers, &c. of the city of Glasgow, and its environs, the prayer of which was for a

thorough reform, and for a shorter duration of Parliament.—He observed that no petition could exceed the present for respectability of signatures, and to give the house an idea of the numbers, he informed them that the petition was fifty yards long and closely written. He concluded by moving for leave to bring it up.—It was ordered to lie on the table.

Petitions for a reform were likewise presented from Dunbeven, Alnwick, Kempsey, Hamilton, &c.

The following is the report of a joint committee of the Legislature of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts; and is referred to the next session of the General Court.

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

In SENATE *June* , 1793.

WHEREAS it appears by an attested copy of the records of the Supreme Judicial Court of the United States,

"ALEX. CHISHOLM, Exec. of ROBERT FARQUAR, deceased, } In case.
versus
The state of GEORGIA."

On argument,

Ordered, That the plaintiff in this cause do file his declaration on or before the first day of March next.

Ordered, That certified copies of the said declaration, be served on the Governour and Attorney of the state of Georgia on or before the first day of June next.

Ordered, That unless the said state shall either in due form appear, or show cause to the contrary in this Court, by the first day of the next term, judgment by default be entered against the said state."

Whereupon,

1. *Resolved*, That the same principles of the constitution, which apply to the state of Georgia, apply equally to all the states which compose the government of the United States.

2. *Resolved*, That it hath ever been the sense of the citizens of this Commonwealth, that the government of the United States is a federal government.

3. *Resolved*, That the idea of a federal government necessarily involves the idea of component parts, consisting of distinct and separate governments.

4. *Resolved*, That a government being liable to be sued by an individual citizen, either of that, or any other government, is inconsistent with that sovereignty which is essential to all governments, and by which alone any government can be enabled citizens to preserve itself, or to protect its own members, whether citizens or subjects.

5. *Resolved*, That the article of the constitution which extends the judicial power to controversies between a state and the citizens of another state, as applied by the Judges of the Supreme Judicial Court in the case aforesaid, is in its principle subversive of the state governments, inconsistent with the safety of the body of free citizens, and repugnant to every idea of a federal government, and therefore it is,

6. *Resolved*, That the Senators of this Commonwealth in the Congress of the United States, be, and they hereby are instructed, and the Representatives requested, to use their utmost influence, that the article in the federal constitution, which refers to controversies between a state and the citizens of other states, be either wholly expunged from the constitution, or so far modified and explained, as to give the fullest security to the states respectively against the evils complained of, and to remove their apprehensions on this highly interesting and important subject; more especially as this Legislature have the fullest assurance, that the late decision of the Supreme Judicial Court of the United States, hath given a construction to the constitution, very different from the ideas which the citizens of this Commonwealth entertained of it at the time it was adopted.

HEADS of ACTS,

Passed during the last Session of the General Court.

AN Act authorizing Lewis Anfort de Marsequelle, to omit the addition of de Marsequelle, and to be called and known by the name of Lewis Anfart.

An act for repealing one clause, and altering a dividing line described in an act, entitled, "An Act for dividing the town of Salisbury, in the county of Essex, into two Parishes."

An act for the encouragement of the glass manufactory within this Commonwealth.

An Act for establishing an Academy in the town of Westfield in the county of Hampshire, by the name of Westfield Academy.

An Act in addition to an Act, entitled, "An Act for the establishing another term for holding Courts of Common Pleas, and General Sessions of the Peace, in the county of Worcester, passed March 28, 1793."

An Act for incorporating the East Precinct of the town of Yarmouth, in the county of Barnstable, into a separate town by the name of Dennis.

An Act to incorporate the inhabitants of a plantation known by the name of Number Four, into a town by the name of Paris.

An Act repealing part of an Act, entitled "An Act for dividing the County of Suffolk, and establishing a new county by the name of Norfolk," passed March the 26th, Anno Domini 1793.

An Act in addition to an Act, entitled, "An Act for incorporating that part of the town of Swanzey, know by the name of Shewamet purchase, in the county of Bristol, into a separate town by the name of Somerset."

An Act in addition to an Act, entitled, "An Act for incorporating Jonathan Davis, and others, for the purpose of building a bridge over Newmeadow River."

An Act in addition to an Act, entitled, "An Act for dividing the county of Suffolk, and establishing a new county by the name of Norfolk."

An Act to incorporate the parish of Ipswich Hamlet, so called, in the town of Ipswich, in the county of Essex, with certain other inhabitants and estates, into a separate town and parish by the name of Hamilton.

An Act for altering an Act, entitled, "An Act, incorporating the Hon. John Worthington, Esq. and others, therein named, for the purpose of rendering Connecticut River passable for boats, and other things, from the mouth of Chickapee River, northward throughout this Commonwealth, by the name of the Proprietors of Locks and Canals on Connecticut River."

An Act for incorporating a religious Society in the town of Penobscot, in the county of Hancock.

An Act for apportioning and assessing a tax of £. 20,208 17/ 6d. to answer the exigences of government;—and also £. 13,268 0/ 6d. to replace the same sum drawn out of the Treasury of this Commonwealth, to pay the Members of the House of Representatives, for their attendance the six last sessions of the G. Court, from the 26th of January 1791, to the 28th day of March 1793, inclusive.

An Act to incorporate certain Lands in the town of Dedham, in the county of Norfolk, into a common Field.

An Act to revive and continue an Act, entitled, "An Act to prevent the destruction of oysters in the several places therein mentioned."

An Act in addition to an Act, entitled, "An Act to prevent damage by horses going at large."

An Act to establish a College in the county of Berkshire, within this Commonwealth, by the name of William's College.

An Act for incorporating certain persons for the purpose of building a bridge over Sheepscot River, in the county of Lincoln, and for supporting the same.

An Act for incorporating James Sullivan, Esq. and others, by the name and style of the Proprietors of the Middlesex Canal.

An Act for regulating and governing the Militia of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, and for repealing all laws heretofore made for that purpose, excepting an Act, entitled, "An Act for establishing Articles, and also the militia when called into actual service."

[*This Act passed June* 22.]

From the AMERICAN DAILY ADVERTISER, *Printed at Philadelphia, of June* 24th.

IN our paper of Monday last, we published the libel, plea and replication concerning the prize taken by a French privateer, the Citizen Genet.—It was also mentioned, that after the pleadings of the council on both sides, Judge Peters adjourned the court until the Friday following, when he delivered his DECREE.

The libel plea and replication being first recapitulated by the Judge, as well as the pleadings of the council, he proceeded to deliver his Decree upon *the plea to the jurisdiction*, as follows:—

District Court of the United States, in and for the Pennsylvania District.

ROBERT FINDLAY, jun. and others, subjects of the King of Great Britain, *owners*, the Ship WILLIAM and her cargo, now in the port of *Philadelphia*.

I have given this subject every consideration I am capable of, and have deliberated on the arguments and authorities, brought forward by the advocates on both sides the question, with the attention they justly merit. But it seems to me that much has been said, not immediately applicable to the only point I have now to determine, to wit: *Whether this Court is vested with the power to inquire into the legality of the prize, and to investigate the fact on which all the reasoning is founded?* If this fact is established, and the extent of our *territorial* limits ascertained, so as to make it clear, that a capture has been made within the territory of the United States, there is not a doubt *but that* a flagrant violation of the rights of neutrality has been committed, and this is followed by many of the consequences mentioned by the advocates for the libellants so far as they respect our national dignity and duty towards a friendly power, in endeavouring to cause restitution or recompence to be made. Nor does this seem to be denied by the other side of the question. But the embarrassment still exists. *Who is to inquire into the matter, and either give or attempt the redress?*

It is difficult for a neutral nation, with the best dispositions, so to conduct itself as not to displease one or the other of the belligerent parties, heated with the rage of war, and jealous of even common acts of justice or friendship on its part. Neither is it easy for the nation at war to refrain their subjects from acts of violence even in the territories of their friends. The least under control are those whose object is not honorable conflict, or patriotic exertion. These are actuated by a spirit of lucre, which not only incites to plunder the base and lawless freebooters, but tarnishes even heroism, by seducing into unjustifiable actions the bravest men. It would be for the interest of nations and the happiness of mankind, if by universal consent, the quarrels of nations were prevented from being turned to the purposes of private advantage. But the swords of those who fight for gain, will not in our day, *be beaten into ploughshares*.

We must take nations and men, as we find them, and consider as lawful, what those at war authorise, so far as it respects the parties engaged. After all, it depends much on the interest, the convenience or the good temper of governments, whether a neutral shall, or shall not be engaged in war. A prudent and just conduct, on the part of the neutral, particularly, is the surest preventive. But how to evince this, is a matter of consideration with those to whom the government is delegated. The simplest mode of evincing pure and impartial dispositions, is to confine ourselves to the customs of other nations in our predicament. An over anxious zeal to avoid contests may otherwise lead us into error, and while we are endeavouring to avoid one rock, we may split on another.

Mutual toleration must be exercised, for those who are at war, and those who are not to have their share of difficulties on this subject.

"Under this view of the matter before me, I have given a patient hearing to both sides, and have particularly attended to the arguments by which a jurisdiction has been endeavoured to be established in this court. It must certainly be allowed by the advocates for the libellants that they have not been able to shew any direct authority upon the point. For the two cases of the Duke of *Tuscany*, seizing the vessel, committing the cottage near the port of *Leghorn*, and that of the King of *England*, ordering restitution of the effects taken out of the Houses of the inhabitants, and belonging to a ship of a friendly power driven by its enemy on his shore, appear to have been *acts of power*, and not done in consequence of decrees, or orders of courts of Admiralty.

Yet the jurisdiction existed in both the countries above mentioned.

The case of Capt. LANDY, in the American frigate Alliance, who was ordered by the court of *France* to restore a ship taken by him is not in point—for, the Fosters, who appeared as owners, were either subjects or persons resident and domiciliated in *France*; and the ship was sailing under a passport of that nation. They therefore could not be considered as enemies, and the capture not being *made from enemies*, the case was not comprehended in the treaty, or the capture authorised by the laws of nations. In the case falling under the notice of the King of *England* (except that of his having the power of peace and war, as an appendage to which he might have exercised this kind of authority) I should not have supposed him vested without an act of the legislature, with the authority he used; and it is doubted by BINNERSHOEK, whether he did right in interfering at all on the occasion.

It is the consistent with treaties, and otherwise right, our legislature can vest the executive in future with similar powers. I should suppose too, that the liberty of selling prizes, in a neutral country, is not a perfect right; and may also be considered by our national legislature, as a subject of regulation. If any captures are made within our ports, the sale may be forbidden.—They must then be either abandoned, or carried within the jurisdiction of the captors; where the proper courts will consider of their legality. Yet this is a matter out of judicial but of political arrangement, and must be left to those who have the authority to direct. The sovereignty of our nation is as complete as that of any other.

Therefore, whatever, other sovereigns can do, we have in our power. But because, at this time, the authority supposed necessary on this occasion, is not as it is alledged, to be found in the executive branch, I do not see that the judiciary ought to exercise it, as a consequence resulting from political convenience, or the necessity of the particular case. This I fear would be a novelty dictated by our zeal, and might give cause of offence to one, while we were aiming at justice to ourselves, or gratification to the other. I hesitate not to use any plain authority I know this court to possess, let the consequence be what it may. But this is a question too important in its effects, to be relied on but on the surest grounds. I agree here, as I do in many of their other positions, with the advocates for the libellants, when they say that—"Courts of admiralty jurisdiction are less liable to objection, as these courts are regulated by *the laws and customs of all nations*," and not liable to political bias, or entangled in political considerations." This should induce the greater caution in their determination.—I have not seen any proofs that *the laws and customs of all nations*" warrant the interference of this court. If they do not, no authority can be derived from our own laws, if they were not silent on the subject. In the exisling arrangement of our government, we did not calculate on our relative situation, as to contests between other nations. If for this reason no immediate remedy is at hand, who can justly censure the executive, when he has given decided evidence of his impartial and just inclination? Who can with reason blame the judiciary, if they will not assume a power not conceived to be vested in them? Nor the government of the country, whose subjects are the libellants, to whom I with every degree of justice may be done. The principles established in the decisions of their own courts, and the opinions of their most celebrated Lawyers in the contest with the King of *Prussia*, in the case of the Silesia Loan, in a great degree, reach the point, as to judiciary authority in a neutral nation.

In PALACHE's case, I am aware that it is only said the vessel "was taken at sea," but if not, it rather appears that it would be more proper for a diplomatic than judiciary examination. The general principle as to the capture is agreed, and is similar to that established in our treaty with *France*, which ought to have its proper weight.

"It was resolved, by the whole court of King's Bench, upon conference and deliberation, that the Spaniard whose ship had been taken by an enemy, and brought into *England*, a friend to both parties, had lost the property of the goods: for he had no remedy for them in *England*. As relied principally upon the book, in 2 Rubi supra being of so great authority, for by that book he that will sue to have restitution of goods robbed at sea, ought by law to prove two things—1st—that the sovereign of the plaintiff was at the time of taking, in amity with the sovereign of him whose goods were taken. For, if he who took them was in enmity with the sovereign of him whose goods were taken, then was it no depredation or robbery, but a lawful taking, as every enemy might take from another." 4. inst. 154

It is true that by the laws and customs of nations, the capture if taken in neutral bounds, is not a lawful prize, but I do not see that this court can get at that circumstance *without holding plea as to the lawfulness of the prizes*. It is the original question and not collateral matter which is to determine jurisdiction. The courts of common law in England will not take cognizance of any thing arising out of the question *prize or no prize*," because the original cause must all come into question again." And yet the Admiralty had determined that the ship was no prize.

This will be a proper subject of enquiry on the part of our government, or in the court of the country of the captor. The very nation has established these courts knowing that, if at war, they are safer able to a nation at peace or in amity with adjudge him for. A counterfeit scholar, is of territory. It is to be expected by a only another name for a half-learned fool, who is in fact, one of the most ridiculous of violation of territorial rights. The influence of this court seems to have other objects. And a prize court in which the power to be given by one of the seconds, march up to each other, and reserve their fire as long as they chose, but neither to cross the centre mark. This was accordingly observed by both parties, with the most scrupulous nicety." At the defire of Major Lamberton they shook hands, wished each other future happiness should they fall, went off, wheeled at the word, stepped up to each other with the most seeming undaunted firmness, each reserving his fire until he came to the mark in the centre, when the bullet from Major Lamberton's pistol unhappily entered Mr. Duncan's head just above the right eye, and went through his brains. He fell in a moment, with his pistol in his hand, and never moved again, or discovered the smallest symptoms of life. Thus ended the unhappy catastophe, which has thrown two families into the most pitiable scenes of distress."

NEW-LONDON, July 11.

Conflagration and Death!

Capt. Fanning, of the brig Union, who arrived yesterday via New-York in 16 days from Cape Francois gives us the following melancholy particulars respecting the fate of that unhappy Island.

On the 18th June the civil commissioners, Messrs. Southonax and Powerd, arrived at the Cape from Port-au-Prince.—they immediately suspended Mons. Galbau, the Governor and commander of the troops at that place, and sent him on board ship; on the 19th a number of mulattoes were encouraged by these gentlemen, to come into the town, who, by unfair means, armed all the negroes belonging to the citizens, and encouraged them to assist in destroying the whites, which scene, it is said, actually began on the 20th, about noon, when numbers were cut to pieces, others took refuge in the mountains, where it is supposed they have shared a similar fate to their brethren ere this;—those who were more fortunate, escaped on board the shipping with what little clothes they had on, the wretches then began to plunder the town; after which they set fire to it, and on the 23d, when Capt. Fanning sailed, the burning still continued. Capt. Fanning sailed in company with about 200 sail of vessels, bound to different ports in America, under convoy of two French 74's & 4 frigates, who were bound as supposed, to Boston or Newport, so that we may soon expect to hear of their arrival. On Saturday last he fell in with the Embuscade, 40 Barnegat who detained him for 3 hours, and then ordered him to proceed on. Capt. Fanning's register and all his papers were burnt at the Cape.

In addition to the above, a gentleman who came passenger in Capt. Fanning says, that there was an indiscriminate massacre of men, women and children; and that between 9 and 10,000 were cut to pieces.

Cape Francois was a neat well built city, the buildings chiefly of stone—said to be as large as New-York. The large Church has escaped the flames, being all of stone, and covered so that the fire cannot make any impression. The government house has suffered much from the cannon shot, the soldiery were still engaged in fighting in town. It is supposed that this disastrous affair proceeded intirely from the difference between the two commissioners, who affumed the power, and the Governor Galbau, who thought his rightful authority invaded. He headed a number of sailors from the ships, who made the first attack, and repulsed the mulattoes, but having at hand a number of negroes with arms, the sailors and whites were repulsed.

This devestation is imputed to the Aristocrats, who finding themselves unlikely to prevail by arms, they aim at destroying the trade of France to this Island.

Capt. Fanning observes that he could have carried off any quantity of plunder, when he came away; the inhabitants left not only goods, furniture, &c. but even money, to save their lives. Capt. Fanning parted with the fleet the 30th of June.

BOSTON, July 10.

FROM MARTINICO, June 15.

We learn, that Gen. ROCHAMBEAU had defeated the Aristocratic Planters, killed many and took many more prisoners: That he had informed Admiral GARDNER, that the moment a British soldier landed on the Island, he would immediately put the prisoners to death; and let loose the negroes on the invaders. The consequence is fast to be, that the Admiral has returned to *St. Kitts*.

A gentleman who arrived here a few days since from *Niagara*, informs, that in conversation with Gov. SIMCOE, he was told, that he, the Governor, had made arrangements, for breaking ground in building the new forts on the opposite side of the river, the 1st day of *July* (current) preparatory to delivering up the Western Posts to the *United States*.

This gentleman also mentions, that the greatest harmony exists between the American and British subjects in this quarter; and that Gov. SIMCOE is held in deserved estimation by all the inhabitants in the territory.

NORTHAMPTON, July 17.

A Philadelphia paper of the 6th inst. fay, From St. Martins we have accounts by captain Taylor, that an arrival there from Antigua, mentioned accounts having been received at Antigua by two vessels from Ireland in a very short passage, each of which brought intelligence that a PEACE was positively under a negociation between the *Republic of France* and the *British Court*.

A farm called "*Paradise*," is advertised for sale, in the *Halifax* papers: A wit offering it, exclaimed, that "he should as soon look for a flower garden on the rocks of *Cohasset*, as for *Paradise*. in *Nova-Scotia!*"

DIED—In this town, on Wednesday last, Mrs. MIRIAM POMEROY, consort of Mr. Afahel Pomeroy, aged 41 years.—

And on Friday following, Mr. SOLOMON CLAPP, aged 35 years.

ERASTUS LYMAN,

INFORMS his friends and the public, that he has opened a Grocery Store, a few rods west of the meeting house, where he has for sale W. India, N. England Rum and Molasses, by the hogshead, barrel, or left quantity, French Brandy, London Porter, and Sherry Wine, of the first quality—loaf, lump and brown Sugars, Rock Salt, Cod Fish, 4d and 10d nails. Excellent Hyson and Bohea Tea, Coffee, Raisins, Figs, Lemons, Pepper, Allspice, Ginger, Nutmegs, &c. Most kinds of produce taken in payment. Constant attendance given, and every favour greatfully acknowledged.

Northampton, July 15, 1793.

THE subscriber, would inform those of his customers, whose quarter expires next week, that a settlement at that time for the papers they have received, is expected—Those who live off the road are requested, to leave the pay where their papers are left.

EDWARD BURT.

July 17, 1793.

The subscriber hereby

informs all those who were Subscribers to his Petition for lands in the Province of upper Canada,—That in consequence of the said lands being granted only to those who became settlers, he is induced from that consideration to remit to each one their respective sums of money he has received of them, deducting only therefrom what shall be thought a reasonable compensation for his time and expence in preferring said Petition: He would therefore thank all his Assignees to call on him, and flatters himself he shall be able to settle with them, so as to give general satisfaction.

SETH RUSSELL.

Northampton, July 17. 1793.

List of Letters remaining in the Post-Office, Northampton.

EBEN. Wells, *Deerfield*; Aaron Billings *Conway*; Mary Giddings, *Amherst*; Hon. Eleazer Porter, *Hadley*; Messrs. Stebbins and Snow, *South Hadley*; Messrs. Daniel and P. Spooner, *Heath*; Hsael Williams, Esq. *Hatfield*; L. Green do. John Grant, *Goshen*; Elhanan Wheeler, *Amherst*; J. Judd, jun. Esq. *Southampton*; Elitha Denison, *Ludlow*; Caleb Tuttle, *Northampton*; William Pratt, jun. do. Daniel Masters, *Deerfield*; Elijah Dwight, *Belchertown*; Capt. J. Buddington, *Leyden*.

JOHN BRECK, D. P.

Northampton, July 1, 1793.

Commonwealth of MASSACHUSETTS.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY

John Hancock, Esquire,

Governor of the Commonwealth of *Massachusetts*.

A Proclamation.

WHEREAS the Governor of this Commonwealth, has this day been served by John Brooks, Esq. Marshal of the Federal Court of the United States, with the following Writ, viz:

"*William Passal* Complainant.

in equity. *VERSUS.*

The President of the United States.

To JOHN HANCOCK, Esq. Governor, and JAMES SULLIVAN, Esq. Attorney General of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, *Defendants*.

The Commonwealth of Massachusetts, *Defendants*.

"FOR certain causes offered before the Supreme Court of the United States, holding pleas in equity, WE command and strictly enjoin you, that laying other matters aside, and notwithstanding any excuse, you be, and appear on behalf of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, before the said Supreme Court of the United States, holding pleas in equity, on the fifth day of *August* next ensuing, at the city of *Philadelphia*, being the seat of government, to answer concerning those things which shall be then and there objected to the said Commonwealth; and do further and receive on behalf of the said Commonwealth, what the said Court shall have considered in this behalf; and this you may in no wise omit, under the penalty of *four hundred dollars*.

"Witness the Honorable John Jay, Esq. Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, at *Philadelphia*, the eleventh day of *February*, in the year of our Lord, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-three, and of the American Independence the seventeenth.

"SAMUEL BAYARD, *Clerk of the Supreme Court of the United States*."

AND WHEREAS, it being a matter in which the inhabitants of this FREE Commonwealth are deeply interested, and which will require the consideration of the General Court, at an earlier time than that to which they are adjourned:

I have therefore thought fit, by and with the advice of the Council, to convene the General Court, upon *Wednesday*, the eighteenth day of September next, at 10 o'clock, A. M. and they are accordingly to meet at that time, at the State House in Boston; and all the Members of the said Court are required to take notice, and govern themselves accordingly. And the Sheriffs of the several counties, their under Sheriffs or Deputies, and the Constables of the several towns within the same, are hereby directed, to cause this Proclamation to be forthwith published, and posted within their respective precincts.

GIVEN, at the Council Chamber, in Boston, this tenth day of July, in the Year of our Lord one Thousand seven Hundred and ninety-three, and in the eighteenth *year of the* INDEPENDENCE *of the United States of AMERICA.*

JOHN HANCOCK.

By his Excellency's command,

JOHN AVERY, jun. Sec'ry.

PHILADELPHIA, June 22.

Extract of a letter from Carlisle, dated June 21.

"I have to relate to you a most melancholy event, which will both surprise & distress. On Thursday last an election was held, at the Court house, in this borough; for sheriff officers. Several persons discovered the same active zeal, to carry their respective tickets. which has been often witnessed in this place; accordingly some smart altercations took place respecting the legal qualifications of the voters. Amongst others, Major James Lamberton and Mr. John Duncan exchanged some words, which had like to come to blows on the spot; but, by the interference of the spectators, the affair was hushed, and there was no more of it at that time, nor all the next day (Friday) The latter, however, conceiving his honour hurt, had retained it in his mind, and Friday evening sent his brother in law, Mr. Joseph Postlethwait, with a challenge to the former, the purport of which was to meet him next morning with pistols, in the commons by the works, to give him satisfaction, for what he considered the insult offered him at the election. Major Lamberton not being at home when Mr. Postlethwait called as his house with the challenge, he hunted him from place to place, until he, at last, found him in a friend's house, spending an hour after the business of the day in sociable converse; he called him out and delivered him the fatal message verbally, which Major Lamberton neither accepted nor declined, but went home to his house; the other followed, & delivered it again in writing, allowed five minutes to return answer, or be deemed a coward in the publick estimation: He accordingly accepted the challenge. This morning, at the appointed hour, they met on the ground; Major Lamberton with Mr. Robert Huston as his second; Mr. Duncan with Mr. James Blair as his second; Mr. Joseph Postlethwait also accompanied Mr. Duncan. Col. Wray being observed at some distance walking in the commons, Mr. Postlethwait, at Mr. Duncan's request, went to him and solicited him to attend. While the seconds were measuring out the ground, Major Lamberton asked Mr. Duncan when was the matter to end; if both should miss the first time, would he then be satisfied. He replied, that he would never leave the ground until one of them was killed, except concessions were made. Major Lamberton answered, he was to expect no concessions from him, as he conceived he had given him no cause of affront; make your rules by which we shall fight, and I shall abide by them. It was agreed that the seconds should measure off eight paces; a score he made in the centre, from which the parties should start back to back, face about by the word to be

NEW-YORK, July 17.

Extract of a letter from Cambridge, dated June 27.

"Have to relate to you a most melancholy event, which will both surprise & distress. On Thursday last an election was held, at the Court house, in this borough; for sheriff officers. Several persons discovered the same active zeal, to carry their respective tickets. which has been often witnessed in this place; accordingly some smart altercations took place respecting the legal qualifications of the voters. Amongst others, Major James Lamberton and Mr. John Duncan exchanged some words, which had like to come to blows on the spot; but, by the interference of the spectators, the affair was hushed, and there was no more of it at that time, nor all the next day (Friday) The latter, however, conceiving his honour hurt, had retained it in his mind, and Friday evening sent his brother in law, Mr. Joseph Postlethwait, with a challenge to the former, the purport of which was to meet him next morning with pistols, in the commons by the works, to give him satisfaction, for what he considered the insult offered him at the election. Major Lamberton not being at home when Mr. Postlethwait called as his house with the challenge, he hunted him from place to place, until he, at last, found him in a friend's house, spending an hour after the business of the day in sociable converse; he called him out and delivered him the fatal message verbally, which Major Lamberton neither accepted nor declined, but went home to his house; the other followed, & delivered it again in writing, allowed five minutes to return answer, or be deemed a coward in the publick estimation: He accordingly accepted the challenge. This morning, at the appointed hour, they met on the ground; Major Lamberton with Mr. Robert Huston as his second; Mr. Duncan with Mr. James Blair as his second; Mr. Joseph Postlethwait also accompanied Mr. Duncan. Col. Wray being observed at some distance walking in the commons, Mr. Postlethwait, at Mr. Duncan's request, went to him and solicited him to attend. While the seconds were measuring out the ground, Major Lamberton asked Mr. Duncan when was the matter to end; if both should miss the first time, would he then be satisfied. He replied, that he would never leave the ground until one of them was killed, except concessions were made. Major Lamberton answered, he was to expect no concessions from him, as he conceived he had given him no cause of affront; make your rules by which we shall fight, and I shall abide by them. It was agreed that the seconds should measure off eight paces; a score he made in the centre, from which the parties should start back to back, face about by the word to be given by one of the seconds, march up to each other, and reserve their fire as long as they chose, but neither to cross the centre mark. This was accordingly observed by both parties, with the most scrupulous nicety." At the defire of Major Lamberton they shook hands, wished each other future happiness should they fall, went off, wheeled at the word, stepped up to each other with the most seeming undaunted firmness, each reserving his fire until he came to the mark in the centre, when the bullet from Major Lamberton's pistol unhappily entered Mr. Duncan's head just above the right eye, and went through his brains. He fell in a moment, with his pistol in his hand, and never moved again, or discovered the smallest symptoms of life. Thus ended the unhappy catastophe, which has thrown two families into the most pitiable scenes of distress."

NEW-LONDON, July 11.

Conflagration and Death!

Capt. Fanning, of the brig Union, who arrived yesterday via New-York in 16 days from Cape Francois gives us the following melancholy particulars respecting the fate of that unhappy Island.

On the 18th June the civil commissioners, Messrs. Southonax and Powerd, arrived at the Cape from Port-au-Prince.—they immediately suspended Mons. Galbau, the Governor and commander of the troops at that place, and sent him on board ship; on the 19th a number of mulattoes were encouraged by these gentlemen, to come into the town, who, by unfair means, armed all the negroes belonging to the citizens, and encouraged them to assist in destroying the whites, which scene, it is said, actually began on the 20th, about noon, when numbers were cut to pieces, others took refuge in the mountains, where it is supposed they have shared a similar fate to their brethren ere this;—those who were more fortunate, escaped on board the shipping with what little clothes they had on, the wretches then began to plunder the town; after which they set fire to it, and on the 23d, when Capt. Fanning sailed, the burning still continued. Capt. Fanning sailed in company with about 200 sail of vessels, bound to different ports in America, under convoy of two French 74's & 4 frigates, who were bound as supposed, to Boston or Newport, so that we may soon expect to hear of their arrival. On Saturday last he fell in with the Embuscade, 40 Barnegat who detained him for 3 hours, and then ordered him to proceed on. Capt. Fanning's register and all his papers were burnt at the Cape.

In addition to the above, a gentleman who came passenger in Capt. Fanning says, that there was an indiscriminate massacre of men, women and children; and that between 9 and 10,000 were cut to pieces.

Cape Francois was a neat well built city, the buildings chiefly of stone—said to be as large as New-York. The large Church has escaped the flames, being all of stone, and covered so that the fire cannot make any impression. The government house has suffered much from the cannon shot, the soldiery were still engaged in fighting in town. It is supposed that this disastrous affair proceeded intirely from the difference between the two commissioners, who affumed the power, and the Governor Galbau, who thought his rightful authority invaded. He headed a number of sailors from the ships, who made the first attack, and repulsed the mulattoes, but having at hand a number of negroes with arms, the sailors and whites were repulsed.

This devestation is imputed to the Aristocrats, who finding themselves unlikely to prevail by arms, they aim at destroying the trade of France to this Island.

Capt. Fanning observes that he could have carried off any quantity of plunder, when he came away; the inhabitants left not only goods, furniture, &c. but even money, to save their lives. Capt. Fanning parted with the fleet the 30th of June.

BOSTON, July 10.

FROM MARTINICO, June 15.

We learn, that Gen. ROCHAMBEAU had defeated the Aristocratic Planters, killed many and took many more prisoners: That he had informed Admiral GARDNER, that the moment a British soldier landed on the Island, he would immediately put the prisoners to death; and let loose the negroes on the invaders. The consequence is fast to be, that the Admiral has returned to *St. Kitts*.

A gentleman who arrived here a few days since from *Niagara*, informs, that in conversation with Gov. SIMCOE, he was told, that he, the Governor, had made arrangements, for breaking ground in building the new forts on the opposite side of the river, the 1st day of *July* (current) preparatory to delivering up the Western Posts to the *United States*.

This gentleman also mentions, that the greatest harmony exists between the American and British subjects in this quarter; and that Gov. SIMCOE is held in deserved estimation by all the inhabitants in the territory.

NORTHAMPTON, July 17.

A Philadelphia paper of the 6th inst. fay, From St. Martins we have accounts by captain Taylor, that an arrival there from Antigua, mentioned accounts having been received at Antigua by two vessels from Ireland in a very short passage, each of which brought intelligence that a PEACE was positively under a negociation between the *Republic of France* and the *British Court*.

A farm called "*Paradise*," is advertised for sale, in the *Halifax* papers: A wit offering it, exclaimed, that "he should as soon look for a flower garden on the rocks of *Cohasset*, as for *Paradise*. in *Nova-Scotia!*"

DIED—In this town, on Wednesday last, Mrs. MIRIAM POMEROY, consort of Mr. Afahel Pomeroy, aged 41 years.—

And on Friday following, Mr. SOLOMON CLAPP, aged 35 years.

ERASTUS LYMAN,

INFORMS his friends and the public, that he has opened a Grocery Store, a few rods west of the meeting house, where he has for sale W. India, N. England Rum and Molasses, by the hogshead, barrel, or left quantity, French Brandy, London Porter, and Sherry Wine, of the first quality—loaf, lump and brown Sugars, Rock Salt, Cod Fish, 4d and 10d nails. Excellent Hyson and Bohea Tea, Coffee, Raisins, Figs, Lemons, Pepper, Allspice, Ginger, Nutmegs, &c. Most kinds of produce taken in payment. Constant attendance given, and every favour greatfully acknowledged.

Northampton, July 15, 1793.

THE subscriber, would inform those of his customers, whose quarter expires next week, that a settlement at that time for the papers they have received, is expected—Those who live off the road are requested, to leave the pay where their papers are left.

EDWARD BURT.

July 17, 1793.

PHILADELPHIA, June 22.

Extract of a letter from Carlisle, dated June 21.

"I have to relate to you a most melancholy event, which will both surprise & distress. On Thursday last an election was held, at the Court house, in this borough; for sheriff officers. Several persons discovered the same active zeal, to carry their respective tickets. which has been often witnessed in this place; accordingly some smart altercations took place respecting the legal qualifications of the voters. Amongst others, Major James Lamberton and Mr. John Duncan exchanged some words, which had like to come to blows on the spot; but, by the interference of the spectators, the affair was hushed, and there was no more of it at that time, nor all the next day (Friday) The latter, however, conceiving his honour hurt, had retained it in his mind, and Friday evening sent his brother in law, Mr. Joseph Postlethwait, with a challenge to the former, the purport of which was to meet him next morning with pistols, in the commons by the works, to give him satisfaction, for what he considered the insult offered him at the election. Major Lamberton not being at home when Mr. Postlethwait called as his house with the challenge, he hunted him from place to place, until he, at last, found him in a friend's house, spending an hour after the business of the day in sociable converse; he called him out and delivered him the fatal message verbally, which Major Lamberton neither accepted nor declined, but went home to his house; the other followed, & delivered it again in writing, allowed five minutes to return answer, or be deemed a coward in the publick estimation: He accordingly accepted the challenge. This morning, at the appointed hour, they met on the ground; Major Lamberton with Mr. Robert Huston as his second; Mr. Duncan with Mr. James Blair as his second; Mr. Joseph Postlethwait also accompanied Mr. Duncan. Col. Wray being observed at some distance walking in the commons, Mr. Postlethwait, at Mr. Duncan's request, went to him and solicited him to attend. While the seconds were measuring out the ground, Major Lamberton asked Mr. Duncan when was the matter to end; if both should miss the first time, would he then be satisfied. He replied, that he would never leave the ground until one of them was killed, except concessions were made. Major Lamberton answered, he was to expect no concessions from him, as he conceived he had given him no cause of affront; make your rules by which we shall fight, and I shall abide by them. It was agreed that the seconds should measure off eight paces; a score he made in the centre, from which the parties should start back to back, face about by the word to be given by one of the seconds, march up to each other, and reserve their fire as long as they chose, but neither to cross the centre mark. This was accordingly observed by both parties, with the most scrupulous nicety." At the defire of Major Lamberton they shook hands, wished each other future happiness should they fall, went off, wheeled at the word, stepped up to each other with the most seeming undaunted firmness, each reserving his fire until he came to the mark in the centre, when the bullet from Major Lamberton's pistol unhappily entered Mr. Duncan's head just above the right eye, and went through his brains. He fell in a moment, with his pistol in his hand, and never moved again, or discovered the smallest symptoms of life. Thus ended the unhappy catastophe, which has thrown two families into the most pitiable scenes of distress."

NEW-LONDON, July 11.

Conflagration and Death!

Capt. Fanning, of the brig Union, who arrived yesterday via New-York in 16 days from Cape Francois gives us the following melancholy particulars respecting the fate of that unhappy Island.

On the 18th June the civil commissioners, Messrs. Southonax and Powerd, arrived at the Cape from Port-au-Prince.—they immediately suspended Mons. Galbau, the Governor and commander of the troops at that place, and sent him on board ship; on the 19th a number of mulattoes were encouraged by these gentlemen, to come into the town, who, by unfair means, armed all the negroes belonging to the citizens, and encouraged them to assist in destroying the whites, which scene, it is said, actually began on the 20th, about noon, when numbers were cut to pieces, others took refuge in the mountains, where it is supposed they have shared a similar fate to their brethren ere this;—those who were more fortunate, escaped on board the shipping with what little clothes they had on, the wretches then began to plunder the town; after which they set fire to it, and on the 23d, when Capt. Fanning sailed, the burning still continued. Capt. Fanning sailed in company with about 200 sail of vessels, bound to different ports in America, under convoy of two French 74's & 4 frigates, who were bound as supposed, to Boston or Newport, so that we may soon expect to hear of their arrival. On Saturday last he fell in with the Embuscade, 40 Barnegat who detained him for 3 hours, and then ordered him to proceed on. Capt. Fanning's register and all his papers were burnt at the Cape.

In addition to the above, a gentleman who came passenger in Capt. Fanning says, that there was an indiscriminate massacre of men, women and children; and that between 9 and 10,000 were cut to pieces.

Cape Francois was a neat well built city, the buildings chiefly of stone—said to be as large as New-York. The large Church has escaped the flames, being all of stone, and covered so that the fire cannot make any impression. The government house has suffered much from the cannon shot, the soldiery were still engaged in fighting in town. It is supposed that this disastrous affair proceeded intirely from the difference between the two commissioners, who affumed the power, and the Governor Galbau, who thought his rightful authority invaded. He headed a number of sailors from the ships, who made the first attack, and repulsed the mulattoes, but having at hand a number of negroes with arms, the sailors and whites were repulsed.

This devestation is imputed to the Aristocrats, who finding themselves unlikely to prevail by arms, they aim at destroying the trade of France to this Island.

Capt. Fanning observes that he could have carried off any quantity of plunder, when he came away; the inhabitants left not only goods, furniture, &c. but even money, to save their lives. Capt. Fanning parted with the fleet the 30th of June.

BOSTON, July 10.

FROM MARTINICO, June 15.

We learn, that Gen. ROCHAMBEAU had defeated the Aristocratic Planters, killed many and took many more prisoners: That he had informed Admiral GARDNER, that the moment a British soldier landed on the Island, he would immediately put the prisoners to death; and let loose the negroes on the invaders. The consequence is fast to be, that the Admiral has returned to *St. Kitts*.

A g

COMMONWEALTH *of* MASSACHUSETTS.

In SENATE, June 14, 1793.

WHEREAS fundry balances for pay and depreciation of pay have been made up, and in the Army books at the Treafury, paſſed to the credit of officers and ſoldiers of this ſtates' line, of the late Continental Army, many of whom are deceaſed. And it appears that many frauds have been practiſed in purchaſing and obtaining payment of theſe balances, and eſpecially thoſe belonging to the repreſentatives of deceaſed officers and ſoldiers: Therefore,

RESOLVED, That no balance ſo made up, or any part thereof, and paſſed to the credit of any deceaſed officer or ſoldier, ſhall hereafter be paid to any perſon until he ſhall produce to the General Court, the laſt will and teſtament of the Officer or ſoldier, whoſe balance ſhall be claimed and duly proved; or a letter of adminiſtration granted according to law, with a certificate from the Judge of Probate that the officer or ſoldier deceaſed, inteſtate, hath left legal repreſentatives, or *bona fide* Creditors entitled to receive the ſame balance by the laws of this State. And no aſſignment of, or power to receive any ſuch balance ſhall be conſidered to make the claimant a creditor entitled to adminiſtration by the laws of this State; but the aſſignee or the attorney may be conſidered as a creditor, in the diſtribution of the eſtate, to the amount of the ſum or conſideration given, or paid by him on account of the ſame. And the Secretary is directed to tranſmit a copy of this reſolve to the ſeveral Judges of Probate within this Commonwealth.

Sent down for concurrence,
SAMUEL PHILLIPS, Preſident.
In the Houſe of Repreſentatives, June 14, 1793.

Read and concurred,
EDWARD H. ROBBINS, Speaker,
Approved,
JOHN HANCOCK.

True Copy—Atteſt.
JOHN AVERY, Jun. Secretary.

Joſeph Lazell,

RESPECTFULLY informs his cuſtomers, that he has juſt received, a complete and general aſſortment of *Engliſh and Weſt India GOODS*, too numerous to be ſpecified in an advertizement, which he engages to furniſh his cuſtomers and others with, on the moſt reaſonable terms for ready pay. Six months credit will be given for dry Goods, and all kinds of hard Ware.

Said Lazell gives the higheſt price for all kinds of Graſs Seed, Flax Seed, and all kinds of farm produce.

N. B. N. England and Weſt-India Rum, and all kinds of ſpirits by the hazrel or leſs quantity. Likewiſe a complete aſſortment of Glaſs and Crockery War—Paper hangings of all kinds, upon the loweſt terms.

Commington, June 24, 1793.

The ſubſcribers being

appointed Commiſſioners by the Hon. Judge of Probate, for the County of Hampſhire, to receive and examine the claims of the creditors to the eſtate of WILLIAM WARREN, late of *Williamſburgh*, deceaſed: *(Repreſented inſolvent)*—ſix months from the 9th day of MAY, 1793, being allowed to bring in their Claims, hereby give Notice, that we ſhall attend the buſineſs of our appointment at the dwelling houſe of *Eliah Weit*, innholder, in Williamſburgh, on the 1ſt MONDAY of *September*, and the 1ſt WEDNESDAY of *October*, from one of the o'clock in the afternoon till ſix on each of ſaid days.

Wm. BODMAN. } *Commiſ'rs.*
JONA. WARNER. }
Williamſburgh, July 9, 1793.

NOTICE is hereby given to the non-reſident proprietors of land in the town of Conway, county of Hampſhire, that unleſs their taxes are paid by the 5th of Auguſt next, he ſhall attend to the directions of the law, by poſting the ſame for ſale. ETHAN BILLINGS.

Conway, June 27, 1793.

The Owner of Five

SHEEP, with a ſlit in the right ear, and a halfpenny the under ſide the left ear—Is deſired to prove his property, pay charges and take them away.

JOEL ALLIS.

Conway, July 8, 1793.

Wanted to hire, a good

WEAVER, one who underſtands Weaving Sail Cloth—*Enquire of*
SAMUEL WILLCOX.

WINDSOR *(County of Berk.)* JULY 1, 1793.

CAME into the incloſure of the ſubſcriber, ſome time in May laſt, a yellow and white yearling STEAR, with ſeveral artificial marks upon him—the owner is deſired to prove property, pay charges, and take him away.

JONATHAN CLAPP.

Eaſtampton, July 4, 1793.

PROPOSALS,

FOR PUBLISHING BY SUBSCRIPTION,

A COURSE *of* LECTURES,

On the Prophecies that remain to be fulfilled. Delivered in the Borough of Southwark, London, in the Year 1789.

BY ELHANAN WINCHESTER.

Bleſſed is he that readeth, and they that hear the words of this Prophecy; and keep thoſe things which are written therein: for the time is at hand. Rev. i. 3.

CONDITIONS.

I. THEY will be printed with large new Types, and on good paper.

II. This work will be publiſhed in monthly numbers, each number to contain one Lecture.

III. The price of each number, (which will contain about 80 large octavo pages) will be One Shilling ſtitched in blue paper.

IV. The money to be paid on delivery of each number.

V. Thoſe who ſubſcribe for twelve copies, will receive a thirteenth gratis.

VI. The whole of the Lectures will be comprifed in twenty-one numbers, for 21 ſhillings, although the London Edition is ſold for eight dollars.

VII. The work will be committed to the preſs as ſoon as a ſufficient number of books are ſubſcribed for, barely to defray the expence of the undertaking.

Subſcriptions are received in Norwich, by John Trumbull, the intended publiſher—and by the Printer hereof.

W. and Simeon Butler,

Have for ſale, at the Printing-Office, Northampton, a ſmall collection of BOOKS, among which, are

THOMAS's Large Folio and Quarto Bibles, Davie's, Blair's & Price's Sermons, Blair's Lectures, Young's Night Thoughts, Harvey's Meditations, Newton on the Prophecies, Watt's Lyric Poems, Pope's Works, Citizen of the world, Smellie's Philoſophy, Guthrie's Grammar, Goldſmith's England, Goldſmith's Rome, abridged; Carver's Travels, Fool of Quality, Spectator, Female Spectator, Elegant Extracts, Gay's Fables, Knox's Eſſays, Beauties of Blair, Beauties of Sterne, Miſſes Magazine, Goldſmith's Eſſay's, Junius's Letters, Eſop's Fables, Brydone's Tour through Sicila and Malta—an account of the Pelew Iſlands, Smith's Wealth of Nations, Intereſting Memoirs, Deſolme on the Engliſh Conſtitution, Collen's Firſt Lines, Hamilton on Female Complaints and Management of Children—Buchan's Domeſtic Medicine, Huxham on Fevers, Bell on Ulcers, Brown's Elements of Medicine, Cullen's Materia Medica, Quincey's Diſpenſatory, do. Lexicon, Cheſelden's Anatomy, Brook's Practice of Phyſick:—Moore's Travels, Moore's Zeluco, Rights of Women, Pike's Arithmetick, Friend to Youth, Children's Friend, Children's Bibles, Morocco Leather, Greek Teſtaments, all parts of Webſter's Inſtitute and Perry's Spelling Books wholeſale and retail as cheap as can be purchaſed in Boſton or Hartford,—Blank Books of all kinds. The above books with many others will be ſold on very reaſonable terms. They ſtill continue the buſineſs of BOOK-BINDING.

June 12, 1793.

Juſt received and for ſale, by
Sylveſter Woodbridge,
A general aſſortment of Engliſh India and Hard Ware

GOODS,

Among which are Sattin, Modes, Perſians Sarcenets, Tiffanies, &c.

He has alſo for ſale,

Weſt India and New England RUM, Gin, Wine, Brandy, Moláſſes, Loaf and Brown Sugar, Tea, Coffee, Chocolate, Pepper, Allſpice, Cinnamon, Nutmegs, Raiſins, Redwood, Logwood, Copperas, Flower Sulphur, Brimſtone, Powder, Shot, Lead, Flints, &c. &c.

Likewiſe a general aſſortment of Crockery, Glaſs, Home made Earthen, and Hollow Ware.

Alſo, Glauber Salts, Jeſuits Bark, Salt Petre, Pink Root, Snake Balls, and many other articles in the medical line. The above goods will be ſold, very reaſonably, for cash or moſt kinds of country produce.

He hereby informs thoſe indebted to him by Book or Note, that their accounts if of more than one year ſtanding, will poſitively be put in ſuit, unleſs immediate ſettlement prevents.

Southampton, July 1, 1793.

RAGS.

CASH GIVEN FOR CLEAN COTTON AND LINEN RAGS, AT THIS OFFICE.

HEAD-QUARTERS,
Weſtfield, June 5th 1793.

ORDERS FOR THE MILITIA OF THE 4th DIVISION.

THE Major General is happy in every opportunity that occurs, to teſtify to the Officers and Soldiers of the ſeveral Regiments and Independent Corps of his Diviſion, his full and entire approbation for their unwearied exertions, in ſo handſomely uniforming themſelves—for the excellent order of their arms and accoutrements—for their decent and ſoldierlike behavior when on the parade—for the rapid improvements they have made in the different evolutions which they perform, to the great ſatisfaction of numerous ſpectators and above all for their attention and obedience to orders, which is the very BASIS of all military diſcipline.

Theſe merited improvements and exertions not only redound to their honor as Citizen Soldiers, by making themſelves formidable to Tyrants, and convincing the world of their true and genuine republican principles, but is at the ſame time highly flattering to the Major-General, for the honor they confer on him.

The Officers and Soldiers of the different corps may aſſure themſelves of his warmeſt acknowledgments, and heart felt ſatisfaction.

The Major General is convinced that Reviews and Inſpections have become not only neceſſary, but uſeful; as they tend not only to improve the ſoldier, but add liberality to the mind, and a ſocial intercourſe among citizens.—He therefore orders the reviews, and inſpections to take place this year in the following order, viz:

Col. Thomas Dwight will parade his Regiment on the 10th day of September, at 9 o'clock, A. M.

Col. Lyon on the 11th.
Col. Henry Dwight on the 12th.
Col. Wm. Lyman on the 13th.
Late Col. James Lyman on the 17th.
Col. Stebbins on the 18th.
Col. White on the 19th.
Col. Bradiſhon the 20th.
Col. Sloper on the 23d.
Col. Taylor, on the 24th.
The Cadet Company will parade on the ſame day with Col. Thomas Dwight's Regiment.

The Cavalry and Artillery will meet as uſual, with the regiments moſt convenient for them.

Brigadier General Murray, will bring the Officers of the late Col. James Lyman's Regiment, to the choice of their Field Officers, agreeably to the Militia Law, as ſoon as poſſible.

The Captain's commanding companies will have their inſpection rolls filled up, in the moſt accurate manner, agreeable to the form formerly given them, to be handed to the Inſpection officer on the parade.

As it is expected that the Adjutant General will attend the inſpection of the Militia this year, the General enjoins it upon the officers of all denominations to ſee that their men are equiped with arms and accoutrements, agreeable to the Militia Act—that they have them in the very beſt order, and that they appear punctually on the parade at the hour appointed, viz. at 9 o'clock in the morning, in order for further improvement in the different evolutions.

As nothing appears more diſorderly & diſgraceful than for ſoldiers to be ſeen with their pieces, on and about the parade, and it is often times attended with fatal conſequences, the Major General, in the moſt poſitive manner, forbids any guns to be fired, unleſs under the direction and order of a commiſſioned officer.

By order of the Major General.
JOSEPH WILLIAMS, D. A. G.

THE Partnerſhip of MURRAY and BENNET, is this day mutually diſſolved: ALL Perſons indebted to ſaid Partnerſhip, are deſired to ſettle their accounts with the ſaid Murray *only*, who will attend ſaid buſineſs on the 15th, 16th and 30th of July—The 13th and 20th of Auguſt, at his ſtore in Aſhfield. Thoſe who do not comply with this invitation, will be at the expence of going out of town, and ſettling with an Attorney.

MURRAY and BENNET.

JULY, 2, 1793.

James Ingols,

INFORMS his friends and the Public, that he continues to carry on his buſineſs at his ſhop (nearly oppoſite the Court Houſe. He flatters himſelf that he ſhall be able to gratify the gentlemen and ladies, in the vicinity, with the neateſt and neweſt faſhioned WIGS, TYES, COMMODES, &c.—CASH and the higheſt price given for long HUMAN HAIR, and every favor gratefully acknowledged.

N. B. WANTED, a likely young LAD, about fourteen years of age, as an apprentice to the above buſineſs.

Northampton, May 15, 1793.

Hezekiah Hutchens,

INFORMS his friends and cuſtomers, that he has juſt received, a very handſome aſſortment of

GOODS,

Suitable for the ſeaſon, which he is determined to ſell on the loweſt terms for ready pay, at his ſtore oppoſite the meeting houſe. Amongſt which are, Broadcloths, Caſſimers, Velvets, Shallons, Moreens, Durants, Black Ruſſell, Black Caſſimanco, Silk and Twiſt, Buckram, Coat and Veſt Buttons, very faſhionable—Chintz Patches and Callicoes, cheap and good figures—Sattins and Modes, Lace, Veſt Patterns, Ruſſell Shoes and Slippers, Florentine do. Sattinlaſting do. Canterbury Meſlin gown Patterns, Chriſtening Blankets, Caſimer Veſt Patterns, Tollanett do. Jane do. Common do. Strip'd Nankeen, Barcelona Handkerchiefs, Bandanno, do. Cotton neck do. Silk and Cotton do. Pocket do. Chintz, Purple and White Shawls, Ribbons, Tafe, Hat Ribbons, of a durable kind—Flannels, White and Yellow Chip Hats, Paſteboard Pins and Needles, Snuff Boxes, Tobacco do. Black Feathers, Fans, Cambricks, Lawns and Muſlins, Muſlinets, Dimothy for Cloaks, Iriſh Linnen, Brown Holland, Jacknives, Penknives and Razors, Phil Sarceuet, Green do. White do. Plaid and Common Sugar Tongs, Shoe Claſps for Children—Thimbles, Fiſh Hooks, Gold and Silver Cord, do. Tuſſils—Loaf Sugar, Tea Coffee, Chocolate, Cotton Wool, as good as any in the county and as cheap, a general aſſortment of Crockery—A ſmall aſſortment of Hard Ware, very low.

WANTED,

A few tons of good HAY, for Cows, and a few tons of Horſe Hay, cloves & headſ graſs, well cured.

Alſo, a likely

Saddle-Horſe,

About 5 or 6 years old—black or bay will be prefered—goods at cash price will be paid.

A quantity of Snuff by the Bladder or leſs quantity. Wheat, Rye, Corn, Flax, Peas, Beans, Oats, Butter, Tow Cloth, Bees-Wax, and many other articles of produce received in pay. Conſtant attendance, and every favour gratefully acknowledged.

Northampton, July 3, 1793.

Federal Hill, Springfield, June 18, 1793.

A FINE CHANCE FOR AMERICAN YOUTH.

THE recruiting Officer commanding at this Poſt, hereby addreſſes himſelf to all ambitious, honeſt, and ſteady young men, who are deſirous of entering into the ſervice of their country, to protect the lives and property of their bapleſs frontier countrymen, againſt the attacks of a ſavage enemy.

The captain is authorized to recruit a company of men without delay: With which in his expectation to enter the weſtern territories. Senſible that the reſpectability of a military corps eſſentially depends on the good conduct of the ſoldiers who compoſe it, he is determined to admit none into his preſent arrangement, but ſuch (as may to him appear) will do honor to their ſtation, and render their command an agreeable taſk. Under this particular conſideration, the Captain conceives there is an eſſential inducement for likely young heroes to engage:—To whom he hereby gives an invitation to repair to this agreeable rendezvous, where they will be put in handſome uniform, immediate pay, fine quarters, receive wholeſome food, kind treatment, a generous bounty, and every thing neceſſary for the welfare of good ſoldiers.

From the public's humble Servant,
CORNELIUS LYMAN,
Captain 2d United States Sub-legion.

Stage from Worceſter to Northampton.

THE Subſcribers beg leave to inform the public, that they have erected a new line of Stages, to run twice a week, to ſtart from Worceſter every Monday morning, and arrive at Northampton the ſame evening; leave Northampton on Wedneſday morning, and arrive at Worceſter the ſame evening—alſo, to return to Northampton on Thurſday, and from Northampton to Worceſter on Saturday.—Fare at 3*d* per mile—each paſſenger is allowed 28lb. baggage gratis; and 20olb. baggage rates equal to a paſſenger. Ladies and Gentlemen, traveling, may depend on the greateſt attention and diſpatch.

The Publick's Humble Servants,
NATHAN PATCH,
SIMEON DRAPER.

N. B. The ſame line extends to Boſton—the fare from Worceſter to Boſton is 2*d* farthing, per mile.

Worceſter, July 1, 1793.

Hampſhire Gazette.

NORTHAMPTON, *(Maſſachuſetts)* PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY WILLIAM BUTLER.

Vol. VII.] WEDNESDAY, JULY 24, 1793. [NUMB. 360.

ON THE EDUCATION OF YOUTH IN AMERICA.

From NOAH WEBSTER's *Eſſays.*

WITH reſpect to literary inſtitutions of the firſt rank, it appears to me, that their local ſituations are an object of importance. It is a ſubject of controverſy, whether a large city or a country village is the moſt eligible ſituation for a college or univerſity. But the arguments in favor of either, appear to me deciſive. Large cities are always ſcenes of diſſipation and amuſement, which have a tendency to corrupt the hearts of youth, and divert their minds from their literary purſuits. Reaſon teaches this doctrine; and experience has uniformly confirmed the truth of it.

Strict diſcipline is eſſential to the proſperity of a public ſeminary of ſcience; & is eſtabliſhed with more facility and ſucceſs in a place where it is not mixed with other buſineſs, and where there are no great objects of intereſt to interrupt the ſtudies of youth, or to call their attention from the orders of the ſociety.

That the morals of young men, as well as their application to ſcience, depend much on amuſement, will be generally acknowledged; but it will be ſaid alſo, that the company in large towns will improve their manners. The queſtion then is, which ſhall be ſacrificed; the advantage of an uncorrupted heart and an improved head; or of poliſhed manners? But this queſtion ſuppoſes that the virtues of the heart and politeneſs of the gentleman are incompatible with each other; which is by no means true. The gentleman and the ſcholar are often united in the ſame perſon. But theſe are not formed by the ſame means.—An improvement of the head requires this application to books; the refinement of manners rather attends ſome degree of diſſipation, or at leaſt a relaxation of the mind. To preſerve the purity of the heart, it ſometimes neceſſary, and always uſeful, to place a youth beyond the reach of bad examples; whereas a general knowledge of the world, of all kinds of company, is requiſite to teach a univerſal propriety of behavior.

But youth is the time to form both the head and the heart. The underſtanding is found ever enlarging; but the ſeeds of knowledge ſhould be planted in the mind, while it is young and ſuſceptible; and if the mind is not kept untainted in youth, there is little probability that the moral character of the *man* will be unblemiſhed. A greateſt addreſs, on the other hand, *may* be acquired at any time of life, and *muſt* be acquired, if ever mingling with good company. But were the cultivation of the underſtanding and of the heart, inconſiſtent with genteel manners, ſtill no rational perſon could heſitate which to prefer. The goodneſs of a heart is of infinitely more conſequence to ſociety, than an elegance of manners, nor will any ſuperficial accompliſhments repair the want of principle in the mind. It is always better to be *vulgarly* right than *politely wrong.*

But if the amuſements, diſſipation, and vicious examples in populous cities, render them improper places for ſeats of learning; the monkiſh mode of ſequeſtering boys from other ſociety, and confining them to the apartments of a college, appears to me another fault. The human mind is like a rich ſoil, which, without conſtant care, will ever be covered with a luxuriant growth of weeds. It is extremely dangerous to ſuffer young men to paſs the moſt critical period of life, when the paſſions are ſtrong, the judgment weak, and the heart ſuſceptible and unſuſpecting, in a ſituation where there is not the leaſt reſtraint upon their inclinations. My own obſervations lead me to draw the veil of ſilence over the ill effects of this practice. But it is to be wiſhed, that youth might always be kept under the inſpection of age and ſuperiour wiſdom; that literary inſtitutions might be ſo, ſituated that the ſtudents might live in decent families, be ſubject, in ſome meaſure, to their diſcipline, and ever under the control of thoſe whom they reſpect.

Perhaps it may alſo be numbered among the errors in our ſyſtems of education, that in all our univerſities and colleges, the ſtudents are all reſtricted to the ſame courſe of ſtudy; and, by being claſſed, limited to the ſame progreſs. Claſſing is neceſſary; but whether ſtudents ſhould not be remoreable from the lower to the higher claſſes, as a reward for their ſuperiour induſtry and improvements, is ſubmitted to thoſe who know the effect of emulation upon the human mind.

But young gentlemen are not all deſigned for the ſame line of buſineſs; and why ſhould they purſue the ſame ſtudies? Why ſhould a merchant trouble himſelf with the rules of Greek and Roman ſyntax, or a planter puzzle his head with conic ſections? Life is too ſhort to acquire, and the mind of man too feeble to contain, the whole circle of ſciences. The greateſt genius on earth, not even a Bacon, can be a perfect maſter of *every* branch; but any moderate genius may, by ſuitable application, be perfect in any *one* branch. By attempting, therefore, to teach young gentlemen every thing, we make the moſt of them mere ſmatterers in ſcience. In order to qualify perſons to figure in any profeſſion, it is neceſſary that they ſhould attend cloſely to thoſe branches of learning which lead to it.

There are ſome arts and ſciences which are neceſſary, for every man. Every man ſhould be able to ſpeak and write his native tongue with correctneſs; and have ſome knowledge of mathematics. The rules of arithmetic are indiſpenſably requiſite. But beſides the learning which is of common utility, ladies ſhould be directed to purſue thoſe branches which are connected more immediately with the buſineſs for which they are deſigned.

It would be very uſeful for the farming part of the community, to furniſh country ſchools with ſome eaſy ſyſtem of practical huſbandry. By repeatedly reading ſome book of this kind, the mind would be ſtored with ideas, which might not indeed be underſtood in youth, but which would be called into practice in ſome ſubſequent period of life. This would turn the attention to the ſubject of agriculture, and pave the way for improvements.

Young gentlemen, deſigned for the mercantile line, after having learned to write and ſpeak Engliſh correctly, might attend to French, Italian, or ſuch other living language, as they will probably want in the courſe of buſineſs. Theſe languages ſhould be learned early in youth, while the organs are yet pliable; otherwiſe the pronunciation will probably be imperfect. Theſe ſtudies might be ſucceeded by ſome attention to chronology, and a regular application to geography, mathematics, hiſtory, and the general regulations of commercial nations, principles of advance in trade, of inſurance, and to the general principles of government.

It appears to me, that ſuch a courſe of education, which might be completed by the age of fifteen or ſixteen, would have a tendency to make better merchants than the uſual practice, which confines boys to Locian, Ovid, and Tully, till they are fourteen, and then turns them into a ſtore, without an idea of their buſineſs, or one article of education neceſſary for them, except, perhaps, a knowledge of writing and figures.

Such a ſyſtem of Engliſh education is alſo much preferable to an univerſity education, even, with the uſual honors; for it might be finiſhed ſo early as to leave young perſons time to ſerve a regular apprenticeſhip, without which no perſon ſhould enter upon buſineſs. But by the time a univerſity education is completed, young men will commonly commence *gentlemen*; their age & their pride will not ſuffer them to go through the drudgery of a compting houſe; and they enter upon buſineſs without the requiſite accompliſhments. Indeed it appears to me, that what is now called a liberal education, diſqualifies a man for buſineſs. Habits are formed in youth and by practice; and as buſineſs is, in ſome meaſure, mechanical, every perſon ſhould be exerciſed in his employment, in an early period of life, that his habits may be formed by the time his apprenticeſhip expires. An education in an univerſity interferes with the forming of theſe habits; and perhaps forms oppoſite habits; the mind may contract a foudneſs for eaſe, for pleaſure, or for books, which no efforts can overcome. An academic education, which ſhould furniſh the youth with ſome ideas of men and things, and leave time for an apprenticeſhip, before the age of twenty one years, would, in my opinion, be the moſt eligible for young men who are deſigned for active employments.

The method purſued in our colleges is better calculated to fit youth for the learned profeſſions than for buſineſs. But perhaps the period of ſtudy, required as the condition of receiving the uſual degrees, is too ſhort. Four years, with the moſt aſſiduous application, are a ſhort time to furniſh the mind with the neceſſary knowledge of the languages and of the ſeveral ſciences. It might, perhaps have been a period ſufficiently long for an infant ſettlement, as America was, at the time when moſt of our colleges were founded. But as the country becomes populous, wealthy, and reſpectable, it may be worthy of conſideration, whether the period of academic life ſhould not be extended to ſix or ſeven years.

(To be continued.)

A FRENCH ANECDOTE.—A FACT.

IN the village of *Harcourt* lives a good farmer. He has an only daughter, named PAULINA; ſhe is a pretty little girl, has a handſome perſon, and her ſmiles inchanting—ſhe is tenderly loved by her mother, and her father doats on her. Not far from her father's farm lived JUSTIN, the ſon of a labourer in eaſy circumſtances. He was a youth of twenty; well made; had brown eyes-brows, and was vigorous and robuſt. JUSTIN was returning from the fields in the month of Auguſt laſt, and PAULINA was going home after gathering ſome herbs. [*I had forgot to obſerve that* JUSTIN *and* PAULINA *loved each other.*] They had been brought up together—PAULINA was a Patriot, and JUSTIN was the beſt Jacobin in the village. It was almoſt night, and this couple were walking alone together ſinging in uniſon *Ca Ira.*

On a ſudden the toſin ſounds; the general is beat; the hearts of our lovers beat alſo—behold them at church; a gendeman of the town with a large ribband over his dreſs, was preaching in the parſon's pulpit. "*The Preſbyters and Auſtrians,*" ſaid he, "*are going to Paris—there is no longer a King—all the grandeur of Harcourt muſt riſe up arms to defend thoſe rights from France. If they do not, tithes, taxes, and the Gabelle will return as before, and we ſhall again be ſlaves.*"—PAULINA with tears in her eyes, caſts a look towards JUSTIN—JUSTIN took the hint—but to quit PAULINA!—His love was deeply rooted—more than thirty youths already inſcribed their names in a large book.—"PAULINA, *you muſt permit me; I am a patriot.*" *And ſo,*" ſaid PAULINA ſobbing. PAULINA herſelf handed JUSTIN to the deſk on which the large book was placed, his name was inſcribed. "*It is done,*" ſaid JUSTIN with a deep ſigh, PAULINA turned aſide to conceal her tears and was at length obliged to withdraw; JUSTIN followed her a few ſteps, but ſhe was already in the arms of her mother. JUSTIN, never more ſaw PAULINA—but Juſtin is one of thoſe grenadiers who conquered at *Jemappe*. PAULINA wrote to JUSTIN that ſhe conſented not to ſee him until there was no more enemies to conquer.

IRISH ANECDOTE.—ALSO A FACT.

IN a late debate in the Iriſh Parliament, Major DOYLE, in vindicating the Roman Catholics from the imputations caſt on them, related the following inſtance of courage and fidelity in an Iriſh Corporal. This brave fellow, ſaid he, had been employed under circumſtances of very great difficulty and danger, to carry a diſpatch from one body of the *Britiſh* army in *America* to another; every reliance was placed on his courage and his prudence, the diſpatch falling into the enemie's hands might have ruined both bodies of the army. He undertook the dangerous taſk. As he proceeded a fatal ball entered his body—he did not fall—he had ſtrength to hide himſelf among ſome trees; But what was the object of his attention?—not his life—not his wound—but his duty? He rolled up the diſpatch into as ſmall a com, as poſſible, and ſtuffed it into the hole the ball had made, hoping thereby to hide it.

The next day an Engliſh party found him—a ſurgeon examined the wound—he died—but the ſurgeon declared he might have lived if the roll of paper had not injured the inteſtines! Could CURTIUS be compared to this man? No; CURTIUS had all *Rome* to witneſs his glory; but here was a brave fellow dying in a ſequeſtered wood, where, perhaps, he never would be found, and where his intention at the hour of his death was, that his merit ſhould not be known. The difference between this man and CURTIUS is, that he is ſuperior—but the ſtory of CURTIUS is better told.

FOR THE HAMPSHIRE GAZETTE.

The HAMPSHIRE SCRIBBLER.

NUMB. II.

For October the 12*th* 1792.

Being the CENTANNIVERSARY of the DISCOVERY of AMERICA.

THE birth days of great and renowned characters, and the anniverſaries of important events, have by moſt nations in ancient and modern times been celebrated. The mind dwells with pleaſure on a character or an event, which has effected or ſecured the liberty and proſperity of a kingdom. Hence it is, that ſuch occaſions are generally attended with bonfires and common rejoicings.

Some periodical ſtimules ſeems neceſſary to rouſe a people from that ſecurity and indolence, which is conſequent on national peace and proſperity. Three hundred years have now revolved ſince COLUMBUS diſcovered the new world—At the recollection of which a group of events is crouded on the mind prone to trace the hiſtoric page.

We behold the famed COLUMBUS coaſting unknown ſeas, while the ſtorms of heaven conſpire with his own companions to plunge him in the boiſterous waves. [*Inhumanity, ſtorms, ſeeming ingenerositly of the Spaniards*—We enter alternately into the feelings of both parties on their firſt interview in the new world.

From this the mind is hurried to the ſcene where credulous, baple's innocence is expoſed to the moſt inſatiable avarice, ſavage cruelty and barbarous ingratitude. We recoil at the idea, and haſten to contemplate the characters of *Montezuma* and *Atahualipa*—We behold in men poliſhed with the rude hand of nature, the integrity of the chriſtian, the dignity of the philoſopher, and the ſagacity of the ſtateſman. Would not one think that ſuch natural majeſty and goodneſs in a ſavage would diſarm the moſt cruel tyrant, which civilization could produce, of avarice and ambition? But alas! I paſs over a tale too piteous to relate.——Humanity ſheds a tear on the depravity of our ſpecies—We trace a ſeries of actions tarniſhed with every vice—We ſee the Spaniards eſtabliſhed in their new uſurped dominions, deſtitute of every virtue but inhuman bravery.

The mind progreſſes over a ſmall tract of time, and finds all Europe a theatre of war and bloodſhed. For what? a new, uncultivated region, which they wreſted from the poor natives by rapine & ſlaughter. The diſcovery of America was an event pregnant with immenerable events, many of which have paſſed, the reſt will lay hid in the womb of futurity till time ſhall unfold them.

The connection of the two continents forms a new era in the annals of hiſtory, & has effected great changes and revolutions in both. There is ſcarcely a nation in Europe, whoſe politics and revenue have not been altered by its intercourſe with the new world. Since 1492, the human mind has roſſed from ſlumber and inactivity: it has been gradually emerging from the miſt of ignorance and the moſt abominable ſuperſtition to embrace larger views of men and things. Commerce, formerly little underſtood, is now extended to every region of the known world. Nations ſeparated by the broadeſt ſeas, are inſeparably connected by the ties of mutual intereſt. The progreſs of knowledge, civilization and refinement of manners, are the happy conſequences of extenſive commerce. Liberality of ſentiment and univerſal philanthropy have taken place of national prejudice and party zeal.

How much the knowledge and experi-

ence transmitted to our times has received from the discovery of America cannot with precision be ascertained; but certain it is, that the science of navigation has been considerably advanced by the adventures of COLUMBUS and his successors to the American shores. And philosophy, it must be acknowledged, has advanced one step towards perfection in contemplating a new region and a new race of men, in all the simplicity of nature. May we not add that superstition, tyranny and oppression are receiving a fatal wound from the improvements of the new world? As strange as it might seem to ages before us, it is a truth, that America is become a model for Europe in the science of governing.

The United States are the first people that ancient or modern story can tell us of, who have made government equally subservient to every class of citizens. This with the strictest propriety may be called the people's government. It was not calculated for one, nor few, nor many, but for all. All bought it; all framed it; and all enjoy it.

The struggle which separated us from Great Britain, cost us much treasure, a profusion of blood and a series of hardships. America, in that important crisis, resembled a young, vigorous, aspiring boy, parting from an old, peevish, haughty, luxurious, decrepit parent. The parting was painful, but necessary. It was painful, for we felt the tie of blood and nature; it was necessary, for without it we could not enjoy freedom. The event has showed the strength of our judgment, and the integrity and wisdom of our designs; it has showed that public virtue, joined to prudence and resolution, is equal for any thing not impossible for men. Independence makes us what God and nature designed us to be, a happy prosperous people. Every national revolution though pregnant with a thousand evils is a kind of publick regeneration; it pushes the human mind to vigorous exertions, and tries the force of genius. Human nature amidst contending passions is exposed to the contemplative eye in a new garb: the philosopher, the politician, the poet and the warrior find materials hitherto undiscovered for their improvement. The revolution which separated us from the mother country, has exposed on the public stage of action many illustrious characters, whom otherwise posterity might not have known; it has brought, as it were from obscurity a group of heroes, statesmen and philosophers. It would be tedious to narrate all the American worthies who have stood foremost for the safety of our country. A Washington, Greene, Sumpter, have shone unrivalled. The genius of a Paine, is put in motion, the dash of whose pen is probably becoming a law for all Europe. Could the great COLUMBUS, be waked from his grave to contemplate the present importance of America, would it not be some compensation for that unjustifiable ingratitude of his fellow countrymen, which stung him to the heart?

For the HAMPSHIRE GAZETTE.

MR. BUTLER,

BY inserting in your Gazette the following piece from a late New-York, Advertiser, you will oblige

A WHIG.

Hampshire, June 18, 1793.

I WAS very much surprised when at New-York, to find so many enemies to republicanism. Little did I expect that in any part of the United States, a majority would appear against our friends and allies, the saviours of our country; that they would suffer the English sailors to insult with stones, the *barge* of the frigate L'Ambuscade, with impunity. Nor did I even imagine that American freemen who bled for their country, would be imprisoned, for declaring in the Tontine Coffee-House, their sentiments of liberty and their attachment to the Republic of France. (I thank God this was not a transaction within the limits of New-England—Here me may declare our sentiments, without being assaulted and imprisoned.) Such conduct as this, in a country where sprang the tree of Liberty, on first thought is unaccountable, but can be perfectly reconciled, when we consider that a large proportion of your inhabitants in New-York, are Britons—not *freeborn*. These men doubtless have their prejudices—Prejudices? Ah more! Instructions (I might have said) to sow the seeds of discord, work on the minds of the weak and ignorant, endeavor to undermine our happy government, privately to plod our ruin, and be the cursed instruments of despotism in reducing us to slavery. Why may we not suppose hundreds sent into this country for this infernal purpose? The last efforts of a corrupted ministry, famous for intrigues and measures of this complexion. Never have they devised a plan fraught with greater probability of success. 'Tis an calamity which has befallen us, that we are obliged thus to receive vipers into our own bowels from enemies, and 'tis much to be regretted, that the people will be blinded by the hypocrasy of this class of men, believe their seditious doctrines, and support them in their detestable plans. While some are defaming the French Republic, others are cursing our Congress, call *themselves* republicans and charge the people to beware of aristocracy; while they themselves are secretly aristocrats. Thus they carry on the farce, and while they alarm the people, create sedition and deceive honest and well meaning men, *they* are secretly blowing the coals to consume the community. As to the French republic we are incapable of forming a judgment which would be absolutely just. Yet we have reason to conclude that their situation is infinitely more happy than their enemies would intimate.——The least outrage they swell to a massacre. The least violence to an assassination. I allow they have erred—But must we not expect it? What did Americans when struggling for liberty? Did they not commit errors? Were they never riotous and enthusiastic? Did they obey the laws in all instances? We know they were irregular. And can you expect (ye who will judge) can you expect that a nation seven times more numerous, whose slavery was seven times more intolerable, can effect a revolution without measures seven times more violent? We know they cannot! We are grieved at their excesses which in many instances we deem unavoidable. But none with them ill but those who are enemies to themselves and their own freedom. The friends of despotism, expect great advantages from the defeats the Patriots have met with in Holland and the Austrian Netherlands. But this I view as a happy circumstance. If these defeats will bring them on their own ground, (the paly field on which freemen ought to *meet* their enemies) it will not be in the power of *all* Europe to subdue them. All they want is unanimity. Dumourier's defection, they say, is an evidence of their distraction and much in favor of despots. Far from the truth. Did we my countrymen, suppose the treachery of Arnold to be an insurmountable injury and evidence of our distraction? No! he loved gold more than his country. So did Dumourier. Arnold's defection must have had as great an effect on our little army as Dumourier's on the French. You see by the conduct of the latter, how strong was their love of liberty, and with what fortitude they purfued their object. Altho' they reverted their General, yet their love of liberty was so rivited in their breast, the least inducement to relinquish that glorious cause, the cause of Freedom—the cause of *Mirabeau*. Never have they displayed a more determined firmness and unanimity since the revolution. Greater reason have we to expect distraction among the combined powers, than in the Republic. Never have we read of an instance where a number of nations in league could continue long without jealousy and dissolution. If they do not speedily and immediately accomplish their iniquity, depend on it, that it remains for the Republic of France, in which *the Cap of Liberty*, to *trample* on Crowns and *triumph* over despots. Britons may boast the advantage they will receive by their iniquitous attack on freemen—They may boast their superiority and their unbounded, *ideal* resources. Yet it needs no spirit of divination to affert, that their damages, (in manufactures, commerce, immediate advance of money for the war, and the sacrifice of thousands to gratify a tyrannical ministry,) will never be repaired in this century. No! never did a greater calamity befal the British nation. He who lives will see and believe it. My Countrymen, consider the man who believes all the exaggerated, English accounts respecting the Patriots; who is constantly ridiculing the cause of the Frenchmen, who is warmly engaged in promoting uneasiness among the people of this country, ranting and fretting against the American government, and mark him (hear what I say) mark him for a mere minion of dispotism, a viper in our vitals, a mercenary of the Crown, an enemy to our rights and privileges, and unworthy the confidence of a free and independent people.

MASS. BAY.

For the HAMPSHIRE GAZETTE.

THE POETASTER—No. I.

An Epitaph on a perfect Character.

HERE lies a man, who lov'd the wife and good.
Was what he lov'd & that was all he could:
In him were passions temper'd with such art
That all the virtues centred in his heart:
His firm tho' gentle, great, yet humble mind
Was fraught with science & a taste refin'd;
If ought besides exalts the human soul,
He sure possess'd it; for he had the whole.

Foreign Intelligence.

FRANKFORT, *(Germany)* April 27.

The French army on the *Moselle*, consisting of 40,000 men, has made a movement in front, & again taken possession of *Deux-Ponts* and *Hombourg*. It is supposed, however, that they will soon be driven thence again, as the reigning Duke of *Brunswick*, at the head of about of 20,000 Prussians, Austrians, and Hessians, is marching to the relief of this Duchy.

With regard to the position of the French army on the Rhine, it is advantageous, as the troops are sheltered from any unseen attack by batteries and abbatis, as well as by the neighbouring bridges being broke down. The garrison of Mentz, however, is so closely surrounded, that nothing can be conveyed to or from the city. Famine begins there already to exercise its ravages; and for want of other provisions and on account also, perhaps, of the scarcity of forage, the horses are killed and eaten.—The trenches have not yet been opened, but the artillery of the Allies is every day augmented, by the arrival of new convoys. The French make frequent sorties, in which they sometimes succeed, but for the most part they are repulsed with loss. Having lately surprised a guard posted at *La Brigueterie*, they killed one man, and brought an officer and the rest of the troop along with them to the town. The Imperialists have just given a very fatal blow to the garrison, by taking possession of the redoubt situated near *La Chartreuse*, a most important post, which commands part of the town, now half deserted, if it be true, that of the inhabitants amounting in all to 30,000 individuals, men, women, and children, 15,000 have emigrated, in order to avoid the oath prescribed to them by the French.

BALTIMORE, July 4.

A vessel arrived at Norfolk, Capt. Vickery, in 10 days from Boston, spoke a brig from Bristol, July 28 days out; the Capt. of which informed him, that the French had gained a great victory over the combined armies of Austria and Prussia, near Dunkirk—that they beat them in all positions, making great slaughter, and taking a number of prisoners.

PHILADELPHIA, July 10.

On Sunday last arrived here a large Brig, called the Mary, from Jamaica, taken off the Delaware Capes, by the frigate Embuscade. Her cargo consisted of West-India produce. The privateer Citizen Genet, [illegible] about 10 leagues from the Capes of Chesapeake; also a Spanish brig, prize to another French privateer, has arrived at Norfolk. She had an action with the privateer, in which 4 of her seamen were killed, and 5 jumped overboard.

NEW-YORK, July 11.

Extract of a letter from Paris, dated in April.

"You will judge, my dear friend, to what height public spirit has risen in this city. About 2000 young people of 14 or 15 years of age, but who have not completed their 16th year, and therefore not liable to enter into the National Guard, came out of what is called the battalion of children, and have been at the National Convention, to present on their knees a petition to go to the frontiers at the expence of their families, swearing at the same time they would not rise until they should have justice done their demand. The members of the Convention could not refrain from tears at the interesting sight of youth so courageously offering itself. They rushed forward to embrace these generous children, who without changing attitude, intreated the legislature immediately to pronounce their concurrence, but seeing the assembly undetermined, the leader and orator of this affecting deputation, turning himself towards his brethren, addressed them in the words following, which were frequently interrupted by his tears.

"My companions let us go, & return disbonored to our families; for the fathers of our country judge us incapable of dying for the republic." A majestic calm succeeded all at once to the public fervor, and the Convention, after a short debate, decreed in the greatest silence, that the legion called the children of the republic, should hold itself in readiness to depart in 8 days for the frontiers. Instantly shouts of *long live the republic*, were heard from every corner of the hall, and more than 20,000 voices replied from without. I was there, my dear friend, and I cannot recal the ravishing sight, without shedding tears of joy.

"The mothers of these inconceivable children, attended them at the passage, and weeping, congratulated them on having deserved the confidence of the Republic. The executive council have given orders, that this legion be conducted by short marches to the frontiers, and that the national volunteers of Paris, should go in two months to relieve from their posts these young pupils of the country, little accustomed to the fatigues of camp. An example for every town through which they will pass! and what a contrast they must found on their return!"

GEORGETOWN, *(Maryland)* June 15.

A gentleman just arrived in town from Lexington, which he left on the 2d inst. informs us that the day previous to that of his departure, the post had arrived, & brought intelligence that 300 Indians had crossed the Ohio some distance below Fort St. Vincent; 200 of whom were destined to attack the frontiers of Kentucky, whilst the rest, it was expected would enter the settlements with an intent to intercept travellers.

Died, the 21st instant, in this town, Mr. Thomas Nicholls, jun. His premature end affords an instructive lesson to all; but particularly to those addicted to gaming. It seems Mr. Lewis Coxen and Mr. Nicholls had been playing Billiards; a dispute arose between them, about the settling of one quarter of a dollar; blows ensued; Mr. Nicholls received a blow from his antagonist, which fractured his skull, and in a very few days brought him to his end.

NEW-HAVEN, July 10.

Wednesday morning last, the body of Sarah——, a free mulatto, was found in a well in this city, her skull much fractured, and some wounds on her face. It is uncertain by what means the unfortunate death. The jury's verdict was, "Accidental death."

Saturday last, in the afternoon, we had a violent thunder gust, from the north, attended with heavy rain, and hail of an unusual size, which by the violence of the wind, broke a number of glass windows; several windows were blown in—the Indian grain much injured—two chimnies blown down, one belonging to a new store on the long wharf, the other to a dwelling house in New township, with part of the roof, several other buildings received damage, and some barns were destroyed. The eldest persons in town do not remember a similar storm, the violence of which continued about 12 or 15 minutes.

At East-Haven, two barns owned by Amos Morris, Esq. standing contiguous to each other, were set on fire by the lightning & consumed, with 10 or 12 tons of hay.

PORTLAND, July 13.

Capt. SAVAGE, in the ship *Commerce*, arrived at *Wiscasset*, the 6th instant, after a passage of 35 days from *Liverpool* in *England*.—By him English papers have been received to the 1st of May.

Between forty and fifty passengers came with Capt. SAVAGE, chiefly mechanics who brought with them an assortment of various kinds to a considerable amount. They have fled from a land of oppression and want, and have taken refuge in the land of freedom and plenty.

JESSE SMITH,

ONCE more informs his Customers and the public in general, that he has on hand, a large and beautiful assortment of

English & W. I. Goods,

which he will sell on the *most reasonable terms for READY PAY.*—Likewise a general afforment of

HARD WARE,

among which are, 8d, 10d, and 20d. Nails.—Also, a large quantity of Nail Rods—7 by 9, and 6 by 8 Window Glass, and other articles too numerous to mention.

He wishes to remind those whose Accounts are of more than six months standing, to call and make a settlement, by payment or by giving their Notes, he thinks it necessary that he should receive Interest for not the Principal.——Those who neglect this reasonable request, must expect the day of favor will soon be past, when the Law will take its course.

Worthington, July 21, 1793.

NOTICE is hereby given to the following non-resident proprietors of land, in Williamsburgh, in the county of Hampshire, that their lands are taxed in a town tax, for the year 1787, as follows: 20 acres owned or lately owned by the Widow Lucy Hubbard, 3/5—20 acres owned or lately owned by Ensign Elihu White, 9d——John Norton, sixty acres, 2/5—Col. Comfort Sage, fifty acres 3/6.

Said land has been advertised but not sold.—Unless said taxes are paid by the 25th day of August next, so much of said lands will be sold at public vendue at the house of Joshua Thayer, innholder in said Williamsburgh, at 5 o'clock P. M. as will be sufficient to discharge the same with intervening charges. ASA LUDDEN, Con.

Williamsburgh, July 8, 1793.

The Owner of Five

SHEEP, with a slit in the right ear, and a half penny the under side the left ear—is desired to prove his property, pay charges and take them away.

JOEL ALLIS.

Coventry, July 8, 1793.

FRANCE.

NATIONAL CONVENTION.

Friday, May 3.

Letters from the Commissioners with the army of the North, and from Gen. Dampierre, gave an account of the action which took place on the 18 inst. between Valenciennes and Quievrain. The object of the attack of the French was to reestablish the communication between Valenciennes and Conde. It was at first successful, but a battery of the enemy, masked by a corps of cavalry, having opened in the front of the French columns, obliged them to retreat. The retreat was effected with good order, and lost but few men. Their advance guard killed and wounded more than 600 of the enemy.

The Minister of Justice gave an account of the arrival of the family of Bourbon at Marsellis.

Saturday, May 4.

Dispatches from Gen. Dampierre, after bestowing high praises on his advance guard, stated, that in the affair of the 18th inst. the Austrians had 600 killed & 2000 wounded: the French had 360 killed and 600 wounded. Gen. Dampierre, pointed out the Officers of one battalion, who at the moment when they ought to have engaged, were not to be found.

Saturday, May 5.

An address was read from the garrison of Landau, who swore that they would bury themselves under the ruins of the fortress, rather than suffer the enemy to enter it.

Letters from Vendee gave an account of some new advantages gained by the Rebels over the Patriots near Nantz and Leger.

Wednesday, May 8.

A letter from the Chief of the Administration of the Marine Bayonne, dated April 30th, stated that 101 Frenchmen sent from Cadiz, by order of the Spanish Government, in a Genoese vessel, had been plundered of their money and effects by an English privateer.

Thursday, May 9.

A letter from Gen. Lamorlier, dated Orchies, May 6, gave an account of an advantage gained by the French at Neuvre Elife, near the Lys. The enemy had 20 men killed and some wounded. The French took one standard, which they afterwards sent to Lisle, with some prisoners.

The Convention decreed, that all smuggling vessels are comprehended under the name of the *ships of the enemy*, and are consequently prohibited from entering the ports of the Republic.

Another letter from the same Commissioners.

Valenciennes, May 9.

"General *Dampierre*, who had his thigh carried away yesterday by a ball, died this morning. The whole army regret in him a brave soldier, an able General and a sincere friend to the Republic. The confidence which he inspired in the troops by his noble Proclamation, at the time when the treachery of *Dumourier* was discovered; his military life always glorious and unsullied, and his death, ought to be called to the remembrance of those who may endeavor to tarnish the splendor of his justly acquired reputation. Tomorrow we shall go, with all the good citizens, to enclose with our tears the laurels and cypress which will cover his grave."

Signed, &c. &c.

The National Convention, deeply affected by the death of this brave General, charged the President to refuse to his widow, their regret for this unfortunate event.

BALTIMORE, July 12.

On Tuesday last arrived in this port, a part of the French Fleet, which fled from the Disters of the Cape; having on board several hundreds of passengers, who had fortunately escaped the Ravages of that place.—As soon as it was known, that our unfortunate Allies had arrived, every exertion, was made by our animated citizens to alleviate their distress.

The Vice Consul of the French Republic has appointed the following Gentlemen to co-operate with him in the execution of the plan of relief presented in the first of the above resolutions, viz.

Colonel Samuel Smith, Mr. David Plantz, Mr. Samuel Sterett, Mr. Vouchez, Mrs. Cazenove, Mr. Bentalou.

Agreeably to the Resolves above expressed, Subscriptions have been opened, and nearly Eleven Thousand Dollars have been already subscribed; many of the inhabitants have generously relinquished apart of their houses for the accomodation of the strangers and politely furnished them with the participation of their tables; such is the ardour which inspires every bosom, that nobody can exist, but every comfort will be provided for the unfortunate Exiles, until peace may again visit their native shores.

Since Tuesday many other French vessels have arrived; particularly yesterday when a number came to Anchor, several of which are full of passengers.

A French sloop of war, included among the latter, mounting 18 guns, brought in with her a prize, a Dutch ship which the intercepted on her passage to this port—we have not been enabled to get any further particular intelligence, respecting the captured vessel.

The part of the Fleet which first made our harbor, also brought in with them a very considerable Dutch prize, loaded with Coffee, &c. &c.

PHILADELPHIA, July 17.

A letter from Baltimore contains the following particulars relative to the cause of the late event at Cape-Francois:

"The most circumstantial account we have received of the cause of this disaster, throws considerable part of the censures on the inhabitants of the Cape; it appears that Gen. Galband arrived there in the absence of the commissioners; that he found the town in great want of provisions, which he had not money to purchase; that he offered the Americans fourteen dollars per barrel for flour, payable in drafts on Philadelphia or France; that the Americans refused to receive such payment, but offered their flour at 12 dollars for specie, or they produce of the island; that the inhabitants, pleased with the generosity of this offer, agreed with the General to furnish the produce, in consequence of which agreement the Americans delivered their flour, and then the inhabitants would not comply with their promises—at this stage of the business the commissioners arrived—they confirmed the general for exceeding his powers, and so defused what they conceived to be his authority, that he refused to remain in the Island, and determined on returning to France. The commissioners however confirmed the purchase from the Americans, and assessed the inhabitants heavily for the payment—the latter disgusted with the tax, invited the general and the admiral (whose seems was displeased also with his treatment) to an attack on the commissioners, they landed for the purpose, and the inhabitants refused their aid; the commissioners and their party sustained the attack of their adversaries two days, and it then would appear that each party considered itself in danger, the one retired, to the shipping, the other to the country; the revolted Negroes were admitted into the town, and then scenes of unparallelled horror were committed."

On Sunday last Admiral Secey, commanding the fleet from Cape-Francois, arrived in town from Baltimore.

The committee appointed by the citizens on the 9th instant, to pursue measures, for the relief of the distressed citizens of Cape-Francois. Do in the fulfilment of their duty recommend, that subscriptions be opened in the respective wards of the city, in the district of Southwark, and the township of the Northern Liberties, for the benevolent purpose of supplying the wants of such of the distressed as are or may arrive in this city, and those that are already in numbers at Baltimore, and Norfolk in Virginia.

BOSTON, July 17.

Since our last Capt. Field, has arrived here from Amsterdam; and Capt. Savage from Liverpool: By neither of whom has any later intelligence been received, than we were already in possession of. The letters from Amsterdam are as late as May 28th—but do not contain a word on politicks. Notwithstanding the war, business was extremely dull at Amsterdam; nor were there any vigorous warlike measures pursuing.

The account brought by Capt. Field, from Amsterdam, of the battle wherein the Austrians, &c. are said to be victorious, is no doubt, that of the eighth May, which would unquestionably be *that* reported in Holland: But on the authority of the best accounts, on both sides, we can assert, that the French have as good a claim to the *victory* on that day as the combined armies have. These facts are, that the French *made* the attack; remained masters of the field two days; and on the third retired *unmolested*. Perhaps, like the battle at *Maumanth*, both sides may have a claim to the victory; but of this we may be assured, that the action was long, and well fought; and that besides the loss of the British, Gen. Murray says, that the Prussians lost 300, and the Austrians 500. Truth warrants us in the above.

By a gentleman who arrived in town, yesterday, we are informed, that about three weeks since, Gen. Lincoln, and the other Commissioners, in company with Gen. Chapin, and the Chiefs of the [*Five Nations,*] sat out from *Buffalo Creek*, for *Sandusky*, via, *Niagara*, and that the prospect of a Peace with the Western Tribes, was not unpropitious.

We learn, that Gen. Simcoe, Governor of *Upper Canada*, has refused the United States leave to pass provisions through his government to support the treaty; but has promised to furnish all that shall be wanted, without any expence to the United States.

WORCESTER, July 11.

"*Ware, July 6, 1793.*

"Yesterday, about two o'clock P. M. a small cloud appeared to the west, which, driven with a strong wind, advanced rapidly to the southeast. A streak of lightning, attended instantaneously with a smart clap of thunder, darted from the cloud. Mr. William Bancroft of this town, soon after, perceived a smoke to arise in a small piece of woods in his pasture, which he supposed to be the effects of the lightning. His curiosity hastened him to the place; and when he arrived, he discovered that a tree had been struck, and some combustibles at the foot of it set on fire by the lightning; and to his great surprise, found three of his cattle (two of them milch cows) lying dead under the tree."

JULY 18.

MURDER!

On Tuesday last Capt. Elisha Allen, of Princeton, was most inhumanly murdered, by Samuel Frost, the person who was tried in this town, some years ago, for the murder of his father. The particulars we have received, are as follows: Capt. Allen had left his house in order to set out some cabbage plants at a little distance, and ordered Frost, who had lived with him several years, to go with him. Having proceeded a little way, he recollected that he wanted a hoe, sent Frost back to get one, and himself went on, and began his work. Frost returned with the hoe, and, as is supposed, got over the fence behind the Captain, who was probably stooping down, struck him on the head with the edge of the hoe, which knocked him down; after which he continued his blows until he had bruised his head to pieces in the most shocking manner. The murderer immediately made his escape into the woods, and had not been taken yesterday morning, notwithstanding every exertion has been made.——It is presumed every person will feel himself under obligations to use his utmost endeavours to bring him to justice; and it is thought proper to add the following description of him, that he may be known. He is a short man, of a dark complexion, short black hair, twenty-eight years of age. He had on a striped woolen shirt, bark coloured trowsers, and a light coloured jacket; though he was once seen after he escaped, and it was thought he had no jacket on. He will easily be known by his constant shrugging up his shoulders, stretching out his arms, and shaking his head.

NORTHAMPTON, July 24.

On Friday last, as ASAHEL STANDISH, of Greenfield, was attempting to swim across Connecticut river, near South-Hadley Falls, was drowned.

We expect great troubles here this summer (says a late letter from Strabane, in Ireland); We are threatened with all the horrors of a civil war—"Worse than fierce Æsus's most destructive fires." The volunteers are all suppressed by the government, is seizing their fire arms and ammunition—the ministry have imprisoned the patriotic OLIVER BOND, and the Right Hon. SIMEON BUTLER, in Dublin, for having part with the volunteers—where they are doomed, for wishing well to mankind to pass six months in a dreary dungeon, and fined in 500l. each.

We hear from Old Spain, that the war with France is far from being a popular step with the nation, any more than an alliance with England. The court and the clergy have lately had recourse to their old trick of beging patriotic gifts from the nation in order to screen themselves from bearing a share of the burthens of the war. But the project has not succeeded as formerly. The people began evidently to perceive that while kings and priests are what they are among them, the liberties of the people are no more than an empty name.

Kentucky papers to June 18, give many accounts of murders and depredations committed by the Indians on and within the frontiers of Kentucky. Accounts from the territory south of the Ohio, are no less disagreeable with respect to the general conduct of the savages.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Baltimore, dated July 9, 1793.

"This day a great many vessels have arrived from Cape Francois, having many of the inhabitants of that unfortunate town on board. I cannot exactly say the number, as they are still every hour arriving; it is probable 50 sail, and perhaps 15,000 people are already arrived. A committee is appointed to examine into their situation and circumstances, and to afford a temporary assistance, until some more systematick plan can be adopted for this purpose."

From the Virginia Chronicle, &c. of July 6.

Just as this paper was going to press, intelligence came to hand, from Hampton Road, of the arrival of a French 74 gun ship, and one of 20 guns, accompanied with a fleet of near three hundred smaller vessels, arrived from Cape Francois; we learn that an action had taken place between the whites and mulattoes on the 20th June—that the town was reduced to ashes, and a great number of the inhabitants who were wounded and otherways distressed, were obliged to retire on board the ships.—Since their arrival at our Cape, they sent a request to be admitted into this place. We have not been able to obtain further particulars.

CARLISLE, JULY 3.

Extract of a letter from Wilks County, state of Georgia, to a gentleman in this town, dated June 24th, 1793.

"Crops of every kind are very promising, particularly those of small grain, though I fear the inhabitants will be forced to neglect them, to defend the Frontiers from the continual depredations of the Creek Indians. A party of the Militia are on actual service, and in a few days, a party of 1200 volunteers, of which number I intend to make one, will march against the Upper Towns. We expect a very troublesome summer; a number of the citizens have left the Frontiers, those who remain are all fortified."

DIED—At Mallow, (Eng.) Mrs *Whitby*: A gentleman, in a playful mood, drew a chair from under her, as she was going to sit down; which occasioned her to fall; by this accident, her back was broken, and she died in 24 hours after.

BENJAMIN PRESCOTT,

HAS just received from New-York, an additional supply of

GOODS,

Which with those before on hand, furnishes most articles enquired for—Which will be sold very low for ready pay.

N. B. Twenty corn Bags are wanted immediately.

Northampton, July 24, 1793.

Peleg Sanford, & Co.

HAVE an extensive afforment of

Crockery & Glass Ware,

on hand, which they offer for sale by the CRATE, on as low terms as can be had from NEW-YORK, or BOSTON.

Hartford, July, 1793.

THE subscriber hereby informs his customers that No. 358 completed the last quarter. He being obliged to reside with the Printer quarterly, is necessitated to require payment of his customers, and informs them, that he has already frequently called, and they have hitherto turned a deaf ear, he thinks they cannot censure him, if he takes such measures as will oblige them to comply with his reasonable request. He considers himself under obligations of gratitude to those who comply with his desires, and solicits a continuance of their favours.

ANDREW WOOD.

July 17, 1793.

NOTICE is hereby given to the following non-resident proprietors or owners of lands in the town of Worthington, in the county of Hampshire, that their lands are taxed in the subscribers tax bills, for 1791 and 1792, viz:

	£	d	£.
Selah Barnard, Esq. State and County for 1791,	5	3	0
do. town and minister tax,	9	0	0
do. highway, do. 1200 acres valued at £. 450.	10	10	0
do. town and minister tax, for '92	4	6	0
do. county do.	1	1	2
B. Tanner, state and county tax for 1791.	0	5	3
do. town and minister tax,	0	10	1
do. highway, do.	1	1	0
do. county tax, for '92	0	1	1
M. Ashley, state and county tax for 1791.	0	7	0
do. town and minister tax,	1	0	0
do. highway, do.	1	2	4
County tax, for 1792	0	1	2
town and minister do.	0	6	0

Unless said taxes are paid on or before Monday the 26th day of August next, so much of their land will then be sold at public vendue, to the highest bidder, at the dwelling house of Lieut. Benj. Lathrop, innholder in Worthington, at 1 o'clock, P. M. as will be sufficient to pay said taxes, with all necessary charges.

Z. HANCHET, Col. for 1791.
Z. HANCHET, Jun. Col. 1792.

Worthington, July 10, 1793.

RAN away from the Subscriber on the 8th of June last, an apprentice boy, named MOSES GREE—said boy has short hair, light complexion, about 19 years of age. All persons are forbid trusting or harbouring said boy, on my account. Whoever will return him to the subscriber, shall have one *Connecticut Copper* reward.

J. LOVELL.

Norwich, July 22, 1793.

THE FAIR PENITENT.

A FRAGMENT.

..... How unhappy are the fair, who, from miſtaken notions of happineſs, ſeek the allaring paths of pleaſure! Deluded indeed! here a ſigh burſt from her boſom, at the recollection of paſt folly—and a tear fell from its orb, and reſted on the cheek of the fair Euphroſyne. Ceaſe, ſaid ſhe, the dew drops of contrition, what avail they now? Are not the years of diſſipation fleeted away like the ſun beams of the morning, without one reflecting moment? they ſported till my fortune was exhauſted—and friends with fortune fled.

"For what is friendſhip but a name
A charm that lulls to ſleep:
A ſhade that follows wealth and fame,
And leaves the wretch to weep."

I muſt now find ſome ſolitude, and per haps cloſe the evening of my life in the lap of penury: But ſtop, methinks ſome kind power bids me not deſpair; though I have deviated from prudence, I never have from virtue. Notwithſtanding this reverſe of fortune I may yet be happy; the reſtitude of my heart ſhall be my conſolation: Here the paſſed——Yes! it muſt be ſo. To-morrow, at Aurora's dawn, when the feathered ſongſters are chaunting forth hymns of gratitude to the ſupreme author of the univerſe, I will commit myſelf to his care, and quit this town forever, and endeavour to blot out the remembrance of the part I have acted in it. The reddy fingers of the morn had juſt unbarred the gates of light, when Euphroſyne bade adieu to the place of her birth.

The melody of the birds, the ſoftneſs of the air, the univerſal ſtillneſs that reigned around, ſpread a ſerenity over her mind, and calmed all her ſorrows. She ſtopped to take a ſurvey of the ſurrounding landſcape. How happy, exclaimed the fair, are the inhabitants of yon lowly cottage, how enjoying the ſweets of balmy ſlumbers. This is a felicity the virtuous only know; ſleep on, ye children of innocence, and may your repoſe be uninterrupted! She finiſhed her ejaculation with a ſigh, and walked ſlowly forward, till ſhe arrived at a little village, where ſhe, inquired her way to the next; and with the ſmall remains of her fortune purchaſed a cottage. The lofty elm overſhadowed her dwelling, and the lowly evergreen crept around her door. Here, the once gay Euphroſyne, ſhut lately thone in all the circles of the beau-monde, was obſerved as in the ſhadowy vale; but in the vale, ſhe was convinced that happineſs does not dwell on the ſummit of grandeur."

BRITISH PRINCIPLE.

IT is related as a fact, that a high church parſon in England having hired a mob to burn Mr. Paine in effigy; after the exhibition was over, a gentleman, merely to try the principle of the people, hired the ſame mob for 2/6 to burn the aforeſaid parſon in effigy, dreſſed off in his pontificalibus, his "ſhrouds and tackle."

ANECDOTE.

A Woman having a croſs grained huſband, hard to pleaſe ſhe deſired him to write down what the ſhould do, that the night not err in her performance: This was done, and ſhe well obſerved her rules; when one day going a mile or two to viſit a friend, the good man got tight headed; and on his return home, he reeled into the ditch, calling to his wife, to help him out. Indeed huſband, ſaid ſhe, I remember no ſuch article in my orders; but I'll go home and ſee; if there be, I'll come and help you: *reſt you muſt get as well as you can, for I am reſolved, not to break them.*

The ſubſcriber hereby informs all thoſe who were ſubſcribers to his Petition for lands in the Province of upper Canada,—That in conſequence of the ſaid lands being granted only to thoſe who became ſettlers, he is induced from that conſideration to remit to each one their reſpective ſums of money he has received of them, deducting only therefrom what ſhall be thought a reaſonable compenſation for his time and expence in preferring ſaid Petition: He would therefore thank all his Aſſociates to call on him, and flatters himſelf he ſhall be able to ſettle with them, ſo as to give general ſatisfaction.

SETH RUSSELL.

Northampton, July 31. 1793.

THE Partnerſhip of MURRAY and BENNET, is this day mutually diſſolved: ALL Perſons indebted to ſaid Partnerſhip, are deſired to ſettle their accounts with the ſaid Murray *only*, who will attend ſaid buſineſs on the 15th, 16th and 30th of July—The 13th and 20th of Auguſt, at his ſtore in Aſhfield. Thoſe who do not comply with this invitation, will be at the expence of going out of town, and ſettling with an Attorney.

MURRAY and BENNET.

July 2, 1793.

Commonwealth of MASSACHUSETTS.
BY HIS EXCELLENCY

John Hancock, Eſquire,

Governor of the Commonwealth of *Maſſachuſetts.*

A Proclamation.

WHEREAS the Governor of this Commonwealth, has this day been ſerved by John Brooks, Eſq. Marſhal of the Federal Court of the United States, with the following Writ, viz:

"William Vaſſel COMPLAINANT.

in equity.
VERSUS.

The Commonwealth of Maſſachuſetts, *Defendant.*

The Preſident of the United States.
To JOHN HANCOCK, Eſq. Governor, and JAMES SULLIVAN, Eſq. Attorney General of the Commonwealth of Maſſachuſetts.

"FOR certain cauſes offered before the Supreme Court of the United States, holding pleas in equity, WE command and ſtrictly enjoin you, that laying other matters aſide, and notwithſtanding any excuſe, you be, and appear on behalf of the Commonwealth of Maſſachuſetts, before the ſaid Supreme Court of the United States, holding pleas in equity, at the city of *Philadelphia*, being the ſeat of government, to anſwer concerning thoſe things which ſhall be then and there objected to the ſaid Commonwealth; and do further and receive on behalf of the ſaid Commonwealth, what the ſaid Court ſhall have conſidered in this behalf; and this you may in no wiſe omit, under the penalty of *four hundred dollars.*

"Witneſs the Honorable John Jay, Eſq. Chief Juſtice of the Supreme Court of the United States, at *Philadelphia*, the eleventh day of *February*, in the year of our Lord, one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety-three, and of the American Independence the ſeventeenth.

"SAMUEL BAYARD, *Clerk of the ſupreme Court of the United States.*"

AND WHEREAS, it being a matter in which the inhabitants of this FREE Commonwealth are deeply intereſted, and which will require the conſideration of the General Court, at an earlier time than that to which they are adjourned:

I have therefore thought fit, by and with the advice of the Council, to convene the General Court, upon *Wedneſday*, the eighteenth day of September next, at 10 o'clock, A. M. and they are accordingly to meet at that time, at the State Houſe in Boſton; and all the Members of the ſaid Court are required to take notice, and govern themſelves accordingly. And the Sheriffs of the ſeveral counties, their under Sheriffs or Deputies, and the Conſtables of the ſeveral towns within the ſame, are hereby directed, to cauſe this Proclamation to be forthwith publiſhed, and poſted within their reſpective precincts.

GIVEN at the Council Chamber, *in* Boſton, *this ninth day of July, in the Year of our Lord one Thouſand ſeven Hundred and ninety-three, and in the* eighteenth *year of the* INDEPENDENCE *of the United States of AMERICA.*

JOHN HANCOCK.

By his Excellency's command,
JOHN AVERY, jun. Sec'ry.

Liſt of Letters remaining in the Poſt-Office, Northampton.

EBEN. Wells, *Deerfield*; Aaron Billings *Conway*; Mary Giddings, *Amherſt*; Hon. Eleazer Porter, *Hadley*; Meſſrs. Stebbins and Snow, *South-Hadley*; Meſſrs. Daniel and P. Spooner, *Heath*; Iſrael Williams, Eſq. *Hatfield* 2; L. Green do. John Grant, *Goſhen*; Ethanan Wheeler, *Amherſt*; J. Judd, jun. Eſq. *Southampton*; Elitha Denſion, *Ludlow*; Caleb Tuttle, *Northampton*; William Pratt, jun. do. Daniel Maſters, *Deerfield*; Elijah Dwight, *Belchertown*; Capt. J. Buddington, *Leyden.*

JOHN BRECK, D. P.

Northampton, July 1. 1793.

ERASTUS LYMAN,

INFORMS his friends and the public, that he has opened a Grocery Store, a few rods weſt of the meeting houſe, where he has for ſale W. India, N. England Rum, and Moloſſes, by the hogſhead, barrel, or leſs quantity, French Brandy, London Porter, and Sherry Wine, of the firſt quality—loaf, lump and brown Sugars, Rock Salt, Cod Fiſh, 4d and 10d nails. Excellent Hyſon and Bohea Tea, Coffee, Raiſins, Figs, Lemons, Pepper, Allſpice, Ginger, Nutmegs, &c. Moſt kinds of produce taken in payment. Conſtant attendance given, and every favour greatfully acknowledged.

Northampton, July 31, 1793.

HEAD-QUARTERS,
Weſtfield, June 5th 1793.

ORDERS FOR THE MILITIA OF THE 4th DIVISION.

THE Major General is happy in every opportunity that occurs, to teſtify to the Officers and Soldiers of the ſeveral Regiments and Independent Corps of his Diviſions, his full and entire approbation for their unwearied exertions, in ſo handſome-ly uniforming themſelves—for the excellent order of their arms and accoutrements—for their decent and ſoldierlike behavior when on the parade—for the rapid improvements they have made in the different evolutions which they perform, to the great ſatisfaction of numerous ſpectators and above all for their attention and obedience to orders, which is the very BASIS of all military diſcipline.

Theſe merited improvements and exertions not only redound to their honor as Citizen Soldiers, by making themſelves formidable to Tyrants, and convincing the world of their true and genuine republican principles, but is at the ſame time highly flattering to the Major-General, for the honor they confer on him.

The Officers and Soldiers of the different corps may aſſure themſelves of his warmeſt acknowledgments, and heart felt ſatisfaction.

The Major General is convinced that Reviews and Inſpections have become not only neceſſary, but uſeful; as they tend not only to improve the ſoldier, but add liberality to the mind, and a ſocial intercourſe among citizens.—He therefore orders the reviews and inſpections to take place this year in the following order, viz:

Col. Thomas Dwight will parade his Regiment on the 10th day of September, at 9 o'clock, A. M.

Col. Lyon on the 11th.
Col. Henry Dwight on the 12th.
Col. Wm. Lyman on the 13th.
Late Col. James Lyman on the 17th.
Col. Stebbins on the 18th.
Col. White on the 19th.
Col. Braddiſh on the 20th.
Col. Slopes on the 23d.
Col. Taylor on the 24th.

The Cadet Company will parade on the ſame day with Col. Thomas Dwight's Regiment.

The Cavalry and Artillery will meet as uſual, with the regiments moſt convenient for them.

Brigadier General Murray, will bring the Officers of the late Col. James Lyman's Regiment, to the choice of their Field Officers, agreeably to the Militia Law, as ſoon as poſſible.

The Captain's commanding companies will have their inſpection rolls filled up, in the moſt accurate manner, agreeable to the form formerly given them, to be handed to the inſpecting officer on the parade.

As it is expected that the Adjutant General will attend the inſpection of the Militia this year, the General enjoins it upon the officers of all denominations to ſee that their men are equiped with arms and accoutrements, agreeable to the Militia Act—that they have them in the very beſt order, and that they appear punctually on the parade at the hour appointed, viz. at 9 o'clock in the morning, in order for further improvement in the different evolutions.

As nothing appears more diſorderly & diſgraceful than for ſoldiers to be firing their pieces, on and about the parade, and it is often times attended with fatal conſequences, the Major General, in the moſt poſitive manner, forbids any guns to be fired, unleſs under the direction and order of a commiſſioned officer.

By order of the Major General,
JOSEPH WILLIAMS, D. A. G.

The ſubſcribers being appointed Commiſſioners by the Hon. Judge of Probate, for the County of Hampſhire, to receive and examine the claims of the creditors to the Eſtate of WILLIAM WARREN, late of *Williamſburgh*, deceaſed: *(Repreſented inſolvent)*——ſix months from the 7th day of MAY, 1793, being allowed to bring in their Claims, hereby give Notice, that we ſhall attend the buſineſs of our appointment at the dwelling houſe of *Eliah Weſt*, innholder, in Williamſburgh, on the 1ſt MONDAY of *September*, and the 1ſt WEDNESDAY of *October*, from one of the o'clock in the afternoon till ſix on each of ſaid days.

Wm. BODMAN, } *Comm'rs.*
JONA. WARNER. }
Williamſburgh, July 9. 1793.

Wanted to hire, a good WEAVER, one who underſtands Weaving Sail Cloth—*Enquire of*
SAMUEL WILLCOX.
WINDSOR, *(County of Berk.)* JULY, 1793

CASH GIVEN FOR CLEAN COTTON AND LINEN RAGS, AT THIS OFFICE.

NEW LINE of STAGES.

THE ſubſcribers beg leave to inform the publick, that they have erected a NEW LINE of STAGES, to run between Boſton and Northampton.

Two Stages will leave Worceſter on Mondays and Thurſdays at ſix o'clock in the morning; one of which will arrive at Boſton, the other at Northampton, on the evening of the ſame days; leave Boſton & Northampton, on Wedneſdays and Saturdays and arrive at Worceſter on the ſame days.

The price for a paſſenger from Boſton to Worceſter, is nine ſhillings only; from Worceſter to Northampton 5d. per mile. 28lbs. baggage gratis; 200lbs. the fare of a Paſſenger.

Ladies and Gentlemen who wiſh to be accomodated in the New-Line, will pleaſe to apply, in Boſton, at Mr. Beales's tavern, near the market; in Worceſter, at Mr. Baxter's; or in Northampton, at Mr. Lyman's.

From the moderate terms of accommodation, and by punctual attention, the proprietors hope to merita generous encouragement.

NATHAN PATCH, and Co.

July, 1793.

Joſeph Lazell,

RESPECTFULLY informs his Customers, that he has juſt received, a complete and general aſſortment of

Engliſh and Weſt India GOODS,

too numerous to be ſpecified in an advertizement, which he engages to furniſh his cuſtomers and others with, on the moſt reaſonable terms for ready pay. Six months credit will be given for dry Goods, to all kinds of Hard Ware.

Said Lazell gives the higheſt price for all kinds of Graſs Seed, Flax Seed, and all kinds of farm produce.

N. B. N. England, and Weſt India Rum, and all kinds of ſpirits by the barrel or leſs quantity. Likewiſe a complete aſſortment of Glaſs and Crockery War—Paper hangings of *all* kinds, upon the lowerſt terms.

Cummington, June 24, 1793.

Hezekiah Hutchens,

INFORMS his friends and cuſtomers, that he has juſt received, a very handſome aſſortment of,

G O O D S,

Suitable for the ſeaſon, which he is determined to ſell on the loweſt terms for ready pay, at his ſtore oppoſite the meeting houſe. Amongſt which are, Broadcloths, Caſſimers, Velveets, Shalloons, Moreens, Durants, Black Ruſſell, Black Calimanco, Silk and Twiſt, Buckram, Coat and Veſt Buttons, very faſhionable—Chintz Patches and Calficoes, cheap and good figures—Sattins and Modes, Lace, Veſt Patterns, Ruſſell Shoes and Slippers, Florentine do. Sattinlaſting do. Canterbury Muſlin gown Patterns, Chriſtening Blankets, Caſſimet Veſt Patterns, Toilanett do. Jane do. Common do. Strip'd Nankeen, Barcelona Handkerchiefs, Bandanno, do. Cotton neck do. Silk and Cotton do. Pocket do. Chintz, Purple and White Shawls, Ribbons, Tape, Hair Ribbons, of a durable kind—Flannels, White and Yellow Chip Hats, Paſteboard Pins and Needles, Snuff Boxes, Tobacco do. Black Feathers, Fans, Cambricks, Lawns and Muſlins, Muſlinetts, Dimity for Cloaks, Iriſh Linnen, Brown Holland, Jackonets, Penkives and Razors, Pink Sarcenet, Green do. White do. Plaid and Common Sugar Tongs, Shoe Clips for Children—Thimbles, Fish Hooks Gold and Silver Cord, do. Tuſſels—Loaf Sugar, Tea Coffee, Chocolate, Cotton Wool, as good as any in the country and as cheap, a general aſſortment of Crockery—A ſmall aſſortment of Hard Ware, very low.

WANTED,

A few tons of good HAY, for Cows, and a few tons of Horſe Hay, clover & herdſgrass, well cured.

Alſo, a likely

Saddle Horſe,

About 5 or 6 years old—black or bay will be preferred—goods at caſh price, will be paid.

A quantity of Snuff by the Bladder or leſs quantity. Wheat, Rye, Corn, Flax, —Peat,—Beans,—Oats—Tow Cloth—Bees-Wax, and many other articles of produce received in pay. Conſtant attendance, and every favour gratefully acknowledged.

Said Hutchens will pay CASH for BUTTER.

Northampton, July 3. 1793.

Hampſhire Gazette.

NORTHAMPTON, *(Maſſachuſetts)* PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY WILLIAM BUTLER.

Vol. VII.] WEDNESDAY, JULY 31, 1793. [NUMB. 361.

New Militia Law.

COMMONWEALTH of MASSACHUSETTS.

In the Year of our Lord, One Thouſand ſeven hundred and Ninety three.

AN ACT for regulating and governing the Militia of the Commonwealth of Maſſachuſetts; and for repealing all Laws heretofore made for that purpoſe; excepting an Act, intitled, "An Act for eſtabliſhing Rules and Articles for governing the Troops ſtationed in Forts and Garriſons, within this Commonwealth, and alſo the Militia, when called into actual ſervice."

WHEREAS the Laws for regulating and governing the Militia of this Commonwealth have become too complicate for practical uſe by reaſon of the ſeveral alterations which have from time to time been made therein: Therefore,

I. *BE it enacted by the* SENATE *and* HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES *in General Court aſſembled, and by the authority of the ſame*, That the ſeveral laws heretofore made for governing and regulating the Militia, be, and hereby are repealed; except an Act, intitled, "An Act for eſtabliſhing Rules and Articles for governing the Troops ſtationed in Forts and Garriſons within this Commonwealth, and alſo the Militia when called into actual ſervice."

Provided nevertheleſs, That all officers now in commiſſion, agreeably to the laws which are hereby repealed, and in rules which are eſtabliſhed by this Act, ſhall continue in commiſſion in the ſame manner, and in the ſame authority they would, in caſe the ſaid laws were ſtill in force; and all actions depending in any court, by force of ſaid laws, ſhall, and may be proſecuted to final judgement and execution.

II. *And be it enacted by the authority aforeſaid*, That each and every free, able-bodied white male citizen, of this, or any other of the United States reſiding within this Commonwealth, who is, or ſhall be of the age of eighteen years, and under the age of forty-five years (except as is herein after excepted) ſhall ſeverally and reſpectively be ſubject to the requiſitions of this Act, and ſhall be enrolled in the Militia, by the Captain or commanding Officer of the Company, within whoſe bounds ſuch citizens ſhall reſide, within three months, from and after the paſſing this Act: And it ſhall be at all times hereafter the duty of the Commanding Officer of every ſuch company, to enroll every ſuch citizen as aforeſaid; and alſo thoſe, who ſhall from time to time arrive at the age of eighteen years, or being of the age of eighteen years, and under the age of forty-five years, and not herein after excepted, ſhall come to reſide within his bounds; and ſhall without delay notify ſuch citizen of the enrollment, by a non-commiſſioned officer or other perſon duly authoriſed for that purpoſe, by whom ſuch notice may be proved; and in all caſes of doubt reſpecting the age of any perſon enrolled, or intended to be enrolled, the perſon queſtioned, ſhall prove his age to the ſatisfaction of the commanding Officer of the company within whoſe bounds he may reſide.

III. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid*, That the Vice-Preſident of the United States, Members of Congreſs, of both Houſes, with their reſpective Officers; Lieutenant Governor; Members of the Council, Senate and Houſe of Repreſentatives, with their Officers; Secretary and Treaſurer of the Commonwealth; Officers Judicial and Executive, of the Government of the United States; Juſtices of the Supreme Judicial Court; Juſtices of the Court of Common Pleas; Judges of Probate; Regiſters of Probate; County Regiſters; Juſtices of the Peace; Sheriffs; Deputy Sheriffs; Coroners; Conſtables; Selectmen; Miniſters of the Goſpel; Elders and Deacons of Churches; Church Wardens, and thoſe of the religious denominations of Quakers and Shakers; Maſters of Arts, Officers and ſtudents at any College; alſo ſuch Phyſicians, Surgeons, Grand School Maſters, Ferrymen and Miniſters the Sel-chuſen of the towns to which they ſhall ſeverally belong, ſhall by a writing under their hands, ſignify the expediency of exempting; perſons who have by commiſſion under any government of Congreſs, or by election in purſuance of the orders of any Congreſs of the United States, or either of them, held in Office of a Subaltern or office of higher rank; and all Mariners actually employed in any ſea-ſervice of any citizen within the United States, in any veſſel of more than thirty tons burthen; Cuſtom Houſe Officers; all Poſt-Officers; Stage Driveis, actually employed in the care and conveyance of the Mail; and ſuch perſons as did attain to the age of forty years before the eighth day of May, one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety three; and alſo all ſuch Manufacturers as are by any ſpecial law of the Commonwealth now exempted, ſhall be, and hereby are exempted from the ſaid enrollment.

IV. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid*, That the Governor, by and with the advice of the council, be and hereby is authoriſed and empowered to form and arrange the Militia into diviſions, brigades, regiments and companies; and from time to time to make ſuch alterations therein, as ſhall be neceſſary; and if the ſame be convenient, each brigade ſhall conſiſt of four regiments, each regiment of ten companies, and each company of ſixty four effective privates: *Provided nevertheleſs, That the preſent arrangement of the Militia ſhall continue as it now is, until the Governor, with the advice of Council, ſhall otherwiſe order; and each new diviſion, brigade and regiment ſhall be numbered at the formation thereof, and a record made of ſuch number in the Adjutant-General's office; & when in the field or in ſervice, each diviſion, brigade and regiment ſhall reſpectively take rank according to its number.*

V. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid*, That the Militia ſhall be officered, as follows: To each diviſion, one Major-General, and two Aids-de-camp, with the rank of Major: To each brigade, one Brigadier-General, with one Brigade-Inſpector, to ſerve alſo as Brigade Major, with the rank of Major: To each regiment, one Colonel, one Lieutenant-Colonel, one Major; *provided nevertheleſs*, where any vacancy of Colonel now is or ſhall hereafter happen, then the field-officers of each regiment to conſiſt of a Lieutenant-Colonel commandant, and two Majors: To each company of infantry, one Captain, one Lieutenant, and one Enſign, four Serjeants, four Corporals, one Drummer, one Fifer, or Bugler: That there ſhall be a regimental ſtaff, to conſiſt of one Adjutant, one Quarter Maſter, to rank as Lieutenants, one ſurgeon, and one Surgeon's Mate, to be appointed by the Commanding Officer of the regiment, and commiſſioned by the Governor; one Serjeant-Major, one Quarter-Maſter Serjeant; one Drum Major, and one Fife Major: That each company of Artillery ſhall conſiſt of one Captain, two Lieutenants, four Serjeants, four Corporals, ſix Gunners, ſix Bombardiers, one Drummer, one Fifer, and thirty-two Privates, or Matroſſes: And each Troop of Cavalry ſhall conſiſt of one Captain, two Lieutenants, and one Cornet, four Serjeants, four Corporals, one Sadler, one Farrier, one Trumpeter, and thirty-two Privates: And there ſhall be one Adjutant General and one Quarter-Maſter General for the whole Militia, to be appointed by the Governor.

VI. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid*, That each and every Major-General be, and hereby is empowered, and it ſhall be his duty, to give all ſuch orders, as ſhall from time to time be neceſſary, conſiſtent with the law for electing Brigadier-Generals, Field Officers, Captains and Subalterns, in Brigades, regiments and companies, within his reſpective diviſion, which have not been already commiſſioned; and for filling up vacancies of ſuch officers or any of them, where they now are, or may hereafter happen.

Provided Always, That whenever a time ſhall be appointed for the election of any Officer or officers, the electors ſhall have ten days notice thereof, at leaſt; and all returns of elections and neglects, or refuſals, to make choice of Officers, ſhall be made to the Governor by the Major General in whoſe diviſion the election ſhall be ordered; and all commiſſions ſhall paſs through the hands of the Major-Generals to the Officers in the reſpective diviſions; for whom they ſhall be made out; and every perſon who ſhall be elected to any office in the ſaid Militia, and ſhall not within ten days after he ſhall have been notified of his election (excepting a Major General, who ſhall be allowed thirty days after he ſhall be notified by the Secretary of the Commonwealth) ſignify his acceptance thereof, ſhall be conſidered as declining to ſerve in ſuch office; and orders ſhall be forthwith iſſued for a new choice.

VII. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid*, That every perſon who ſhall be lawfully intitled to be commiſſioned to any office in the Militia of this Commonwealth, ſhall at the time of receiving his commiſſion, take and ſubſcribe the oath and declaration required by the Conſtitution, before ſome Juſtice of the Peace, or ſome General or Field Officer, who ſhall have previouſly taken and ſubſcribed them himſelf, and who are hereby authoriſed to adminiſter the ſame; and a certificate thereof ſhall be made on the back of every commiſſion, by the Juſtice of the Peace, or General, or Field Officer, before whom the ſaid oaths and declaration ſhall have been taken and ſubſcribed.

VIII. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid*, That the Commanding Officers of regiments, ſhall appoint the non-commiſſioned Staff Officers of their reſpective regiments:—The Commanding Officer of Companies ſhall appoint the non-commiſſioned Officers, including the Clerks of the reſpective companies; all non-commiſſioned Staff-Officers and Serjeants ſhall receive warrants under the hand of the Commanding Officer of their reſpective regiments or corps:——And the Adjutant ſhall keep a record in a ſuitable book, to be kept for that purpoſe, of all warrants which ſhall be iſſued:—And no non-commiſſioned Officer ſhall be deemed to have reſigned his office, until he ſhall have done it in writing to the commanding officer of the regiment or corps to which he belonged; and ſhall have obtained his diſcharge alſo in writing, from ſuch Commanding Officer:—And no non-commiſſioned Officer, or Private ſhall be diſenrolled from the Militia for diſability, without a certificate from the regimental Surgeon and Mate.

IX. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid*, That every company, or any part of a company, ſhall continue to be ſo attached to ſuch regiment in which it is raiſed. The Officers of cavalry ſhall furniſh themſelves with good horſes, at leaſt fourteen hands and a half high, and ſhall be armed with a pair of piſtols, and ſword, the holſters of which ſhall be covered with bear-ſkin caps; each horſeman ſhall furniſh himſelf with a ſerviceable horſe, of at leaſt fourteen hands and a half high, a good ſaddle, briddle, mail-pillion and valiſe holſters, a breaſt plate and crupper, a pair of boots and ſpurs, a pair of piſtols, a ſaber, and cartridge-box to contain twelve cartridges for piſtols. No man ſhall be enliſted into any troop of cavalry, unleſs he ſhall own and conſtantly keep a ſuitable horſe and furniture, for that ſervice; and if any man who ſhall belong to any troop of cavalry, ſhall be deſtitute of a ſuitable horſe and furniture for more than three months at one time, he ſhall be diſcharged from ſuch corps, and enrolled in the ſtanding company in which he reſides. And whenever any draft or detachment ſhall be made from a troop of cavalry, for actual ſervice, the men thus drafted or detached, ſhall march with their own horſes, and before they march the horſes ſhall be appraiſed by three indifferent men, to be appointed by the Brigadier of the brigade from which ſuch detachment ſhall be made.

XIII. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid*, That the Governour with the advice of Council be, and hereby is authoriſed to compleat the artillery in each brigade of the militia, to two full companies or troops; and the cavalry in each brigade, when completed, ſhall be formed into battalions or ſquadrons in thoſe brigades where there are or may be two or three troops, they ſhall form ſquadrons, and each ſquadron ſhall be commanded by a Major; in thoſe brigades where there are already more than three troops, they ſhall form battalions, and each battalion ſhall be entitled to a Lieutenant-Colonel, Major, Adjutant and Quarter-Maſter: *Provided always*, That in thoſe brigades where there are already two troops raiſed, they ſhall not be augmented; and in thoſe brigades where there are already more than two troops, they ſhall not be reduced: *Provided alſo*, That the companies of cavalry which are by any former Act annexed to any regiment, ſhall continue to be ſo attached to ſuch regiment in which it is raiſed. The Officers of cavalry ſhall furniſh themſelves with good horſes, at leaſt fourteen hands and a half high, and ſhall be armed with a pair of piſtols, and ſword, the holſters of which ſhall be covered with bear-ſkin caps; each horſeman ſhall furniſh himſelf with a ſerviceable horſe, of at leaſt fourteen hands and a half high, a good ſaddle, briddle, mail-pillion and valiſe holſters, a breaſt plate and crupper, a pair of boots and ſpurs, a pair of piſtols, a ſaber, and cartridge-box to contain twelve cartridges for piſtols. No man ſhall be enliſted into any troop of cavalry, unleſs he ſhall own and conſtantly keep a ſuitable horſe and furniture, for that ſervice; and if any man who ſhall belong to any troop of cavalry, ſhall be deſtitute of a ſuitable horſe and furniture for more than three months at one time, he ſhall be diſcharged from ſuch corps, and enrolled in the ſtanding company in which he reſides. And whenever any draft or detachment ſhall be made from a troop of cavalry, for actual ſervice, the men thus drafted or detached, ſhall march with their own horſes, and before they march the horſes ſhall be appraiſed by three indifferent men, to be appointed by the Brigadier of the brigade from which ſuch detachment ſhall be made.

XIII. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid*, That the Governour with the advice of Council be, and hereby is authoriſed to compleat the artillery in each brigade of the militia, to two full companies, and when thus compleated ſhall form a battalion in each brigade, and be entitled to a Major, Adjutant and Quarter-Maſter: *Provided nevertheleſs*, That in

those brigades, where there are already two companies raised, they shall not be augmented; and in those brigades where there are already more than two companies raised, they shall not be reduced: And each company of artillery shall be provided with two good field-pieces, with carriages and apparatus complete, an ammunition cast, forty round shot, and forty rounds of canister shot. The Governor shall order to be issued to each company of artillery, annually, a quantity of powder, not exceeding one hundred pounds, which shall be expended on general muster days and in experimental gunnery. And the Quartermaster General shall provide for and supply the artillery companies with all the carriages, tumbrils, harness apparatus, implements, harboratory & ordnance stores, which may, from time to time be necessary for their equipment. The officers of artillery shall be armed with a sword, or hanger, a fusee, bayonet and belt, with a cartridge-box to contain 12 cartridges; and each noncommissioned officer and private, or matross, of those companies which are unprovided with field-pieces, shall furnish himself with all the equipments of a private in the infantry, until proper ordnance and field artillery is provided. And the commanding officers of each company of artillery, shall be accountable for the careful preservation of the pieces and apparatus, and the proper expenditure of the ammunition supplied by government. Each company of artillery, and troop of cavalry shall be formed of volunteers from the brigade; and together, they shall not exceed in number one eleventh part of the infantry of such brigade; and they shall be uniformly clothed in regimentals, to be furnished at their own expence.

(Continued in the last Page.)

FOR THE HAMPSHIRE GAZETTE.

The HAMPSHIRE SCRIBBLER.
NUMB. III.

LIBERTY AND PEACE.

LIBERTY and peace is the natural state of Society. Man's social nature and dependent condition dispose him to cultivate friendship, and secure the good will of all around him. Without any, trees, plants and herbs would gradually decay, without attention of cohesion the present mode of the existence of bodies would be destroyed, and without a uniform movement of the blood, animal life would languish; so human society, without liberty and peace, the law by which it is preserved, would gradually tend to destruction.—Nature dictates to all beings, would they obey her, the proper measure of their safety and happiness; nor does she dictate only, but struggles hard to preserve her existence in every part of creation; all substances, which by violence have been forc'd from their natural posture, are constantly inclined to re-assume it. The machine of the human body, when disordered, struggles vigorously to acquire sound health, its natural tone, though it sometimes perishes in the attempt; thus civil societies, whose rights and privileges have been infringed, are disposed to contend, though it be at the hazard of their lives and fortunes until they regain the state of liberty and peace in which nature originally placed them. Hence wars, devastations and bloodshed, which are the natural consequences of usurped power. Men in all ages, actuated by a thirst for power or fame, have assumed the reins of government, either by violence or low artifice; and when their selfish notions did not coincide with the public good, have become tyranical and oppressive. A Cæsar or a Pompey, after convulsing a kingdom with discord and civil wars, has reduced its government to tyranny, monarchy, aristocracy or democracy, as best suited the humour of the times and their own ambition. So that government in the same nation fundenly vibrates from one extreme to another, from despotism to licentious liberty, till the inconvenience of each is learned by experience, where a medium partaking of all the three simple forms is adopted, where sovereignty with liberty and peace remains like a pendulum after it has ceased to vibrate in a quiescent state.

These observations are confirmed by the history of Greece, Rome and most other countries. Nature will not endure violence; she soon throws it off, though the exertion is often attended with fatal consequences. All laws and regulations, which are not founded in truth and the nature of things will have but a temporary existence; the wheel of human affairs is constantly revolving; so that those things which have been deranged, will in time, revert to their former natural state.

Civil or religious institutions, though bad, if they are not glaringly absurd and oppressive, have some times proved durable. This wonderful, how mankind have? in all ages been imperceptibly flattered into slavery and oppression. Tyranny in the mask of freedom has often made its way with gentle strides, among a people, who were trembligly alive all over with the love of liberty. There is nevenheless a certain pitch, beyond which tyranny, by whatever means introduced, cannot pass, unless the minds of the people have been borne down so long with servitude, that they have lost all relish for liberty. Christianity, which was originally designed to make men wise and happy, while moderately corrupted by those forms and ceremonies, which pride and avarice were pleased to invent, was revered for many ages, but when it degenerated into such an excessive superstition, bigotry, absurdity and oppression, as to licence vice and pardon crimes for pecuniary considerations, to awe crowned heads into submission by papal thunder, and instead of a blessing, become a scourge and a curse to mankind; human nature, struck with horror at the abuse of sacred things, revolted, a revolution ensued, the Pope lost his power, protestantism was established and religion, stripped of ignorance and superstition, was restored to its former rational state and pristine purity.

An art of the greatest importance to mankind is that of securing the enjoyment of liberty and peace. This art of which our ancestors seem to have been grosly ignorant, our modern phylosophers tell us, consists in a proper form of government, or due ballance of political powers. Great Britain, which seems to have hit on this true system of politics more than a century ago, has since that period made rapid progress in all kinds of knowledge, which can add happiness and dignity to human nature. America has gone still further; they have put a finishing stroke to what their mother country began; and by exhibiting a perfect model of national police have attracted the wonder and admiration of the world; Nearly all Europe seems to be struggling for the same happy condition.——From the present progress of liberty may we not conjecture, that the time is fast approaching, when not Europe only, but Asia and Africa, where the most abject slavery has so long reigned, will be restored to those invaluable blessings of peace and civil liberty, which GOD bestows on all men in the first stages of Society?

For the HAMPSHIRE GAZETTE.

THE POETASTER—No. II.

Reflects AMBITION.

CONFUS'D, perplex'd ambitions to be great,
Man strives in vain to find a happier feat;
Repuls'd, he hops, and fore'd, he yields his mind
To that which Nature had at first design'd;
Unsatisfi'd, still reflects to receive
Man thanks not God, while he has more to give;
Considering not the power, which form'd this earth—
Made planets roll, & gave to nature birth,
Could define him in lower spheres to move,
Devoid of passion how to hate or love;
With-hold his life, or not the same prolong,
Or call his lot among the watery throng;
Or bid him soar or whiffle in the wind,
Or reptile like to creep or be a fiend.

For the HAMPSHIRE GAZETTE.

To the SELECTMEN in the several towns within the COUNTY of HAMPSHIRE.

GENTLEMEN,

THE legislature of this Commonwealth, has authorised and empowered you for the performance of many, and important duties; upon the sober, and conscientious discharge of which, the morals, and education of the rising generation, as well as the peace, and good order of our several towns, greatly depend. To the discharge of one of the most interesting to society, you will soon be called. The laws of the Commonwealth have constituted and appointed you the sole judges of the qualifications of licenced persons within your several towns, and made it your duty likewise, *annually*, to certify the Court of Sessions, the number of Innholders and Retailers, in your respective towns, you judge necessary, for the public good. To call your serious attention to this important & highly interesting subject is the sole object of this address. That the intemperate use of spirits, has, within a few years, rapidly increased, is within the observation of every one, and is become the subject of lamentation among the well disposed in all our towns. In this state of things, the mind is naturally led, to investigate the cause. Many reasons have been assigned —perhaps, many, concur to produce it. However, it is generally believed that the failure of a faithful compliance, with the regulations prescribed by law, to the Innholders, and Retailers, has the greatest influence. If this is true, your attention ought to be called, more seriously, to consider the conduct, as well as the qualifications, of your licenced persons. The legislature must certainly affixed some meaning to the words, " SOBER LIFE AND CONVERSATION." Permit me to request you, seriously to contemplate the true import and meaning of those words, and then approbate if you can, the man who will indulge the unthinking youth, and intemperate person, to his own, and the destruction of his family. Is the Innholder, who will suffer people to be tippling in his house at unseasonable, or any hours, or who indulges them in gambling, or any unlawful games, a man of sober life and conversation? Is the man who will suffer his neighbor to drink more than for his reasonable refreshment, or make him liquor after he discovers the ill effects of what he has already drank, a person of sober life and conversation, and one who keeps good rule and order in his house?—I say nay. The public Inn is designed as an asylum, and quiet resting place for the weary traveller; the Innholder, therefore, who allows noise, or disorders of any kind, in his house, especially after the hours of rest, should never have your approbation. Can the Retailer, who by law is obliged to allow no drinking or mixing of liquors in his shop, and yet daily indulges it, be called a man of sober life and conversation? Are not our Retailer's shops, instead of being permitted for the convenience of the people, become the nurseries of idleness, vice and intemperance? Whatever different clafses of people frequent those shops for the purpose of intemperate mirth, whether headed, as in some towns, by magistrates, or men of low degree, bear testimony against the practice, and resolve your approbation. The eyes of the virtuous and well disposed are upon you, and it is within the duty of your office, in some cases, to lay the ax at the root of this evil. Let not the fear of man fall low upon you. When public officers, through fear, or favor, neglect to discharge the full duty of their office, the avenues to all kind of immorality are set open, and the sober and different part of the community, may well tremble at the consequences. Innholders and Retailers are licenced, both for public and private convenience, and as long as they observe the rules prescribed by law, promote the general welfare. Permit me to request you, not to approbate any man, merely because he has been heretofore licenced or is well situated and provided. Both the latter are necessary; but weigh nothing when opposed by an immoral character, and one who has no regard to the peace, good order and happiness of society. Can you in your official capacity, by a solemn and deliberate act, certify the Court of Sessions, that such a man has kept good rule and order in his house, or shop, when your daily observation tells you, the reverse is the fact, that it has been the place of general resort for the idle, the vicious and intemperate, and that he has given countenance to the people of this description? Will you give your approbation of a person, as a man of sober life and conversation, well qualified to exercise the employment of an Innholder or Retailer, when you have every reason to believe, he will allow and indulge every thing that shall promote his own private views, without any regard to the general happiness of the town? It will be said, I presume, that this is a difficult and delicate business. It is so —But gentlemen you are called to it by the sufftages of the several towns—dare to do your duty, nor fear the reproaches of the selfish and dissolute. Take a view for one moment, of the consequences of a failure of not doing your duty, in this particular: Look at your intemperate neighbor, his ruined wife, and children growing up in vice, poverty and ignorance, who must date his own, and his families destruction to habits contracted in disorderly public houses. Look at the youth, and rising generation, revelling in licentiousness and intemperance, the growth of indulgence and want of restraint in the houses and shops of these people of sober life and conversation; then lay aside all false delicacy, and fear not to stem the torrent of this growing evil, and do all in your power to shut the doors against such calamitous events, so ruinous to the present, and which may extend its pernicious influence, to all future generations. Thus will you have discharged the most important duty of your office. You will not only have the approbation of your own conscience, but that of all good men.

You will pardon me, gentlemen, this address—the notorious breach of good order in many of our public houses and shops, the growing and increasing evils resulting to society therefrom, are too obvious to be mistaken, and call for the resolute exertions of all clasles of people. I am an old man bending under the weight of many years; the virtuous or vicious conduct of my fellow citizens cannot long, personally affect me; but it will be a high consolation to me in my few declining years, to know that the present reigning vicegarent cherished, and that in their stead, the contrary amiable virtues, are flourishing, and in full growth.

AN OLD FRIEND
to the County of *Hampshire.*

§3 The several Printers in this County are requested to insert the above.

FOR THE HAMPSHIRE GAZETTE.

SHOULD untun'd nature crave the Medic Art,
What health can that contentious tribe impart?
E'ry physician writes a different bill,
And gives no other Reason but his will.
No longer boast your art, ye impious race—
Let wars 'twixt Alcalies and Acids cease;
And go proud G—ll with Colbatch be at peace.
Gibbons and Radcliffe do but rarely guess,
To day they're good, to morrow no success.
Even Garth and Mautus sometimes shall prevail,
When Gibbon, learned Hanbes, and Tyson, fail.
And, more than once, we've seen that blund'ring S——ne,
Missing the gout, by chance has hit the Stone.

POMFRET.

IT is a lamentable consideration that the art of healing should be attended with such uncertainty, while many of the arts & sciences are making rapid strides towards perfection. Whoever is acquainted with the nature of these things, must be sensible that the most famous in the profession, are often discovered in their attempts to cure when by accident or by the application of the most simple, the cure is effected. Which is an incontested proof of the failure of those concerned in this misterious profession. Not because they are not born of your office, in some sense, to lay the ax at the root of this evil. Let not the fear of man fall low upon you. When public officers, through fear, or favor, neglect to discharge the full duty of their office, the avenues to all kind of immorality are set open, and the sober and different part of the community, may well tremble at the consequences. Innholders and Retailers are licenced, both for public and private convenience, and as long as they observe the rules prescribed by law, promote the general welfare. Permit me to request you, not to approbate any man, merely because he has been heretofore licenced or is well situated and provided. Both the latter are necessary; but weigh nothing when opposed by an immoral character, and one who has no regard to the peace, good order and happiness of society. Can you in your official capacity, by a solemn and deliberate act, certify the Court of Sessions, that such a man has kept good rule and order in his house, or shop, when your daily observation tells you, the reverse is the fact, that it has been the place of general resort for the idle, the vicious and intemperate, and that he has given countenance to the people of this description? Will you give your approbation of a person, as a man of sober life and conversation, well qualified to exercise the employment of an Innholder or Retailer, when you have every reason to believe, he will allow and indulge every thing that shall promote his own private views, without any regard to the general happiness of the town? It will be said, I presume, that this is a difficult and delicate business. It is so —But gentlemen you are called to it by the sufftages of the several towns—dare to do your duty, nor fear the reproaches of the selfish and dissolute. Take a view for one moment, of the consequences of a failure of not doing your duty, in this particular: Look at your intemperate neighbor, his ruined wife, and children growing up in vice, poverty and ignorance, who must date his own, and his families destruction to habits contracted in disorderly public houses. Look at the youth, and rising generation, revelling in licentiousness and intemperance, the growth of indulgence and want of restraint in the houses and shops of these people of sober life and conversation; then lay aside all false delicacy, and fear not to stem the torrent of this growing evil, and do all in your power to shut the doors against such calamitous events, so ruinous to the present, and which may extend its pernicious influence, to all future generations. Thus will you have discharged the most important duty of your office. You will not only have the approbation of your own conscience, but that of all good men.

You will pardon me, gentlemen, this address—the notorious breach of good order in many of our public houses and shops, the growing and increasing evils resulting to society therefrom, are too obvious to be mistaken, and call for the resolute exertions of all clasles of people. I am an old man bending under the weight of many years; the virtuous or vicious conduct of my fellow citizens cannot long, personally affect me; but it will be a high consolation to me in my few declining years, to know that the present reigning vicegarent cherished, and that in their stead, the contrary amiable virtues, are flourishing, and in full growth.

AN OLD FRIEND
to the County of *Hampshire.*

§3 The several Printers in this County are requested to insert the above.

FOR THE HAMPSHIRE GAZETTE.

SHOULD untun'd nature crave the Medic Art,
What health can that contentious tribe impart?
E'ry physician writes a different bill,
And gives no other Reason but his will.
No longer boast your art, ye impious race—
Let wars 'twixt Alcalies and Acids cease;
And go proud G—ll with Colbatch be at peace.
Gibbons and Radcliffe do but rarely guess,
To day they're good, to morrow no success.
Even Garth and Mautus sometimes shall prevail,
When Gibbon, learned Hanbes, and Tyson, fail.
And, more than once, we've seen that blund'ring S——ne,
Missing the gout, by chance has hit the Stone.

POMFRET.

IT is a lamentable consideration that the art of healing should be attended with such uncertainty, while many of the arts & sciences are making rapid strides towards perfection. Whoever is acquainted with the nature of these things, must be sensible that the most famous in the profession, are often discovered in their attempts to cure when by accident or by the application of the most simple, the cure is effected. Which is an incontested proof of the failure of those concerned in this misterious profession. Not because they are not born of your office, in some sense, to lay the ax at the root of this evil. Let not the fear of man fall low upon you. When public officers, through fear, or favor, neglect to discharge the full duty of their office, the avenues to all kind of immorality are set open, and the sober and different part of the community, may well tremble at the consequences. Innholders and Retailers are licenced, both for public and private convenience, and as long as they observe the rules prescribed by law, promote the general welfare. Permit me to request you, not to approbate any man, merely because he has been heretofore licenced or is well situated and provided. Both the latter are necessary; but weigh nothing when opposed by an immoral character, and one who has no regard to the peace, good order and happiness of society. Can you in your official capacity, by a solemn and deliberate act, certify the Court of Sessions, that such a man has kept good rule and order in his house, or shop, when your daily observation tells you, the reverse is the fact, that it has been the place of general resort for the idle, the vicious and intemperate, and that he has given countenance to the people of this description? Will you give your approbation of a person, as a man of sober life and conversation, well qualified to exercise the employment of an Innholder or Retailer, when you have every reason to believe, he will allow and indulge every thing that shall promote his own private views, without any regard to the general happiness of the town? It will be said, I presume, that this is a difficult and delicate business. It is so —But gentlemen you are called to it by the sufftages of the several towns—dare to do your duty, nor fear the reproaches of the selfish and dissolute. Take a view for one moment, of the consequences of a failure of not doing your duty, in this particular: Look at your intemperate neighbor, his ruined wife, and children growing up in vice, poverty and ignorance, who must date his own, and his families destruction to habits contracted in disorderly public houses. Look at the youth, and rising generation, revelling in licentiousness and intemperance, the growth of indulgence and want of restraint in the houses and shops of these people of sober life and conversation; then lay aside all false delicacy, and fear not to stem the torrent of this growing evil, and do all in your power to shut the doors against such calamitous events, so ruinous to the present, and which may extend its pernicious influence, to all future generations. Thus will you have discharged the most important duty of your office. You will not only have the approbation of your own conscience, but that of all good men.

You will pardon me, gentlemen, this address—the notorious breach of good order in many of our public houses and shops, the growing and increasing evils resulting to society therefrom, are too obvious to be mistaken, and call for the resolute exertions of all clasles of people. I am an old man bending under the weight of many years; the virtuous or vicious conduct of my fellow citizens cannot long, personally affect me; but it will be a high consolation to

---

From the CONNECTICUT COURANT.

Stolen watters are sweet.

AYE, and stolen cherries too, tho' as green as an olive! But why does stealing a thing make *it sweet?* Here I am puzzled. What a *pure* taste must that be, which can relish green cherries, sour half grown apples and pears, and green watermelons, as tough and insipid as a squash!

But stealing is done in the dark—it is a *sly* trick—and how clever is it to be *sly?* you, and it's noble, heroic and manly too! Bravo! let us think a moment. *Heroism in the dark! in private! alone!* Amazing heroism indeed, when people are fast asleep, and not a puppy awake to resist you, creep slyly and softly into a garden or orchard, and pickes few cherries or pears, or trample on a few harmless melon vines! How *noble* and *manly* it is to sneak away from a neighbors garden, with a *whole handful of fruit!* Alexander himself might envy the glory of such *heroic* dirty tricks! But who does it? The boys, the boys. Yes, lowglegged boys of fifteen, twenty, five and twenty years old. *Little* boys are usually put to bed by nine o'clock. No, no; these heroic fellows are *boys* indeed, but boys of size. Sturdy fellows these that put on their beaver hats and muslin cravats on Sunday, and must be called *gentlemen.* But hark, ye gentlemen orchard-robbers and cherry stealers, would ye like to be caught stealing the poor robbing a hen-roost? Oh no. But pray, where is the difference, between stealing sheep, and stealing fruit, that a man labors several years to rear. I'll tell you, the sheep stealer is, if possible, the less mean and criminal of the two. If a man has a sheep stolen, he can buy another a good; but if he looses choice fruit, he cannot replace it at least for a year. The fruit-stealer therefore does more injury than the sheep stealer; and I think the laws of the state will put both on a level, in *New-Jersey.* Fine *gentlemen* indeed you will be, when making nails—*noble fellows* at the anvil!

LONDON, May 16.

Extract of a letter from Col. Sir James Murray, Bart, Adjutant General to the forces under the command of his Royal Highness the Duke of York, to Mr. Secretary Dundas, dated Tournay, May 13, 1793.

"IN consequence of the movements of the enemy, which gave reason to expect an attack upon the Austrian and Prussian posts, his Royal Highness determined to march in the morning of the 8th to their support. He arrived about 6 o'clock at the camp of Maulde, with the brigade of guards, and a battalion of the 10th regiment of Hanoverian infantry. The Prussian General was by this means enabled to reinforce himself, at St. Amand and the adjoining wood, with the troops which had occupied that important position.

"The attack commenced about seven o'clock. It was directed against the posts occupied by General Clairfayt, which extended from the Scheld to the Abbaye de Vicogne, and the Prussian corps which defends the wood in the front of the high road, leading from that place to St. Amand.

"To these points were directed the whole of the efforts of the French army, which had been previously reinforced by all they could bring together from every quarter. Gen. Knobelesdorf having been under the necessity of sending a considerable part of his troops to support the Austrians at the Abbaye de Vicogne, his Royal Highness, about 5 o'clock, left two battalions in the camp at Maulde, and marched with the Coldstream, the flank battalion, and that of the third regiment, to his support.

"When the battalion of the Coldstream, which was upon the left, arrived, the enemy had nearly reached the road; they already commanded it, to a great degree by their fire. The guns attached to the battalion were placed upon it, & by a well directed and well supported fire, kept the battery which was opposed to them in check, and did considerable execution.

"The battalion advanced into the wood, attacked and drove the enemy before them. In going forward they became unfortunately exposed to the fire of a battery, from which they suffered severely. They fell back to their position at the edge of the wood, which they maintained for the rest of the day, notwithstanding a heavy cannonade; the enemy made no attempt to approach them.

Nothing can exceed the spirit and bravery displayed by the men and officers of the battalion upon this occasion; nor is less praise due to the alacrity and intrepidity with which the other battalions advanced into action.

"They took different positions in the wood where they were at times exposed to a severe cannonade, from which, however, they received little injury, the direction of the fire being in general above them. There were seen this morning between forty and fifty of the French lying dead upon the spot upon which the fire of the Coldstream and of its guns had been directed. Major General Lake commanded the battalions which went into action; and his Royal Highness declared that he was much indebted to him for his exertions.

"The importance of the service rendered by his Majesty's troops upon this day has been acknowledged, in the strongest and most explicit terms, by the Generals of the different armies; and if by their timely co-operation the enemy were prevented from advancing upon the high road, it cannot be doubted that they contributed in a very great degree, to secure the fortune of the day.

"At the Abbaye de Vicogne, and the village of Rainer, the action continued with almost equal and unremitting violence, until 8 o'clock in the evening. General Clairfayt was every where successful in maintaining his ground; the enemy, however though baffled and defeated in their purpose, remained in the woods within a very small distance of his posts.—During the action they cannonaded the Prussian camp, near St. Amand. I am not exactly informed what measures they took in order to keep the Prince of Cobourg in check, but it appears that nothing of moment passed in that quarter.

Upon the following day, the 9th, there was little firing, and it was not known what might be the intention of the enemy. His Royal Highness thought it proper therefore to let the troops remain until the evening at St. Amand and Maulde: Every thing being quiet, and intelligence having been received that the troops opposed to Gen. Knobelsdorf were retreating, they began their march for Tournay, but he was stopped at the village of Maulde by a message from Gen. Clairfayt, informing him that the enemy had erected batteries along his front, as well as upon some part of Gen. Knobelsdorf's which, if they were allowed to complete and posses it, would become extremely difficult for him to maintain his position.

"His Royal Highness immediately stopped the march of the troops, and went himself to St. Amand, where he was met by Gen. Clairfayt and Knobelsdorf. It was agreed that the Austrians and Prussians should attack the whole of the batteries at day break, whilst his Royal Highness retained possession of the camp of Maulde.

"This was done accordingly, and had the desired success. The enemy had withdrawn their cannon in the night; but were entirely driven from the batteries, several killed, and upwards of 100 prisoners taken, with a very considerable loss. Thus defeated upon every occasion, the enemy seem to have entirely abandoned their design: The body which came from Lisle, has fallen back upon Orchies. There was firing today at one of Gen. Clairfayt's posts, but nothing which had the appearance of a serious attack. By the account of the deserters and prisoners, they lost 4000 men upon the 8th. General Dampierre is said to have received a wound, of which he is since dead.

"The troops arrived this evening in their former quarters.

"The Austrians had upwards of 500 killed and wounded, and the prussians 300, on the 8th."

By Monday's French Mail we have advice from Paris of the 5th inst. by which we learn that the insurgents in Britanny had possession of the city of Nantz for twelve hours, but were afterwards obliged to abandon it to the National troops.

Extract from Capt. Clement, Commanding a Squadron of his Britannic Majesty's &c. before Dunkirk, to General Pascal Kerenveyer.

APRIL 24, 1793.

"SIR,

"Having the honor to command a Squadron of ships of war of his Britannic Majesty destined to cruize before Dunkirk, and ready to co-operate with the forces that are advancing by land to reduce that town, once so flourishing, I take the liberty to inform you, that if you have any propofals to make, to endeavour to check the progress of a war which must infallibly involve the town and inhabitants of Dunkirk in total ruin and destruction. I am ready to receive them, and to enfure the inviolability of perfons and property.

"I invite you, Sir, and all the inhabitants of Dunkirk, to take into ferious consideration the fad effects which will refult to you and your families from refuling this conciliatory offer to prevent a further effufion of blood, and for putting an end on your part to a war fo deftructive to the true interest of your country.

"I am fent to offer you the protection of a great and honorable Power, until your Conftitution fhall be eftablifhed on a folid bafis.

"I fhould not have detained the fifhing boat les Trois Soeurs, Captain MATHIEU CHARLES KEZEL, had not a French privateer on Friday laft taken two English fifhing boats between Forkftone and Dover. I had no orders to molefl induftrious fifhermen. I tranfmitted orders to the officer who commands the naval forces of his Britannic Majefty at Oftend to fet at liberty the fifherman KEZEL, whom I now fend to Dunkirk with this letter, having detained his fon as an hoftage till he bring me back an anfwer. I declare on my honor, that when I receive it, I fhall releafe the boat of M. C. KEZEL, and his crew, to go wherever they may choofe, and pay him alfo for his trouble.

"I declare folemnly, on the honor of an Engliih Officer, that if any perfon from Dunkirk will do me the honor to come and treat with me perfonally, his fuit, boat & crew fhall remain facred, and that they fhall have full liberty to return to Dunkirk whenever they think proper.

"I am Sir your obedient
" humble Servant,
JOHN CLEMENT, fenr.

COPY OF THE ANSWER

Of Brigadier General KERENVEYER Commandant at Dunkirk.

"SIR,

"I have received the letter which you took the trouble to write to me to announce your plans, and the orders with which you are charged. I have only a few words to fay in reply, and thefe are, that neither I, who have the honor to command in Dunkirk, nor any of the inhabitants or citizens will ever liften to any propofal tending to difhonor the French Name. It is ufelefs therefore to lofe time in epiftolary correfpondence, which would become tedious, and at leaft illegal. Do me the honor to attack me in a military manner and I fhall have that of anfwering you——for it is in this manner that difcuffions ought to be terminated between people of our cloth.

Signed, PASCAL KERENVEYER,
"The Brigadier General commandant of the Diftrict of Dunkirk."

GOOD NEWS from FRANCE!

SALEM, July 23.

Capt PEDRICK arrived at *Marblehead* on Sunday, from *Brefl* and *Bilboa*. He went to the former port from England, to take a cargo for Bilboa; but war being declared by France againft Spain, about the time, he was detained feveral weeks, but was treated with refpect, and when permitted to depart, was amply compenfated for his detention. He left Breft the 22d of May, and can therefore bring no later accounts of events paffing at the feat of war, than we have already had by the laft veffels from England, where the accounts are daily received. He fays, however, that fuch was the impreffion which thofe events had made upon the minds of the French, and fuch was their confidence in the juftice of their caufe, that they had no kind of apprehenfion of their final fuccefs. He never faw men more determined in the purfuit of any object, than they are to compleat the revolution; and their fpirit refolves, and moft facred oath, is TO LIVE FREE, OR DIE. They regret that the Engliih have taken a part againft the caufe of freedom; they deem them their moft formidable enemies, and appear defirous that a feperate peace may be effected with them.

The accounts we have had of the infurrections in the province of Brittany, in which Breft is fituated, are not wholly untrue; they frequently take place, excited by obfolete nobles and clergymen, who find means to mix with thofe whom they can influence; but thefe are regarded as their leffer troubles; the great body of the nation are determined revolutionifts; the numbers of the infurgents are comparatively trifling; and whenever they appear in any force, they are difperfed and quelled by the national militia, who are conftantly trained to arms, and ready to march, on any alarm; the moft dangerous characters among the infurgents, when taken prifoners, are *guillotined*; Capt. PEDRICK

The fpread of thefe executions and among the victims was one of the former nobility, he fays, the mode of execution in the moft expeditious that can be imagined—the executioner touches a fpring with his finger, and in the twinkling of an eye the head is off; thefe and other favorities the French themfelves regret, but deem neceffary in their prefent circumftances. They heard nothing at Breft, of the capture of Nantz, (150 miles fouth weft) which had been fettlated in the Englifh papers.

While Capt. PEDRICK was at Breft, there were near 40 fail of the line in that harbor, completely equipped, fully manned, and ready for failing; their officers are now fuch as have raifed themfelves by their bravery and merit, and on whom they can depend. Their privateers have been very fuccefsful; and annumber of Engliih and Dutch prizes arrived at Breft, while Capt. PEDRICK was there.

All kinds of provifions were plenty and cheap in France, and men enough for every purpofe of peace or war, and in the higheft fpirits.

NEW-HAVEN, July 28.

On the 26th ult. the greateft part of the town of Augufta, in Georgia, was deftroyed by fire.

Laft Evening departed this Life, the Hon. ROGER SHERMAN, Efq.

WORCESTER, July 25.

On Saturday evening laft, Samuel Froft, the perfon mentioned in our laft as the murderer of Capt. Allen, was committed to the gaol in this town.

NORTHAMPTON, July 31.

On Friday laft, one Auftin, belonging to Dudley, in the county of Worceiter, was drowned on South-Hadley falls.

On Monday the 22d inft. one Tyrer, of Wendell, was found dead near the road and not far from a dwelling houfe—it appears that he had been at work the week before about three miles from his houfe, that on Saturday evening he was returning home with a fcythe, fickle, and fome other articles; that in croffing a pafture to fhorten his road, miffing the foot path, (it is fuppofed) he ftumbled over a ftump, which brought his fcythe upon the ftump on which he fell, which wounded him fo that he expired on the fpot. He has left a widow and eight children who depended upon his daily labor for their fupport.

An affociation has lately been formed in Philadelphia, under the name of the "Democratick Society," of which Mr. Rittenhoufe is elected the Prefident.

By the declarations of the Society, it appears their objects are "to cultivate a juft knowledge of rational liberty; to facilitate the enjoyment and exercife of our civil rights, to tranfmit unimpaired, to pofterity the glorious inheritance of a free republican government." In their fundamental articles they recognize the *rights of man*, and the exclufive right of the people to make and alter forms of government. They declare it to be their duty to fupport the *Republican Conftitution of the United States*; and that of Pennfylvania—and alfo to regard with attention and difcufs without fear, the conduct of public fervants in every department of government." The Society is to be "a ftandard to which, in danger and diftrefs, the friends of liberty may fucceffully refort."

QUERY. Is this the "ftandard of common fenfe," found which we are to rally in oppofition to the ariftocracy of *New-England?* Why not truft *our Reprefentatives* in *Legiflature* to guard us and protect our rights? What occafion for an *extra* body of demagogs? In New-England Public Schools, Libraries in every village, books and newfpapers in every farmers' houfe, "*circulate ufeful information,*" and teach people their rights. The fame inftitutions in Pennfylvania would, in a few years fupercede the ufe of *Democratical Societies*, and do more good than all the Societies under heaven.

Strayed or ſtolen from the ſubſcriber, in Worthington, the 12th of laſt June, a three years old HORSE COLT, about thirteen hands and three inches high, natural pacer, has one white hind foot, a ſmall ſtar in his forehead, pale red color, mane and tail ſome darker than the other part of him; had on one ſhoe before.—Whoever will return ſaid Horſe, or give information ſo that he may be had again, ſhall be handſomely rewarded.

SYLVANUS BLACKMARR.

N. B. Said Blackmarr has erected an OIL MILL, and will be ready to receive FLAX SEED, by the 1ſt. of September. *Worthington, July 26, 1793.*

Stayed or ſtolen from the ſubſcriber, on the night of the 24th inſt. a large bay MARE, white ſtreak in her face, a little white on her hind feet, low carriage, about 15 years old.—Whoever will give information of ſaid Mare to the ſubſcriber, ſhall be handſomely rewarded. TIMOTHY LYMAN.

Goſhen, July 29th, 1793.

(Continued from the 2d Page.)

XIV. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That all regimental musters, the companies commanded by the two eldest Captains, shall act as light infantry companies, except where light infantry companies have already been raised by voluntary enlistment, and one or more shall be attached to such regiment.

XV. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That if any non-commissioned officer or private of cavalry, artillery, light infantry or other corps raised at large, shall neglect for the term of three months, to keep himself provided with an uniform of the company to which he belongs, as is directed by this act, he shall be discharged from such corps, by the Brigadier commanding the brigade, and enrolled in the standing company in which he resides. And no company of cavalry, artillery, light infantry or other corps which it may be lawful to raise at large, shall be raised within this Commonwealth, when any of the standing companies will be reduced thereby to a less number than sixty-four effective Privates; and no officer of any such corps shall enlist any men belonging to a standing company for the purpose of forming or recruiting such corps raised at large, when by means thereof, such standing company would be reduced to a less number than sixty four effective Privates:——And if any such corps, raised at large, shall at any time be destitute of commissioned officers, and shall neglect to fill up such vacancies, for one whole year after being ordered to elect them, or if any such corps shall be reduced under twenty Privates, and remain in that situation for one whole year without doing duty as the law directs; then in either case as aforesaid, such corps raised at large, shall be deemed disbanded; and the men which belonged to such delinquent corps, shall be enrolled in the standing company in which the individuals thereof shall respectively reside: And no such corps raised at large, shall at any time bear a greater number of men on their rolls, than the law allows necessary to constitute them: and the commanding officer of every such corps shall annually in the month of April, make out a list of all the men's names belonging to his corps, and deliver the same to the commanding officer of the regiment or battalion, in whose district such corps is or may be raised;——and all such corps, raised at large, not annexed to any particular regiment, shall be subject to the orders of the commanding officer of the brigade in which they shall respectively be raised; and shall make their elections and returns in the same manner as other corps of the Militia.

And whereas the military company in *Boston*, commonly called the "*Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company*," being by ancient charter, custom & useage exempted from the general regulations of the militia: Therefore,

XVI. *Be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That the said company, called the "*Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company*," shall retain its accustomed privileges, not being incompatible with the constitution; but shall be subject to all other duties required by this act, in like manner as other companies of militia.

XVII. *And be further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That every commissioned officer of infantry whose duty shall require him to serve on foot, shall be armed with a sword and an espontoon; and every officer whose duty requires him to be mounted, shall be armed with a sword and pair of pistols, and the uniform, in every instance required by this act, shall be a dark blue cloth coat, of such fashion and with such facings, and under cloathes, as the Major-Generals or Brigadiers shall direct within their several commands.

XVIII. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That every non-commissioned officer and private of the infantry, shall constantly keep himself provided with a good musket, with an iron or steel rod, a sufficient bayonet and belt, two spare flints, a priming wire and brush, and a knapsack; a cartridge box and pouch, with a box therein, to contain not less than twenty four cartridges suited to the bore of his musket, each cartridge to contain a proper quantity of powder and ball; or with a good rifle, knapsack, shot-pouch, powder horn, twenty balls suited to the bore of his rifle, and a quarter of a pound of powder: And shall appear so armed, accoutred and provided, whenever called out, except that when called out to exercise only, he may appear without a knapsack and without cartridges loaded with ball: *Provided always*, That whenever a man appears armed with a musket, all his equipments shall be suited to his musket; and whenever a man appears armed with a rifle, all his equipments shall be suited to his rifle: And that from and after five years from the passing of this act, all muskets for arming the militia, as herein required, shall be of bores, sufficient for balls of the eighteenth part of a pound: And every citizen enrolled, and providing himself with arms, ammunition and accoutrements required as aforesaid, shall hold the same exempted from all suits, distresses, executions, or sales for debt, or for payment of taxes.

XIX. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That every non-commissioned officer or private of the infantry, who shall neglect to keep himself armed and equipped, as aforesaid; or who shall on a muster day, or at any other time of examination, be destitute of, or appear unprovided with the arms and equipments herein directed (except as before excepted) shall pay a fine not exceeding *twenty shillings*, in proportion to the articles of which he shall be deficient, at the discretion of the Justice of the peace before whom trial shall be had. And all parents, masters or guardians shall furnish those of the said militia, who shall be under their care and command, with the arms and equipments above mentioned, under the like penalties for any neglect. And whenever the select men of any town shall judge any inhabitant thereof, belonging to the militia, unable to arm and equip himself in manner as aforesaid, they shall, at the expence of the town, provide for & furnish such inhabitant with the aforesaid arms and equipments, which shall remain the property of the town, at the expence of which they shall be provided; and if any soldier shall embezzle or destroy the arms and equipments with which he shall be furnished, he shall, upon conviction before some Justice of the Peace, be judged to replace the article or articles, which shall be by him so embezzled or destroyed, and to pay the cost arising from the process against him: And if he shall not perform the same within fourteen days after such adjudication, it shall be in the power of the selectmen of the town to which he shall belong, to bind him out to service or labor, for such term of time as shall, in the discretion of the said Justice, be sufficient to procure a sum of money equal to the value of the article or articles so embezzled or destroyed, and pay cost arising as aforesaid.

XX. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That every person liable to do military duty, who being duly warned, shall refuse or neglect to appear at the time and place appointed, armed and equipped as by this act is directed, for any muster, training, view of arms, or other military duty, shall pay as a fine for such default, the sum of *ten shillings*: And every person who shall appear at any muster with arms in an unfit condition, shall pay a fine of *three shillings* for each and every such default: *Provided nevertheless*, It shall be lawful for the commanding officer of a company, at any time within eight days after any muster, training, view of arms, or other duty to excuse any person for non-appearance, on the delinquent's producing to him satisfactory evidence of his inability to appear as aforesaid; and the commanding officer of the company shall certify the same to the Clerk within the time abovementioned, and the clerk shall not thereafter commence any prosecution against such delinquent for his fine for non-appearance, as aforesaid.

XXI. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That whenever the Commanding Officer of a company shall think proper to call his company together, or shall be ordered by his superior Officer to do it, he shall issue his orders therefor, to one or more of the non-commissioned Officers, if there be any, if not to one or more of the privates belonging to his company, directing him or them, to notify and warn the said company to appear at such time and place as shall be appointed; and every such person or persons, who shall receive such orders, shall give notice of the time and place appointed for assembling said company, to each and every person he or they shall be so ordered to warn, either by verbal information, or by leaving a written or printed notification thereof, at the usual place of abode of the person thus to be notified and warned; and no notice shall be deemed legal for musters for the purpose of common, and ordinary trainings, unless it shall be given four days at least, previous to the time appointed therefor; but in case of invasion, insurrection or other emergency, any time specified in the orders shall be considered as legal; and every non-commissioned Officer, or other person, who shall neglect to give the said notice and warning, when ordered thereto by the Commanding Officer of the company to which he belongs, shall for such offence forfeit and pay as a fine, a sum not exceeding *forty shillings*, nor less than *twelve shillings*, at the discretion of the Justice of the Peace before whom trial shall be had; and the tillimony of any person under oath, who shall have received orders agreeable to law, for notifying and warning any company, or part thereof, to appear at a time and place appointed, for any muster, view of arms or other military duty, shall be sufficient to prove due notice was given to the party against whom complaint may be made, unless such testimony shall be invalidated by other sufficient evidence: And whenever a company shall be destitute of commissioned Officers, and the Commanding Officer of the regiment or battalion, to which such company belongs, shall think proper to call out such company, he shall direct his orders to one or more of the non-commissioned Officers of said company, who shall have full power and authority to warn, assemble, lead, order, exercise and govern said company, conformable to the orders which he or they shall thus receive from their superior Officer for that purpose: *Provided always*, When in regiment or battalion, it shall be lawful for the commanding officer present, to order a commissioned officer to command such company, while acting in conjunction with other corps.

XXII. *And be further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That every non-commissioned officer and private of the militia, who shall be disorderly or disobedient, or guilty of unmilitary conduct on a muster or training day, or at any other time when on duty, shall be confined during the time of said muster, or training, at the discretion of his officers, and shall pay a fine not exceeding *forty shillings*, nor less than *twelve shillings*, at the discretion of the Justice of the Peace; to whom complaint shall be made.

XXIII. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*. That whenever any non-commissioned officer, or private in the militia, shall forfeit any sum of money, set and affixed to any default, or offence, by this act, of the sum of *four pounds*, or under, the same shall be recovered in the manner following; that is to say: The Clerk of the company to which the offender belongs, shall, after the expiration of eight days, and within sixty days after the offence shall have been committed, make complaint thereof, and of all matters of substance, and material circumstances attending the same, to some Justice of the peace, in the county where such offender shall live, who shall make record thereof and shall issue a summons to the party complained of, to be served seven days at least, before the time appointed for the trial, in the form following, *mutatis mutandis*. *(To be concluded in our next.)*

SALEM, *(Mass.)* July 9.

Last Monday week a large white oak tree, more than three feet in diameter, containing upwards of two cords of wood, and standing within a few rods of Mr. SIMEON KENNY, in *Middleton*, was struck by lightning, and tore to pieces in a most extraordinary manner. It took off every limb but two, and split the trunk in twelve or fifteen parts; in three large clifts 9 or 10 rods from the tree, over apple-trees 20 feet high, and strewed the ground all around with the pieces. Those who have seen the effects of lightning in various instances, say that this is the most surprizing of any of them.

Last Saturday afternoon, such a tempest of rain and hail descended upon the town of *Ipswich*, as was never before experienced there. The rain was a flood; and the hailstones were generally, we are informed, as large as common hen's eggs: Some of them measured, from their extreme ragged parts, seven inches in circumference. They cut down the fields of grain, flax, &c. stript the fruit-trees bare, and broke several thousand panes of glass; so that the fields, orchards and houses exhibit a dismal scene of devastation. It is said that this extraordinary hail-storm did not extend more than three miles either way, and was chiefly felt in *Ipswich*.

RAN away from the Subscriber, on the 8th of June last, an apprentice boy, named MOSES GEER—said boy has short hair, light complexion, about 19 years of age. All persons are forbid trusting or harbouring said boy, on my account, Whoever will return him to the subscriber, shall have one *Connecticut Copper* reward.

J. LOVELL.

Norwich, July 22, 1793.

NOTICE is hereby given to the following non-resident proprietors of land, in Williamsburgh, in the county of Hampshire, that their lands are taxed in a town tax, for the year 1787, as follows: 20 acres owned or lately owned by the Widow Lucy Hubbard, 1/9—20 acres owned or lately owned by Lieut. Elihu White, 9d——John Norton, sixty acres, 2/——Col. Comfort Sage, fifty acres 3/6.

Said land has been advertised but not sold.——Unless said taxes are paid by the 26th day of August next, so much of said lands will be sold at public vendue at the house of Joshua Thayer, innholder in said William-burgh, at 5 o'clock P. M. as will be sufficient to discharge the same with intervening charges. ASA LUDDEN, Con.

Williamsburgh, July 8, 1793.

BENJAMIN PRESCOTT,

HAS just received from New-York, an additional supply of

GOODS,

Which with those before on hand, furnishes most articles enquired for—Which will be sold very low for ready pay.

N. B. Twenty corn Bags are wanted immediately.

Northampton, July 24, 1793.

JESSE SMITH,

ONCE more informs his Customers, and the public in general, that he has on hand, a large and beautiful assortment of

English & W. I. Goods,

which he will sell on the *most reasonable terms for READY PAY.*—Likewise a general assortment of

HARD WARE,

among which are, 8d, 10d, and 20d, Nails.—Also, a large quantity of Nail Rods, 7 by 9, and 6 by 8 Window Glass, and other articles too numerous to mention.

He wishes to remind those who Accounts are of more than six months standing, to call and make a settlement, by payment or by giving their Notes, he thinks it necessary that he should receive *Interest* on the Principal.——Those who neglect this reasonable request, must expect the day of favor will soon be past, when the law will take its course.

Worthington, July 21, 1793.

List of Letters remaining in the Post-Office Northampton.

EBEN. Wells, *Deerfield*; Aaron Billings *Conway*; Mary Giddings, *Amherst*; Hon. Eleazer Porter, *Hadley*; Messrs. Stebbins and Snow, *South-Hadley*; Messrs. Daniel and P. Spooner, *Heath*; Israel Williams, Esq. *Hatfield*; L. Green do. John Grout, *Goshen*; Elkanan Wheeler, *Amherst*; J. Judd, jun. Esq. *Southampton*; Elisha Denison, *Easthampton*; Caleb Tuttle, *Northampton*; William Pratt, jun. do. Daniel Mattes, *Deerfield*; Elijah Dwight, *Bellerstown*; Capt. J. Buddington, *Bernardston*.

JOHN BRECK, D.P.

Northampton, July 1, 1793.

Peleg Sanford, & Co.

HAVE an extensive assortment of

Crockery & Glass Ware,

on hand, which they offer for sale by the CRATE, on as low terms as can be bro't from NEW-YORK, or BOSTON.

Hartford, July, 1793.

NOTICE is hereby given to the following non resident proprietors or owners of lands in the town of Worthington, in the county of Hampshire, that their lands are taxed in the sul-scribers tax bills, for 1791 and 1792, viz:

	£	s	d.
Selah Barnard, Esq. State and County for 1791,	5	3	0
do. town and minister tax,	9	0	8
do. highway, do. 1100 acres valued at £. 450.	10	10	0
do. town and minister tax, for '92	4	6	0
do. county do.	1	1	2
B. Tanner, state and county tax for 1791.	0	5	3
do. town and minister tax,	0	10	1
do. highway, do.	1	1	0
do. county tax, for '92	0	1	1
M. Abbey, state and county tax for 1791.	0	7	8
do. town and minister tax,	1	0	0
do. highway, do.	1	2	2
County tax, for 1792	0	1	1
town and minister do.	0	6	0

Unless said taxes are paid on or before Monday the 26th day of August next, so much of their land will then be sold at public vendue, to the highest bidder, at the dwelling house of Lieut. Benj. Lathrop, innholder in Worthington, at 1 o'clock, P. M. as will be sufficient to pay said taxes, with all necessary charges.

Z. HANCHET, Col. for 1791.
Z. HANCHET, Jun. Col. 1792.

Worthington, July 10, 1793.

The subscriber hereby informs all those who were subscribers to his Petition for lands in the Province of Upper Canada,—That in consequence of the said lands being granted only to those who became settlers, he is indeed from that consideration to remit to each one their respective sums of money he has received of them, deducting only therefrom what shall be thought a reasonable compensation for his time and expence in preferring said Petition: He would therefore thank all his Associates to call on him, and flatters himself he shall be able to settle with them, so as to give general satisfaction. SETH RUSSELL.

Northampton, July 17, 1793.

CASH GIVEN FOR CLEAN COTTON AND LINEN RAGS, AT THIS OFFICE.

Hampshire Gazette.

NORTHAMPTON, *(Massachusetts)* PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY WILLIAM BUTLER.

Vol. VII.] WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 7, 1793. [NUMB. 362.

New Militia Law.

COMMONWEALTH of MASSACHUSETTS.

(Concluded from our last.)

——ss.

TO the Sheriff of the said County, (L. S.) or his Deputy, or either of the Constables of the town of within the same county. GREETING.

In the name of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, you are hereby required to summon C. D. of in the county of to appear before me E. F. one of the Justices of the Peace for the county aforesaid, at in on the day of at of the clock, in the and there to shew cause, if any he has, why a warrant of distress shall not go against him. [Here insert the cause.] Hereof fail not, and make due return of this writ and of your doings therein, with yourself, at, or before the said day of Dated at aforesaid, the day of in the year of our Lord

E. F. Justice of the Peace.

And when the said party shall by himself, or his Attorney appear accordingly to pay plead the general issue, and give a special matter in evidence; and if the said party shall make default, or if judgment shall be given against him, and he shall neglect for four days thereafter, to satisfy the same with legal costs, then the Officer of the Peace, before whom trial shall be had, shall issue his warrant of distress under his hand and seal, in the form following:

——ss.

(seal.) TO the Sheriff of the said county, or his Deputy, or any or either of the Constables of the town of within the same county. GREETING.

Whereas C. D. of upon the day of being a private Soldier, in the Train-Band, (as the case may be) in the company of for, commanded by in the regiment of Militia, in the said county of commanded by was duly notified to appear upon the day of in the town of the county aforesaid, with his arms and accoutrements, as the laws of this Commonwealth direct; and the said C. D. in violation of the said laws, did unnecessarily neglect to appear, (or did not appear armed and equipped, as the case may be) whereby he hath forfeited and ought to pay the sum of dollars, to the use directed by Law; and the said C. D. having been duly summoned, to appear before me E. F. one of the Justices of the Peace, for the County aforesaid, to shew cause, if any he had, why a warrant of distress should not be issued, for the said sum, did not appear (or appearing, did not shew sufficient cause why the same warrant should not be issued, as the case may be); In the name of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, you are therefore commanded forthwith, of the goods and chattles, of the said D. C. within your precinct, to levy by distress and sale thereof, the aforesaid sum of dollars, with for charges of said, being in the whole, the sum of and to pay the same to the Clerk of the aforesaid county; and also of the goods or chattels of the said C. D. to levy for this writ, together with your own fees; and for want of such goods or chattels, of the said D. C. to be by you secured to you, or found within your precinct, you are commanded to take the body of the said C. D. and him commit to the common Gaol in in the county aforesaid, and the Keeper thereof, is hereby commanded to receive the said C. D. into the said Gaol, and him safely keep, until he shall pay the sum aforesaid, together with legal fees and charges, or until he shall be otherwise discharged by order of Law; and you are to make return of this warrant with your doings thereon, unto myself, within twenty days next coming, for which this shall be your sufficient warrant; hereof fail not. Given under my hand and seal, the day of in the year of our Lord

E. F. Justice of Peace.

XXIV. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That every Captain or Commanding Officer of a company, shall call his company together three days in each year for company discipline; & once on the first Tuesday of *May*, annually, for the express purpose of examining and taking an exact account of every man's arms and equipments; at which time every article, required by this Act, shall be bro't to the place of examination; and it shall be the duty of the Clerk, or in his absence, of some other person to be appointed on the occasion, for the time only, by the Commanding Officer, for that purpose, to make out an exact roll of the company, & set against every man's name, the arms and equipments which shall belong to him: And every Commanding Officer of a company, shall constantly keep by him a roll, with the arms and equipments of every man annexed to his name, as aforesaid, from which all detachments shall be regularly detailed, and the annual return of the company made: And the said roll shall be annually revised, corrected, and completed, on the first Tuesday in *May* as aforesaid. And every person liable to do duty in the Militia, who shall be absent at the examination & review of arms, in the month of *May*, as aforesaid, and shall not send his arms and equipments to be examined, at the time and place appointed, he shall be fined for every article required in this Act, not brought or sent to be examined, as is herein before directed, besides the sum of *ten shillings*, for non-appearance, as aforesaid.

XXV. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That every Captain or Commanding Officer of a company, shall make a return of the state of his company, comprehending every man belonging to said company, with all the arms and equipments, belonging to them, to the Commanding Officer of the regiment, in the month of *May*, annually: Every Commanding Officer of a regiment shall make a return of the state of his regiment, to the Brigadier, in the month of *June*, annually: And every Commanding Officer of a brigade, shall make out duplicate returns of his brigade, one of which he shall transmit to the Major-General of the division to which he belongs, and the other to the Adjutant-General, of the Commonwealth, in the month of *July*, annually.

XXVI. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That the Adjutant-General shall be commissioned with the rank of Brigadier-General, and it shall be his duty to distribute all orders from the Commander in Chief of the Militia, to the several corps; to attend all public reviews when the Commander in Chief shall review the Militia, or any part thereof; to obey all orders from him relative to carrying into execution and perfecting the system of Military Discipline, established by this act; to superintend the annual inspection of the Militia; to furnish blank forms of the different returns that may be required, and to explain the principles on which they should be made; to keep such rolls and records as are proper to be kept in his office; to receive from the several Officers of the different corps throughout the State, returns of the Militia under their command, reporting the actual situation of their corps, their arms, ammunition, and accoutrements, their delinquencies, and every other thing which relates to the general advancement of good order and discipline: All which the several Officers of the divisions, brigades, regiments, battalions, and companies, are hereby required to make in the usual manner, or as the Commander in Chief shall direct; so that the said Adjutant-General may be duly furnished therewith. From all which returns he shall make proper abstracts, and a general return of the whole Militia of the Commonwealth, and lay the same before the Governor or Commander in Chief, and to forward a duplicate thereof to the President of the United States.

XXVII. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That it shall be the duty of the Brigade-Inspector, to attend the regimental and battalion meeting of the Militia, composing the several brigades, to which they belong, during the time of their being under arms; to inspect their arms and equipments; to superintend their exercise and manœuvres, and introduce the system of discipline, established by this Act; to obey all orders they may from time to time receive from the Commander in Chief, or others, their superior Officers; to make returns to the Adjutant General, at least, once in a year, and at such other times as shall be required, of the Militia of the brigades, to which they severally belong, reporting therein the actual situation of the corps, their arms, ammunition, and accoutrements, and every other thing which they may be required to report; or which in their judgment may relate to their government, and the general advancement of good order and Military Discipline.

XXVIII. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That the rules of discipline approved and established by Congress, in the resolutions of the twenty-ninth day of *March*, one thousand seven hundred and seventy-nine, shall be the rules and regulations of discipline to be observed by the Militia of this Commonwealth, except such deviations from said rules, as may be necessary by the requisitions of this Act, or some other unavoidable circumstances; and every Officer receiving a commission in the Militia, shall immediately provide himself with a book containing those rules.

XXIX. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That every regiment of Militia or this Commonwealth, shall be assembled in regiment, once in two years, for review, inspection, and discipline, on such days as the Commanding Officers of the several divisions or brigades, shall order; (the Commanding Officers of regiments to point out the place.) And the Militia of every town shall be assembled together once in two years, (the year it is not mustered in regiment) at such time & place as the Commanding Officer shall order, and shall be instructed and disciplined, under the direction of a Field-Officer. *Provided nevertheless*, in new settlements, where the dispersed situation of a regiment, may oblige them to march twenty miles or more, to the place of parade, it shall be in the discretion of the Commanding Officer of the regiment, to muster the Militia in such settlements, either by regiment, by towns, or other convenient bodies. And every non-commissioned Officer and Private, shall come to the place of parade with necessary refreshment for said day, at his own expence.

The cavalry, and artillery, and other troops raised at large, shall also be reviewed and inspected, once in every year, either with the regiments and battalions, or by themselves, as the Major Generals, or the Brigadiers shall order, and at such times and places, as they shall direct. And each Commanding Officer of a corps, when on duty, shall have full power and authority, to ascertain and fix certain necessary limits and bounds, to their respective parades, (no road in which people usually travel, to be included) within which no spectator shall have right to enter without liberty from said Commanding Officer; and in case any person shall so intrude within the lines of the parade, after being once forbidden, he shall be subject to be confined under guard, during the time of exercise, at the discretion of the Commanding Officer. And whenever different corps shall be assembled together, the senior Officer present, shall command without any regard to corps whatever. And all Officers when on duty, shall take rank according to the dates of their Commissions; and when two of the same grade, bear an equal date, and former pretensions of same commission do not decide, then their rank shall be determined by lot, to be drawn by them, before the Commanding Officer present; and when on Court-Martial, before the President thereof.

XXX. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That every Captain or Commanding Officer of a company, who shall neglect or refuse to call out his company, as often as the law requires, for discipline, and on the first Tuesday of May, for a view of arms as directed by this Act, or at any other time, when thereto required, by his superior Officer; or who shall at any time excuse his men, for unnecessary absence, or deficiency, shall be tried by a Court Martial, and if thereof convicted, he shall be reprimanded in orders, or removed from office, at the discretion of said Court.

XXXI. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That at any regimental muster, the several companies shall form in regiment, according to the rank of the officer Commanding them; and the same rule shall apply whenever different corps are assembled together; excepting so far as by custom, usage and necessity, cavalry, artillery, and light troops, may be detached from the battalions.

XXXII. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That whenever in case of threatened or actual invasion, insurrection, or other public danger or emergency, the Militia, or any part thereof, shall be ordered out or detached, if any person who shall be ordered out or detached, in obedience to such order being duly notified thereof, and ordered to march from the place of rendezvous, shall neglect, or refuse to obey such orders, or shall omit within twenty four hours, after he shall have been notified as aforesaid, pay a fine, of *ten pounds*, to the Commanding Officer of the company to which he belongs, or procure an able bodied man, in his stead, such person shall be considered as a soldier, in such detachment, and be dealt with accordingly. *Provided always*, that whenever a detachment is made, the officers, non-commissioned officers and Privates, being able of body, shall be detailed from the rosters or rolls, which shall be kept for that purpose, and any person who, by absconding, after being detached, as aforesaid; or by deserting from such detachment, shall attempt to evade the punishment by law provided for desertion, he shall pay a fine of *twelve pounds*, to be sued for, and recovered by the Clerk of the Company, to which such person belongs, any time within twelve months after the discharge of such detachment; said fine to be disposed of for the purpose of paying such men as shall be hired or draf'd into service. And any Officer holding a commission in the Militia, who shall neglect or refuse to executeany orders he may receive from his superiour officer, to make a detachment of the corps under his command, it shall be the duty of the Officer who issued such orders, immediately to arrest such delinquent officer, bring him to trial therefor, before a Court Martial, and forthwith give information thereof to the Commander in Chief; and the officer who issued the order which shall not have been executed, as aforesaid, shall immediately after arresting the delinquent officer, proceed by himself or some other officer, under his command, to make and complete the detachment, ordered as aforesaid. And when any regiment or company shall not be organized, the officer issuing the orders for such detachment, shall by himself, or some other officer under him proceed to make and complete the detachment from any part of the Militia of such unorganized corps.

(For the remainder see the last Page.)

ON THE EDUCATION OF YOUTH IN AMERICA.

From NOAH WEBSTER'S *Essays.*

BUT the principal defect in our plan of education in America, is, the want of good teachers in the academies and common schools. By good teachers I mean, men of unblemished reputation, and possessed of abilities, competent to their stations. That a man should be master of what he undertakes to teach, is a point that will not be disputed; and yet it is certain, that abilities are often dispensed with, either through inattention, or fear of expence.

To those who employ ignorant men to instruct their children, permit me to suggest one important idea: that it is better for youth to have no education, than to have a bad one; for it is more difficult to eradicate habits, than to impress new ideas. The tender shrub is easily bent to any figure, but the tree, which has acquired its full growth, resists all impressions.

Yet abilities are not the sole requisites. The instructors of youth ought, of all men, to be the most prudent, accomplished, agreeable, and respectable. What avail a man's parts, if, while he is the "wisest and brightest," he is the "meanest of mankind?" The pernicious effects of bad example on the minds of youth will probably be acknowledged; but with a view to im-

provement, it is indispensably necessary that the teachers should possess good breeding and agreeable manners. In order to give full effect to instructions, it is requisite that they should proceed from a man who is loved and respected. But a low bred clown or morose tyrant, can command neither love nor respect; and that pupil who has no motive for application to books, but the fear of a rod, will not make a scholar.

The rod is often necessary in school; especially after the children have been accustomed to both disobedience and a licentious behaviour at home. All government originates in families, and if neglected there, it will hardly exist in society: that the want of it must be supplied by the rod in school, the penal laws of the state, and the terrors of divine wrath from the pulpit. The government both of families and schools should be absolute. There should, in families, be no appeal from one parent to another, with the prospect of pardon for offences. The one should always vindicate, at least apparently, the conduct of the other. In schools the master should be absolute in command; for it is utterly impossible for any man to support order and discipline among children, who are indulged with an appeal to the parents. A proper subordination in families would generally supercede the necessity of severity in schools; and a strict discipline in both is the best foundation of good order in political society.

If parents should say, "we cannot give the instructions of our children unlimited authority over them, for it may be abused and our children injured;" I would answer, they must not place them under the direction of any man, in whose temper, judgment and abilities, they do not repose perfect confidence. The teacher should be, if such can be found, as judicious and reasonable a man as the parent.

There can be little improvement in schools, without strict subordination; there can be no subordination without principles of esteem and respect in the pupils; and the pupils cannot esteem and respect a man who is not intimately respectable, and who is not treated with respect by their parents. It may be laid down as an invariable maxim, that a person is not fit to superintend the education of children, who has not the qualifications which will command the esteem and respect of his pupils. This maxim is founded on a truth which every person may have observed; that children always love an amiable man, and always esteem a respectable one. Men and women have their passions, which often rule their judgment and their conduct.—They have their caprices, their interests and their prejudices, which at times incline them to treat the most meritorious characters with disrespect. But children, unless depraved, respect, resign their hearts to any person whose manners are agreeable, and whose conduct is respectable.—Whenever, therefore, pupils cease to respect their teacher, he should be instantly dismissed.*

Respect for an instructor will often supply the place of a rod of correction. The pupil's attachment will lead him to close attention to his studies; he fears not the rod so much as the displeasure of his teacher; he waits for a smile, or dreads a frown; he receives his instructions and copies his manners. This generous principle, the fear of offending, will prompt youth to exertions; and instead of severity on the one hand, and of slavish fear, with reluctant obedience on the other, mutual esteem, respect and confidence strew flowers in the road to knowlege.

With respect to morals and civil society, the other view in which I proposed to treat this subject, the effects of education are so certain and extensive, that it behoves every parent and guardian to be particularly attentive to the character of the men, whose service it is to form the minds of youth.

From a strange inversion of the order of nature, the cause of which it is not necessary to unfold, the most important business in civil Society, is, in many parts of America, committed to the most worthless characters. The education of youth, an employment of more consequence than making laws and preaching the Gospel, because it lays the foundation on which both law and gospel rest for success; this education is sunk to a level with the most menial services. In most instances we find the higher seminaries of learning intrusted to men of good characters, and possessed of the moral virtues and social affections. But many of our inferior schools, which, so far as the heart is concerned, are as important as colleges, are kept by men of no breeding, and many of them, by men infamous for the most detestable vices*. Will this be denied? will it be denied, that before the war, it was a frequent practice for gentlemen to purchase convicts, who had been transported for their crimes, and employ them as private tutors in their families?

Gracious Heavens! Must the wretches, who have forfeited their lives, and been pronounced unworthy to be inhabitants of a foreign country, be entrusted with the education, the morals, the character of American youth?

Will it be denied that many of the instructors of youth, whose examples and precepts should form their minds for good men and useful citizens, are often found to sleep away, in school, the fumes of a debauch, and to stun the ears of their pupils with frequent blasphemy? It is idle to suppress such truths: nay more, it is wicked. The practice of employing low and vicious characters to direct the studies of youth, is, in a high degree, criminal; it is destructive of the order and peace of society; it is treason against morals, and of course, against government; it ought to be arraigned before the tribunal of reason, and condemned by all intelligent beings. The practice is so exceedingly absurd, that it is surprizing it could ever have prevailed among rational people. Parents with their children to be well bred, yet place them under the care of clowns. They wish to secure their hearts from vicious principles and habits, yet commit them to the care of men of the most profligate lives. They wish to have their children taught obedience and respect for superiors, yet give them a master that both parents and children despise. A Practice so glaringly absurd and irrational has no name in any language! Parents themselves will not associate with the men, whose company they oblige their children to keep, even in that most important period, when habits are forming for life*.

Are parents and guardians ignorant, that children always imitate those with whom they live or associate? That a boy, bred in the woods, will be a savage? That another, bred in the army, will have the manners of a soldier? That a third, bred in a kitchen, will speak the language, and possess the ideas, of servants?——And that a fourth, bred in genteel company, will have the manners of a Gentleman? We cannot believe that many people are ignorant of these truths. Their conduct, therefore, can be ascribed to nothing but inattention or fear of expense. It is perhaps literally true, that a wild life among savages, is preferable to an education in a kitchen, or under a drunken tutor, for savages would leave the mind uncorrupted with the vices, which reign among slaves and the depraved part of civilized nations. It is therefore a point of infinite importance to society, that youth should not associate with persons whose manners they ought not to imitate; much less should they be doomed to pass the most susceptible period of life, with clowns, prostigates and slaves.

There are people so ignorant of the constitution of our natures, as to declare, that young people should see vices and their consequences, that they may learn to detest and shun them. Such reasoning is like that of the novel writers, who attempt to defend their delineations of abandoned characters; and that of stage players, who would vindicate the obscene exhibitions of a theatre; but the reasoning is totally false*. We always spread by being published; young people are taught many vices by fiction, books, or public exhibitions; vices, which they never would have known, had they never read such books nor attended such public places——Crimes of all kinds, vices, judicial trials necessarily obscene, and infamous punishments, should, if possible, be concealed from the young. An examination in a court of justice may teach the tricks of a knave, the arts of a thief, and the evasions of hackneyed offenders, to a dozen young culprits, and even tempt those who have never committed a crime, to make a trial of their skill. A newspaper may spread crimes; by communicating to a nation the knowledge of an ingenious trick of villainy, which, had it been suppressed, might have died with its first inventor. It is not true that the effects of vice and crimes deter others from the practice; except when rarely seen. On the other hand, frequent exhibitions either cease to make any impression on the minds of spectators, or else reconcile them to a course of life, which at first was disagreeable.

"Vice is a monster of so frightful mein,
As to be hated, needs but to be seen;
Yet seen too oft, familiar with her face,
We first endure, then pity, then embrace."

For these reasons, children should keep the best of company, that they might have before them the best conversation. Their minds should be kept untainted, till their reasoning faculties have acquired strength, and the good principles which may be planted in their minds, have taken deep root. They will then be able to make a firm and probably a successful resistance, against the attacks of secret corruption and brazen libertinism.

(To be continued.)

* *The fact related by Justin, of an ancient people, will apply universally. "Touto pian in illis proficit—litterum ignoratio, quam in lis cognitio virtutis". An ignorance of vice has a better effect than a knowledge of virtue.*

WINE IS A MOCKER.

A Y and a liar too. "Hickup—I—I—I have not drank a drop of Liquor to do day; what—hickup—what can—hickup—what can ail me?" said John, as he staggered into the room the other evening. By your speech and actions I should judge you *had not*," said the good woman of the house, accompanying her reply with a sarcastic sneer. "Have not—hickup—I have not. hickup—by hickup—" here I wished the effects of the rum might hinder him from getting out the oath, but he made out after several attempts to hickup out "by G——" so loud as to make my hair stand on end.

Wine, said SOLOMON, *is a mocker, and strong drink is raging; and whosoever is deceived thereby is not wise.*—SOLOMON, in all probability, had not tasted ardent spirits, if he had, he would have altered his expression: He would have said, "Rum is a flaming fire, whisky is hot brands of fire from hell; and whosoever driketh thereof, shall be degraded below beasts of the field; shall have his body scorched to a cinder, and his soul well dried for everlasting burning."

Is it not a shame and disgrace, to the enlightened inhabitants of this country, that they have a hand in distilling the bread granted to them by the bounty of heaven, into fiery poison, to promote the kingdom of hell? It is not my province to examine what effect this horrid liquor will have on the souls of the people who swallow it; that is the business of the preachers; my business is to consider its fatal effects on the body. For every hundred gallons of this poison, distilled from grain, I think we may compute two persons lost from the community; one having his vitals burnt up by the use of the liquor, and sent to his account in the other world, there to suffer *——!!!! (here is room for a very affecting sermon.)*—the other, for want of the grain which has been destroyed to produce the liquor, is forced to seek his bread in other lands. The effects of drunkenness on the economy of this life are well known; meagre looks—mournful wives—ragged children—shattered houses—neglected fields—deserted shops—dwellings empty and avoided by all visitors, but sheriffs and constables, are the never failing attendants of the dram drinker.

DUBLIN, *(Ireland)* May 9.

IN consequence of the failure of twenty eight houses in the cotton branch, and the slackness which has for some time prevailed in the other manufacturing branches, now five thousand hands, dependent on their industry in those manufactures, were thrown out of employment, and reduced to wretchedness and want.

Instigated by the calls of hunger, numbers of these poor people came south to sue for relief from the public, and in their way some of them became riotous, and took by violence from some hucksters and bakers shops, quantities of bacon, bread, &c.

The Lord Mayor, Alderman James Weirden and Fleming, and the two sheriffs, immediately came forward, attended by the troops from the garrison, to preserve the peace, and by persuasion and reasoning on the impropriety of such conduct, dispersed them.

They then divided into groups, and begged relief from all passengers they met, but we do not hear of any violence committed by them.

The distress of these unfortunate people certainly calls aloud for the interference of public humanity.

Yesterday a subscription for the support of poor manufacturers out of employ was entered into by the gentlemen of the bar in the courts, and some hundreds collected.

The Gazette contains a proclamation for embodying the militia in the counties of Mayo, Galway, and county of the city of Limerick.

The privy council sat again yesterday, at the Castle, to take into consideration the depressed state of public credit, and to relieve upon salutary measures for its revival.

The Council was very full, and attended by all the privy counsellors at present in town.

Mr. Cope, Mr. Binns, Mr. Jeffray, and several other respectable merchants, were examined before the council relative to the present stagnation of public credit.

In consequence of their information, it is understand that 1700,000l. will be appointed to the laudable purpose of saving the honest and industrious man, whose circumstances will admit of his giving good security, from being ruined by temporary difficulty.

Letters from London say, that if speedy peace does not open the channels of export trade, that universal bankruptcy and consequent annihilation of the British commerce will take place by the first day of July. Some hopes, they add, are entertained that a peace will take place, as dispatches of a conciliatory import have been sent to Auckland.

May 11.—Yesterday, pursuant to the requisition of the right honourable the Lord Mayor, there was a meeting of noblemen, gentlemen, and citizens, held at the Royal Exchange, at which his Lordship presided.

By order of the Lord Mayor, the report of the committee appointed to inquire into the present state of manufactures, who sat on Thursday, was read.

From this it appeared, from the statement of a clothier from the Liberty, that the number of persons usually employed in the woollen clothing business, from 5 to 6000, were now out of employment, and destitute of the means of subsistence, owing to the slackness of demand for the manufactures in which they were employed.

The manufactures were chiefly coatings and livery cloths, and from the vast quantities remaining on hand without purchasers, and the vast quantities which were continually pouring in from the silter country, where the great slackness of demand left a great surplus on hand, it was feared a great number more of the working manufacturers must be discharged from their employment.

From a statement given by a cotton manufacturer in Francis street, it appeared, that of the number of persons employed about twelve months since in the cotton manufacture, there were now 16,000 out of employment, including men, women, and children.

That out of 5000 looms employed in the calico branch only in the Liberty, but 150 were now employed; and that the number of looms employed in the manufactures of velverets, corderoys, bickfets and other fabrics of cotton, were decreased in proportion, within 25 miles round Dublin.

It appeared also from the statement of the silk manufacturers, from the account of Mr. Collin, that out of 250 looms employed by himself, no more than 40 were now at work: and that twenty other persons, who employed an equal number of hands, with himself, were obliged to reduce them in similar proportion.

A similar report was read from Mr. M'Donell, employed in the cotton manufacture near Maryborough in Queen's county.

Happily the list of failures in the last gazette is not so large as the former one; it contains only nineteen bankrupcies.

The London Gazette which arrived yesterday, adds thirty three bankruptcies to the enormous list of these commercial catastrophes. Another of the first houses in this kingdom has stopped payment.

CHARLESTON, (S. C.) July 8.

We are sorry to have it in our power to mention, the melancholy fate of capt. Billings, who lately commanded the brig William of this port. The brig being anchored off the coast of Africa, capt. Billings went in a boat for some slaves he had purchased. He received upwards of thirty, and set off with them for the brig. Soon after a violent tempest came on, and whether the boat foundered, or the captain was murdered by the slaves, is not known; but the boat and crew was never afterwards heard of, notwithstanding the brig remained on the coasts for five weeks.

Extract of a letter from Savannah, July 1.

"Since my last, no farther depredations of the Indians have been heard of—General Twiggs, with near 700 men, marched for Oakmulgee, but retreated after having gone half way, on hearing that the Indians were in too great force. Our militia are out yet, as before, and are regularly relieved every three weeks.—Captains Roberts (of the militia) and Mitchel, marched last week, with one hundred men, for Alatamaha, to establish a fort and post there."

July 12. Yesterday arrived here the sloop Alexander Hamilton, Capt. Bacchus, from New-Providence in six days. She had been captured on her passage from Aux Cayes to Baltimore by the privateer May Flower, of that port, for having French property on board. The Captain was obliged to land his cargo, was paid his freight, and dismissed.

By this arrival the following very important news is received: That a French fleet of 9 sail of the line, with several frigates and privateers, had fallen in with a British outward bound fleet for the East and West Indies and America, off Cape Finisterre, and captured nearly the whole, amounting to 160 sail. The ships of war which composed this fleet being only two of the line and four frigates, got off.—This account has so much more the appearance of truth, as it comes from a vessior of channels, namely, the Havannah, St. Domingo, and Jamaica.

A number of American vessels had been taken and carried into Nassau, by the New-Providence privateers—amongst these was the brig Governor Pinckney, of this port.

The brig States General, of this city, was carried into Bermudas, under the usual pretext of having French property on board.

It was reported at Nassau, that a number of Jamaica ships, homeward bound, had been captured by the French frigate the Concord.

NEW-YORK, July 20.

Extract of a letter from Limerick, dated 20th May.

"Public credit is at a very low ebb in this kingdom, though no insurrections have happened. The Cork bank of Roberts's has failed, also Reverse's of Waterford has stopped payment for an immense sum of money. Failures are every day common in the three Kingdoms, and there were few whose credit is as good as usual.

"Our former kings chastised us with whips—our present George (who will forever be of infamous memory, on account of the various outrages of his reign) with scorpions.

"Our present national war with France has added the most indelible marks of infamy on our government, and bankruptcy on our credit. Four banks have closed in Liverpool for 650,000l. and the national bankruptcies in England alone are for millions sterling; in Scotland for seven millions, and Ireland three millions, in all above 40 millions. Happy are ye to be in America, out of such dreadful scenes, and thrice happy may ye ever remain.

"Think the European powers will never re-establish monarchy in France, and God forbid they should! Scenes of desolation and carnage are daily taking place there, as formerly in America, and from the same cause; but in the end, Providence may give them a like glorious success in the cause of universal freedom."

July 22.—A vessel has just arrived here from Havre de Grace—By her a gentleman has received letters, which make the counter revolutionary affairs of France, in that quarter, appear rather propitious. These letters contain as follows:

"*Havre de Grace, June 9, 1793.*

"We have just heard, that the town of Orleans has surrendered to the Royalists without resistance, fearing the same treatment experienced by Nantz, where, it is said, many thousand Democrats has been sacrificed, in dreadful manner, to the manes of the slaughtered Royalists. The Royal army is increasing daily; and many persons, who before had been silent and inactive, from fear, had now declared their sentiments in favour of a counter revolution; and that in the Departments of Loire and Vilaine, there are upwards of 100,000 men in arms.

"A strong English Fleet, consisting of 29 men of war, 12 frigates, and 120 transports, appeared near St. Cast, and the Patriot General Geuyton had prepared to Brest, which it was expected would be attacked by the Royalists. It is said there were more than 600 noble Bretons, who were there disguised as labourers, and who had it in design, to co-operate with the Royalists, in its reduction. St. Malo, Dinant, Lambelle, St. Brieux, Guingnau, and Morlaix, are said to be in favour of the Royalists. The patriotic troops are on the march to Rennes, [the capital of Brittany] if they should be beaten, Normandy will declare for a King.

"M. De Girac, the ancient Bishop of Rennes, commands a regiment of dragoons, who had distinguished themselves on different occasions.—I am informed, there is more than 200 priests, in his regiment. A body of nobility is raised under the name, and wearing the uniform of the Hussards de la Mort.

"M. Baumelnoir, Du Brignor, and hundreds other nobles have been massacred in Nantz—among whom are M. de la Barronet, with his daughter, his wife, and twenty one sons."

July 24.—On Sunday the brig Mary, Capt. Langdon, arrived here from Cape Francois, which she left July 9. The passengers, which are 40 in number, inform, that it was not supposed more than from six to nine hundred, (instead of ten thousand as we heard) lost their lives in the affair of 20th; that not more than two thirds of the town was burnt—that upwards of 20,000 mulattoes and blacks are now under arms there, well fortified—that the negroes never came in from the country on the late occasion—that the Spaniards, from their part of the Island, had taken a town, and were on their march against them, and, it is said, joined by the aristocrats and country blacks. If this be so we shall hear of bloody work soon.

JULY 30.—Last evening came up from Sandy Hook, the Revenue Cutter, Captain Dennis, who at 4 P. M. 2 leagues E. by S. from Sandy Hook, spoke the British Frigate Boston, Capt. Courtnay, who informed Capt. Dennis, he would be very happy to see the Ambassade.

The above ship carries 32 guns.

Citizen BOMPARD will wait on Capt. COURTNAY to-morrow, agreeable to invitation; he hopes to find him at the Hook.

The Winchester, Knoxville, and Lexington Gazettes, contain several melancholy accounts of Indian depredations, such as killing here and there an individual, and stealing horses—also, that certain villainous white traders, near Cumberland, have been detected in encouraging of them, that, it is presumed, they might purchase stolen horses, &c. cheap."

Yesterday evening arrived the Earl of Halifax Packet, Captain Bonderson, in 42 days from Falmouth and Halifax (N. S.) by which we have just time to give our readers extracts from London papers.

JUNE 8.—Last night Mr. Major, the King's messenger, arrived at Whitehall, with letters from Sir James Murray, Adjutant General, to his Grace the duke of York, at the British camp, near Valenciennes, which place he left on Tuesday last, when the British troops were within cannon shot of the citadel.

Detachments from the Royal Regiment of Dragoons, the Enniskillen, and the Royal Regiment of Horse Guards are ordered to embark on Monday next for foreign service.

PHILADELPHIA, July 31.

Last Saturday Gideon Henfield, against whom a bill of indictment had been found by the Grand Jury, for the circuit court of Pennsylvania district, for entering and serving on board the armed French Privateer, called the citizen Genet—he being a citizen of the United States of America took his trial before a traverse jury; after the arguments of counsel, the court in their charge gave their unanimous decided opinion, that as the treaty with foreign powers, constituted part of the laws of the United States, the offence described in the indictment, was not only an infringement of the laws of nations, but also of the laws of the United States.

On Monday about 9 o'clock, P. M. the jury came into court, and delivered their verdict—*not guilty.*

After which the jury was discharged and the court adjourned.

At a special session of the Circuit Court of the United States, now sitting, an indictment was found by the grand jury against Joseph Ravara, Consul from the Republic of Genoa, for a misdemeanor. Mr. Ravara by his council moved to quash the indictment as he contended that the Supreme Court of the United States possessed exclusive jurisdiction of the cause, on account of his character as a Consul: this point having been fully argued the Court delivered their judgment thereon.—Judge Wilson and Judge Peters were of opinion, that the Circuit Court, possessed a jurisdiction concurrent with the supreme court respecting Consuls, although not respecting Ambassadors. Judge Iredell was of opinion, that the cause was exclusively cognizable in the supreme court of the United States.

The motion was therefore overruled, and the Defendent directed to plead to the indictment.

The citizens of Baltimore by their splendid acts of charity and humanity, have erected, in the hearts of the fugitives from Cape Francois, a monument of gratitude which will transmit the story of their benevolence to the latest posterity. Some individuals of the State of Maryland have, on this occasion, allowed a most valuable superiority in acts of beneficence. One gentleman at Annapolis offers two houses for the accomodation of two or more families, to provide passages for those families from Baltimore to Annapolis, a present supply of bread, &c. &c. another gentleman in Chester-Town, has sent "one hundred dollars, as his mite, towards alleviating their calamities."

"Marble or brass decaying time may waste,
But acts like these eternally shall last.

On Saturday last arrived the brig Jane of Dublin, Capt. Stewart, with forty seven puncheons of rum, bound from Antigua to Norfolk, Virginia, a prize to the Privateer Citizen Genet. She was taken about six leagues E. S. E. from Cape Charles, on Monday the 22d July.

By the sloop Rainbow, in seventeen days from Cape Francois, we learn, that the Spaniards were repulsed in an attempt to take that place.

Captain Mackey, of the sloop Rainbow, informs, that he sailed out of Cape Francois on the 11th of July, with 43 passengers. On the 17th he fell in with the homeward bound Jamaica fleet of 140 sail; and on the 21st was boarded by Captain Davis, of the ship Catharine, of 8 guns, from Jamaica to Halifax, by whom Captain Mackey's passengers were robbed of about 4000 dollars in cash, some plate and wearing apparel. Not content with this, the plunderers seized the spoons in the hands of the children of a lady on board, as they were eating their victuals.

We are further informed, that there are a great number of prisoners at New-Providence, taken out of American vessels, mostly of those unfortunate people who fled from the flames of Cape Francois, and had taken sanctuary under the American flag, to save their lives and some remnants of their property from the deplorable consequence of war, and who have been still further persecuted by falling into the hands of a fleet of licensed pirates, who infest the seas about the Bahamas, and who have even taken the last barrel of coffee from a distressed widow lamenting the untimely fate of a murdered husband and children.

BOSTON, July 31.

LATEST NEWS FROM EUROPE.

The Brig *Nancy*, Hooper, *from Plymouth, (Eng.)* is arrived at *Portsmouth*. Intelligence by her is as late as *June* 10th. At that time, the combined armies were besieging *Conde, Valenciennes, Bouchain* and *Quesnoi, but had not taken a town.* On the 23d May, according to the British accounts the French camp at *Famars* was attacked, two or three hundred prisoners, and eight or ten cannon taken—No other engagement of any consequence had taken place, but the papers are full of accounts of skirmishes, &c.

"A gentleman just arrived in this town from *Cadiz*, informs, that a very great scarcity of all kinds of grain, was experienced in *Spain*, when he left it, which was the 11th of June; and that the government almost literally fulfilled the words of scripture, *—when the armies ask for bread, they give them little better than flour*—Peas and Beans.

TO BE SOLD,

A HOMELOT, lying in Deerfield, containing THREE ACRES, about 30 rods south of the meeting house, with a house, Barn and shop, well situated for a trader or a tavern——The payment made easy.——Enquire of

AUGUSTUS LYMAN.

Deerfield, July 30, 1793.

NOTES.

* *How different this practice from the manner of educating youth in Rome during the flourishing ages of the republic! Here the attention to children continued with their birth; an infant was not educated in the cottage of an hireling nurse, but in every house of its mother, whose principal praise was, that she superintended her family. Parents were careful to choose some aged matron to take care of their children; to form their first habits of speaking and acting; to watch their growing passions, and direct them to their proper objects; to guard them from all immodest sports, preserve their minds innocent, and direct their attention to liberal pursuits.*

"—Filias—nec in cella emptæ nutricis, sed gremio ac sinu matris educabantur, cujus præcipua laus, tueri domum, et inservire rebus viris. Eligebatur autem aliqua major natu pro pudore, cujus probatis per omnia moribus, essent cum filiabus familiæ puboles comittenda etiam, eorum quæ neque dicere fas erat, quod turpe dictu, neque facere quod inhonestum fuerit videretur. Ac non studia modo curabant, sed monitis etiam hortoque parentum, juncta erat cum eis pudoris quædam temperatio. In this manner were educated the Gracchi, Cæsar, and other celebrated Romans. Quæ disciplinam severitas appellabat, ut sincera statim pectora, asciperet artes benignas."—Tacitus de orat. dial. 28.

The historian then proceeds to mention the corruption of manners, and the vicious mode of education, in the latter ages of Rome. He says children were committed to some maid, with the wilest slaves; with whom they were initiated in their low conversation and manners. "Horum fabulis et errori hujus ætatis statim et rudes animi imbuuntur; nec quisquam in isto domo prudentem, quid eorum infanti dominis aut dicat aut faciat."—Idem. 29.

* *"The practice of employing low characters in schools is not novel—Ascham, preceptor to queen Elizabeth, gives us the following account of the practice in his time. "Pity it is that commonly more care is had, yea and that among very wise men, to find out rather a cunning man for their boys, than a cunning man for their children. They say, nay in word; but they do so, in deed. For to one they will give a stipend of two hundred crowns, and loth to offer the other two hundred shillings. God, that sitteth in the heaven, laugheth their choice to scorn, and wonderfully their liberality as it should: for he suffereth them to have tame and well ordered horses; but wild and unfortunate children: and therefore in the end they find more pleasure in their horses, than comfort in their child."*

This is old language, but the facts stated are modern truths. The barbarous Gothic practice has survived all the attacks of common sense, and in many parts of America, a gentleman's groom is on a level with his schoolmaster, in point of reputation. But hear another authority for the practice in England.

"As the case now stands, those of the first quality pay their tutors but little above half so much as their footmen."

Guardian, No. 94.

"'Tis Monstrous indeed that men of the best estates and families are more solicitous about the tutelage of a favourite dog or horse than of their born male."—Ibid.

To commence drawing the 1st of October.

Not one BLANK *to a* PRIZE.

Eastern Stage-Road Lottery,

GRANTED by the Legislature of the State of Connecticut.—Highest prize 2000 dollars.—Tickets at 4 dollars each, may be had at JAMES REED HUTCHINS' Printing-Office, Springfield.

JULY, 30, 1793.

TAKE NOTICE!

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber, are called upon to settle their accounts forthwith, or they will be put into the hands of an *Attorney* to collect.

WILLIAM KILTRIDGE.

N. B. As the state of my health is on the decline, I propose to make a journey to the eastward, a ready compliance with the above reasonable request is expected. W. K.

Conway—August 5, 1793.

Seven Sheep came into the inclosure of the subscriber, some time in May last, six of which have a half Crop the under side of the left ear, and a slit the upper side of the same, the other has a crop in the left ear.——The owner is desired to prove property, pay charges and take them away.

EZRA CLARK.

Williamsburgh, August 5, 1793.

TO BE SOLD,

A HOMELOT, lying in Deerfield, containing THREE ACRES, about 30 rods south of the meeting house, with a house, Barn and shop, well situated for a trader or a tavern——The payment made easy.——Enquire of

AUGUSTUS LYMAN.

Deerfield, July 30, 1793.

HOSTILE INDIANS,

were met by about 50 Indians, deputed from 12 of the tribes, collected at the rapids of Miami river, for the purpose of holding a council with the commissioners in the presence of the English or Niagara.—That agreeable to desire of the deputation, the commissioners returned with them on the 6th of July—That on the Sunday, Monday and Tuesday following, the parties, with Governor Simcoe and officers, civil and military, convened in council, at Mason Hall in that place—a detachment of troops from the garrison, and in one instance, of those from the landing, being each day paraded before the door of the Hall. The purport of the deputation was an enquiry of the commissioners—why our warriors were marching into the Indian County? and why there should be any warlike appearances there, at the time proposed for holding a treaty for peace? and also further, whether the commissioners were empowered to vary the present and establish a new permanent boundary line, at, or near the Ohio river, between the contending parties? To these several enquires, an answer pleasing and satisfactory to the deputation was given by the commissioners, and in conclusion a chief of the deputation addressed these words to the commissioners: "Brothers, we will take you by hand & point to the council fire at Sandusky." On the morrow, which was the tenth, the commissioners & General Chapin, with their suit, left Navy Hall and the Point—the deputation also with a large number of Indians from lower Canada, were on their way to Lake Erie, and on the eleventh, when our informant passed Erie Ferry, the commissioners were said to have arrived safe on board, once more, for the treaty voyage to Sandusky.

The Convention of the French Republic received the news of the *acknowledgment* of their existence, by the UNITED STATES of AMERICA, with universal joy, loud and reiterated plaudits, and many public festivals.

Extract of a letter from a respectable merchant in Baltimore, to his friend in Philadelphia, dated the 16th ult.

"A vessel from Cork in 31 days, brings an account of the combined armies at Conde, and of an immense slaughter amongst them.

"The French armies have been so successful, that the people throughout England & Ireland, are seeking for peace, and it was the prevailing opinion it would soon take place, highly in favour and much to the honor of the French Nation."

EXALTED, IDEA.

WHILE the American army was encamped on the banks of the Hudson, a private soldier one day, when off duty, amused himself with climbing one of those huge mountains—When he had reached the pinnacle, his mind was so exaggerated with the amazing height he found himself from the surface of water, and the vast extent his eye reached, that he stretched out his right arm, and gave the following word of command; "Attention the Universe—BY KINGDOMS, TO THE RIGHT WHEEL—MARCH."

DIED, at Amherst, on the 28th ult. Miss PAMELE WALES, aged 25.

(Continued from the First Page.)

XXXIII. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That whenever the Militia, or any part thereof, of any town, shall be ordered to march for the immediate defence of this State, each officer and soldier shall provide and take with him three days provision, unless otherwise ordered; and the Selectmen of such town shall cause carriages to attend them with further supplies of provisions and camp utensils, until notice shall be given them to desist, by the Commanding Officer of the Militia detached: And the Selectmen shall prefer their accounts for such supplies to the General Court for allowance and payment: And whenever the Selectmen of any town or district, from which a detachment shall be ordered, shall be notified by any officer duly authorised thereto and shall neglect or refuse to furnish such supplies and utensils, the town or district to which such Selectmen belong, shall pay a fine not exceeding *fifty pounds*, to be sued for and recovered by any person who shall prosecute for the same; one moiety to the prosecutor, and the other to the use of the Common-wealth; and the officer to whom such camp utensils shall be delivered, shall be accountable for the same, unless broken or lost by some unavoidable accident, not in his power to prevent.

XXXIV. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That if any Officer, non-commissioned officer or private of the Militia, shall be killed or die of his wounds received in the service of this Commonwealth, his widow, child or children shall be entitled to similar relief, and under the same regulations and restrictions, as is provided by law in such cases for the relief of widows and orphans of persons killed or dying of wounds received in the service of the United States: And if any Officer, non-commissioned officer or private of the Militia, shall be wounded or otherwise disabled in the service of this Commonwealth, he shall be entitled to similar relief, and under the same regulations and restrictions, as is provided by law in such cases for the relief of persons wounded or disabled in the service of the United States.

XXXV. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That the Governor or commander in chief, shall appoint courts martial for the trial of all officers above the rank of Captain: That the Major Generals or commanding officers of divisions, each within his own division, shall appoint courts martial for the trial of Captains and all officers under that rank: And it shall be the duty of every officer who shall appoint a court martial as aforesaid, to approve or disapprove of every sentence of such court martial by them appointed: and no officer who shall appoint a court martial shall be President thereof, nor shall any sentence be put in execution until it shall have been approved of as aforesaid: No court Martial shall consist of a less number than thirteen commissioned officers, the President of which shall not be under the rank of a Field Officer, and no Field Officer shall be tried by any person under the degree of Captain; and all officers shall take rank by seniority of commission, without regard to corps: & the Officer who shall appoint a court Martial, shall at the same time appoint a suitable person for a Judge-Advocate, whose duty it shall be impartially to state the evidence, both for and against the Officer under trial; to take accurate minutes of the evidence, and all the proceedings of the court, all of which he shall transmit, with the judgment of the Court thereon, under seal, to the officer whose duty it is to approve or disapprove of such judgment. Every Officer to be tried shall have ten days notice given him of the time and place appointed for trial: And every Officer to be tried shall be put in arrest, so as to be suspended from the exercise of his Office, and shall have a copy of the charges exhibited against him ten days before the sitting of said court; and in case any Officer, for the trial of whom a court martial shall be appointed, shall neglect to appear and make defence, he shall be deemed by said court guilty of the charge and shall be sentenced accordingly: In every court martial for the trial of an officer, not less than two thirds of the members must agree in the sentence or judgment of said court otherwise the person charged shall be acquitted: All proceedings and trials by court martials shall be carried on in the day time; and when the members shall be required to give their votes on a question or decision, they shall begin with the youngest in commission, first: All persons shall be holden to appear and give evidence before any court martial under the same penalties for neglect as are by law provided for witnesses in other cases, when thereunto summoned by a Justice of the Peace for such service: And all witnesses shall be sworn by the Judge Advocate before they give their evidence to the court. Before any court martials shall proceed to the trial of any officer, the Judge-Advocate shall administer to the President and each of the members, the following oath, viz.

You A. B. do swear, that you will well and truly try the cause now before you, between this Commonwealth and the person to be tried; and you do further swear that you will not divulge the sentence of this Court Martial, until it shall be approved or disapproved of; and that you will not on any account, at any time whatsoever, discover the vote or opinion of any Member, unless required to give evidence thereof, as a witness by a Court of Justice, in a due course of Law.

So help you GOD!

And the President shall administer to the Judge-Advocate, the following oath, viz.

You A. B. do swear that you will not on any account, at any time whatsoever, divulge the vote or opinion of any Member of this Court Martial, unless required to give evidence thereof, as a witness, by a Court of Justice, in a due course of law.

So help you GOD!

XXXVI. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That every Officer holding a commission in the militia, who shall be accused of any unmilitary conduct, neglect of duty, or disobedience of orders; or who shall when on duty, appear, or behave himself in an un-officer like manner, or shall wilfully injure those who are under his command, he shall be liable to be tried by a court martial and if found guilty, to be sentenced by said court to be reprimanded in orders, or to be removed from office: And whenever a court martial shall sentence any officer to be removed from office, the court shall therein adjudge such officer incapable of holding any military commission under this Commonwealth, for life, or for years, according to the nature and aggravation of his offence: and such sentence being duly approved of by the officer appointing such court martial, shall be published and remain in full force, unless reversed, for far as respects disqualification, by the General Court.

XXXVII. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That every town within this Commonwealth shall be constantly supplied with sixty four pounds of good gun-powder, one hundred pounds of musket balls, one hundred flints, and three tin or iron camp-kettles, for every sixty four soldiers in the Militia of such town, enrolled as aforesaid; and the same proportion of each of the aforesaid articles of a greater or lesser number: And every town which shall neglect to keep constantly provided with the said articles, shall forfeit and pay, for the use of the Commonwealth, for every sixty-four men in such town which shall be unprovided with the said articles, the sum of *six pounds*, to be recovered by presentment in the court of General Sessions of the Peace, in the county to which such town shall belong: And it shall be the duty of the Brigade Inspector annually to inspect the magazines of each town, within the brigade to which he belongs, and to make complaint to the Grand Jury of the county against all towns which shall neglect to keep constantly provided as aforesaid.

And whereas the good citizens of this Commonwealth are often injured by the discharge of fingle guns on a muster day, Therefore

XXXVIII. *Be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That no noncommissioned officer or private, shall unnecessarily fire a musket or fingle gun, in any public road, or near any house, or near the place of parade, on any day, or evening succeeding the same, on which any troop or company shall be ordered to assemble for military duty, unless embodied under the command of some Officer; and if any non-commissioned Officer or Private shall fire a musket or gun, except as aforesaid, on the said day or evening succeeding, without being embodied as aforesaid, he shall forfeit and pay a fine of *four shillings*, for each and every offence aforesaid, to be sued for, recovered and disposed of in the same manner as fines for non-appearance on a muster day are recovered and disposed of.

XXXIX. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That the Adjutant General, the Quarter Master General, Brigade Inspectors, and Adjutants of regiments shall receive a reasonable consideration for their services; to be allowed by the General Court. And all Officers serving on Military Boards, Courts of Inquiry, and Courts Martial, shall receive pay, while necessarily employed therein, at the same rate as when in actual service: And the Adjutant General, or Brigade Majors, as the case may be, shall make up pay-rolls, of such Military Boards, Courts of Inquiry, and Courts Martial, and lay the same before the General Court, for allowance; and they shall receive payment at the Treasury, of the sums so allowed, and pay the same over to the officers who performed the service.

In Senate, June 22, 1793.

This Bill having had two several readings passed to be enacted.

SAMUEL PHILLIPS, President.

In the House of Representatives, June 22, 1793.

This Bill having had three several readings passed to be enacted.

WILLIAM TUDOR, Speaker, protem.

By the Governor approved, June 22, 1793.

JOHN HANCOCK.

True Copy—Attest,

JOHN AVERY, Jun. Secretary.

THE Subscriber hereby informs his customers that No. 358, completed the last quarter. He being obliged to settle with the Printer quarterly, is necessitated to require payment of his customers, and informs them, that he has already frequently called, and they have hitherto turned a deaf ear, he thinks they cannot censure him, if he takes such measures as will oblige them to comply with his reasonable request. He considers himself under obligations of gratitude to those who comply with his desires, and solicits a continuance of their favours.

ANDREW WOOD.

July 17, 1793.

ERASTUS LYMAN,

INFORMS his friends and the public, that he has opened a Grocery Store, a few rods west of the meeting house, where he has for sale W. India, N. England Rum, and Molasses, by the hogshead, barrel, or less quantity, French Brandy, London Porter, and Sherry Wine, of the first quality—loaf, lump and brown Sugars, Rock Salt, Cod Fish, 4d and 10d nails. Excellent Hyson and Bohea Tea, Coffee, Raisins, Figs, Lemons, Pepper, Allspice, Ginger, Nutmegs, &c. Most kinds of produce taken in payment. Constant attendance given, and every favour gratefully acknowledged.

Northampton, July 15, 1793.

Joseph Lazell,

RESPECTFULLY informs his customers, that he has just received, a complete and general assortment of

English and West India GOODS,

too numerous to be specified in an advertizement, which he engages to furnish his customers and others with, on the most reasonable terms for ready pay. Six months credit will be given for dry Goods, and all kinds of hard Ware.

Said Lazell gives the highest price for all kinds of Grass Seed, Flax Seed, and all kinds of farm produce.

N. B. N. England, and West-India Rum, and all kinds of spirits by the barrel or less quantity. Likewise a complete assortment of Glass and Crockery Ware—Paper hangings of all kinds, upon the lowest terms.

Cummington, June 24, 1793.

BENJAMIN PRESCOTT,

HAS just received from New-York, an additional supply of

GOODS,

Which with those before on hand, furnishes most articles enquired for—Which will be sold very low for ready pay.

N. B. Twenty corn Bags are wanted immediately.

Northampton, July 24, 1793.

JESSE SMITH,

ONCE more informs his Customers, and the public in general, that he has on hand, a large and beautiful assortment of

English & W. I. Goods,

which he will sell on the *most reasonable terms for READY PAY.*—Likewise a general assortment of

HARD WARE,

among which are, 8d, 10d, and 20d, Nails, —Also, a large quantity of Nail Rods.—7 by 9, and 6 by 8 Window Glass, and other articles too numerous to mention.

He wishes to remind those whose Accounts are of more than six months standing, to call and make a settlement, by payment or by giving their Notes, he thinks it necessary that he should receive *Interest* if not the Principal.—Those who neglect this reasonable request, must expect the day of favor will soon be past, when the Law will take its course.

Worthington, July 21, 1793.

Stayed or stolen from the subscriber, on the night of the 24th inst. a large bay MARE, white streak in her face, a little white on her hind feet, low carriage, about 15 years old.—Whoever will give information of said Mare to the subscriber, shall be handsomely rewarded. TIMOTHY LYMAN.

Goshen, July 29th, 1793.

CASH GIVEN FOR CLEAN COTTON AND LINEN RAGS, AT THIS OFFICE.

Strayed or stolen from the subscriber, in Worthington, the 12th of last June, a three years old HORSE COLT, about thirteen hands and three inches high, a natural pacer, has one white hind foot, a small star in his forehead, pale red color, mane and tail some darker than the other part of him; had on one shoe before.—Whoever will return said Horse, or give information so that he may be had again, shall be handsomely rewarded.

SYLVANUS BLACKMARR.

N. B. Said Blackmarr has erected an OIL MILL, and will be ready to receive FLAX-SEED, by the 1st of September. *Worthington, July 26, 1793.*

NOTICE is hereby given to the following non-resident proprietors or owners of lands in the town of Worthington, in the county of Hampshire, that their lands are taxed in the subscribers tax-bills, for 1792 and 1793, viz:

	£	s	d
Selah Barnard, Esq. State and County for 1791,	5	3	0
do. town and minister tax,	9	0	0
do. highway, do. 1100 acres valued at £. 450.	10	10	0
do. town and minister tax, for 92	6	0	
do. county do.	1	1	2
B. Tanner, State and county tax for 1791.	0	3	3
do. town and minister tax,	0	10	1
do. highway, do.	1	1	0
do. county tax, for '92	0	1	1
M. Ashley, State and county tax for 1791.	0	7	8
do. town and minister tax,	1	0	0
do. highway, do.	1	1	2
County tax, for 1792	0	1	2
town and minister do.	0	6	0

Unless said taxes are paid on or before Monday the 26th day of August next, so much of their land will then be sold at public vendue, to the highest bidder, at the dwelling house of Lieut. Benj. Lathrop, innholder in Worthington, at 1 o'clock, P. M. as will be sufficient to pay said taxes, with all necessary charges.

Z. HANCHET, Col. for 1791.
Z. HANCHET, Jun. Col. 1792.

Worthington, July 10, 1793.

NOTICE is hereby given to the following non-resident proprietors of land, in Williamsburgh, in the county of Hampshire, that their lands are taxed in a town tax; for the year 1787, as follows: 20 acres owned or lately owned by the Widow Lucy Hubbard, 1/9—20 acres owned or lately owned by Lieut. Elihu White, 9d——John Norton, sixty acres, 2/6—Col. Comfort Sage, fifty acres 3/6.

Said land has been advertised but not sold.——Unless said taxes are paid by the 26th day of August next, so much of said lands will be sold at public vendue at the house of Joshua Thayer, innholder in said Williamsburgh, at 5 o'clock P. M. as will be sufficient to discharge the same with intervening charges. ASA LUDDEN, Col.

Williamsburgh, July 8, 1793.

Peleg Sanford, & Co.

HAVE an extensive assortment of

Crockery & Glass Ware,

on hand, which they offer for sale by the CRATE, on as low terms as can be bro't from NEW-YORK, or BOSTON.

Hartford, July, 1793.

NEW LINE of STAGES.

THE subscribers beg leave to inform the publick, that they have crafted a NEW LINE of STAGES, to run between Boston and Northampton.

Two Stages will leave Worcester on Mondays and Thursdays at six o'clock in the morning; one of which will arrive at Boston, the other at Northampton, on the evening of the same days; leave Boston & Northampton, on Wednesdays and Saturdays and arrive at Worcester on the same days.

The price for a passenger from Boston to Worcester, is nine shillings only; from Worcester to Northampton 3d. per mile, 28lbs. baggage gratis; 200lbs. the same as a Passenger.

Ladies and Gentlemen who wish to be accomodated in the New-Line, will please to apply, in Boston, at Mr. Beales's Tavern, near the market; in Worcester, at Mr. Barker's; or in Northampton, at Mr. Lyman's.

From the moderate terms of accommodation, and by punctual attention, the proprietors hope to merit a generous encouragement.

NATHAN PATCH, and Co.

July, 1793.

Hampshire Gazette.

NORTHAMPTON, (*Massachusetts*) PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY WILLIAM BUTLER.

Vol. VII.] WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 14, 1793. [NUMB. 363.

ON THE EDUCATION OF YOUTH IN AMERICA.

From NOAH WEBSTER'S *Essays.*

OUR legislators frame laws for the suppression of vice and immorality; our divines thunder, from the pulpit, the terors of infinite wrath, against the vices that stain the characters of men. And do laws and preaching effect a reformation of manners? Experience would not give a very favourable answer to this inquiry. The reason is obvious; the attempts are directed to the wrong objects. Laws can only check the public effects of vicious principles; but can never reach the principles themselves; and preaching is not very intelligible to people, till they arrive at an age when their principles are rooted, or their habits firmly established. An attempt to eradicate old habits, is as absurd, as to lop off the branches of a huge oak, in order to root it out of a rich soil. The soil that such clipping will effect, is to prevent a further growth.

The only practicable method to reform mankind, is to begin with children; to instil, if possible, from their company, every low bred, drunken, immoral character. Virtue and vice will not grow together in a great degree, but they will grow where they are planted, and when one has taken root, it is not easily supplanted by the other. The great art of correcting mankind, therefore, consists in prepossessing the mind with good principles.

For this reason society requires that the education of youth should be watched with the most scrupulous attention. Education, in a great measure, forms the moral characters of men, and morals are the basis of government.† Education should therefore be the first care of a legislature: not merely the institution of schools, but the furnishing of them with the best men for teachers. A good system of education should be the first article in the code of political regulations; for it is much easier to introduce and establish an effectual system for preserving morals, than to correct, by penal statutes, the ill effects of a bad system. Then so fully persuaded of this, that I should almost adore that great man, who shall change our practice and opinions, and make it respectable for the first and best men to superintend the education of youth.

Another defect in our schools, which, since the revolution, is become inexcusable, is the want of proper books. The collections which are now used consist of essays that respect foreign and ancient nations. The minds of youth are perpetually led to the history of Greece and Rome or to Great Britain: boys are constantly repeating the declamations of Demosthenes and Cicero, or debates upon some political question in the British parliament. These are excellent specimens of good sense, polished stile, and perfect oratory; but they are not interesting to children. They cannot be very useful, except to young gentlemen who want them as models of reasoning and eloquence, in the pulpit or at the bar.

But every child in America should be acquainted with his own country. He should read books that furnish him with ideas that will be useful to him in life and practice. As soon as he opens his lips, he should reherse the history of his own country; he should lisp the praise of liberty, and of those illustrious heroes and statesmen, who have wrought a revolution in his favor.

A selection of essays, respecting the settlement and geography of America; the history of the late revolution and of the most remarkable characters and events that distinguished it, and a compendium of the principles of the federal and provincial governments, should be the principal school book in the united states. These are interesting objects to every man; they call home the minds of youth and fix them upon the interests of their country, and they assist informing attachments to it, as well as in sharpning the understanding.

It is observed by the great Montesquieu, that the lawsof education ought to be relative to the principles of the government.*

In despotic governments, the people should have little or no education, except what tends to inspire them—with a servile fear. Information is fatal to despotism.†

In monarchies, education should be partial, and adapted to the rank of each class of citizens. But "in a republican government," says the same writer, "the whole power of education is required." Hereevery class of people should know and love the laws. This knowledge should be diffused by means of schools and newspapers; and an attachment to the laws may be formed by early impressions upon the mind.

Two regulations are essential to the continuance of republican governments: 1. Such a distribution of lands and such principles of descent and alienation, as shall give every citizen a power of acquiring what his industry merits.‡ 2. Such a system of education as gives every citizen an opportunity of acquiring knowledge and fitting himself for places of trust. These are fundamental articles—the *sine qua non* of the existence of the American republics.

Hence the absurdity of our copying the manners and adopting the institutions of monarchies.

In several states, we find laws passed, establishing provision for colleges and academies, where people of property may educate their sons; but no provision is made for instructing the poorer rank of people, even in reading and writing. Yet to the same states, every citizen who is worth a few shillings annually, is entitled to vote for legislatures‖. This appears to me a most glaring solecism in government. The constitutions are republican, and the laws of education are monarchial. The former extend civil rights to every honest industrious man; the latter deprive a large proportion of the citizens of a most valuable privilege.

In our American republics, where government is in the hands of the people, knowledge should be universally diffused by means of public schools. Of such consequence is it to society, that the people who make laws, should be well informed, that I conceive no legislature can be justified in neglecting proper establishments for that purpose.

When I speak of a diffusion of knowledge, I do not mean merely a knowledge of spelling books, and the new testament. An acquaintance with ethics, and with the general principles of law, commerce, money and government, is necessary for the yeomanry of a republican state. This acquaintance they might obtain by means of books calculated for schools, and read by the children, during the winter months, and by the circulation of public papers.

"In Rome it was the common exercise of boys at school, to learn the laws of the twelve tables by heart, as they did their poets and civilic author.‖" What an excellent practice this in a free government!

It is said, indeed, by many, that our common people are already too well informed. Strange paradox! The truth is, they have too much knowledge and spirit to resign their liberty in government, and are not sufficiently informed to govern themselves in all cases of difficulty.

There are some acts of the American legislatures which astonish men of information; and blunders in legislation are frequently ascribed to bad intentions. But if we examine the men who compose these legislatures, we shall find that wrong measures generally proceed from ignorance either in the men themselves, or in their constituents. They often mistake their own interest, because they do not foresee the remote consequences of a measure.

It may be true that all men cannot be le-

NOTES.

* *Spirit of laws. Book 4.*

† *The power of entailing real estates is repugnant to the spirit of our American government.*

‡ *I have known instructions from the inhabitants of a county, two thirds of whom could not write their names. How competent must such men be to decide an important point in legislation!*

‖ *Middleton's life of Cicero, volume I. page 14.*

NOTES.

* *It is worthy of remark, that in proportion as laws are favorable to the equal rights of men, the number of crimes is diminished; except where the human mind is debased by extreme servitude, or by superstition. In France, there are but few crimes; religion and the vigour of a military force prevent them; perhaps also ignorance in the peasantry may be assigned as another reason. But in England and Ireland the human mind is not so depressed, yet the distribution of property and honors is not equal; the lower classes of people, bold and independent, as well as poor, feel the injuries which flow from the feudal system, even in its relaxed state; they become desperate, and turn highwaymen.—Hence those kingdoms produce more culprits than half Europe besides.*

The character of the Jews, as sharpers, is derived from the cruel and villainous proscriptions, which they have suffered from the bigotry of christians in every part of Europe.

Most of the criminals condemned to slavery, are foreigners.

The execution of a nation, before the revolution, was a novelty. The distribution of property in America and the principles of government favour the rights of men; and but few men will commence enemies to society and government, if they can receive the benefits of them. Unjust governments and tyrannical distinctions have made most of the villains that ever existed.

† *It has been already observed that a child always imitates what he sees and hears: for this reason, he should hear no language which is not correct and decent. Every word spoken in a child, should be pronounced with elegance,*

manner, vulgar, obscence, and illiberal ideas, imbibed in a nursery or a kitchen, often gives a tincture to the conduct thro' life. In order to prevent every evil bias, the ladies, whose province it is to direct the inclinations of children on their first appearance, and to choose their nurses, should be possessed, not only of amiable manners, but of just sentiments and enlarged understandings.

But the influence of women in forming the dispositions of youth, is not the sole reason why their education should be particularly guarded; their influence in controlling the manners of a nation, is another powerful reason. Women, once abandoned, may be instrumental in corrupting society; but such is the delicacy of the sex, and such the restraints which custom imposes upon them, that they are generally the last to be corrupted. There are innumerable instances of men, who have been reclaimed, by their attachment to ladies of virtue. A fondness for the company and conversation of ladies of character, may be considered as a young man's best security against the attractives of a dissipated life. A man who is attached to good company, seldom frequents that which is bad. For this reason, society requires that females should be well educated, and extend their influence as far as possible over the other sex.

But a distinction is to be made between a good education, and a showy one; for an education, merely superficial, is a proof of corruption of taste, and has a mischievous influence on manners. The education of females, like that of males, should be adapted to the principles of the government, and correspond with the stage of society. Education in Paris differs from that in Petersburgh, and the education of females in London or Paris should not be a modal for the Americans to copy.

In all nations, a good education is that which renders the ladies correct in their manners, respectable in their families, and agreeable in society. That education is always wrong, which raises a woman above the duties of her station.

In America, female education should have for its object what is useful. Young ladies should be taught to speak and write their own language with purity and elegance; an article in which they are often deficient. The French language is not necessary for ladies. In some cases it is convenient, but in general, it may be considered as an article of luxury. As an accomplishment, it may be studied by those whose attention is not employed about more important concerns.

Some knowledge of Arithmetic is necessary for every lady. Geography should never be neglected. Belles letters learning seems to correspond with the dispositions of most females. A taste for poetry and fine writing should be cultivated; for we expect the most delicate sentiments from one pen or that sex, which is possessed of the finest feelings.

A course of reading can hardly be prescribed for all ladies. But it should be remarked, that this sex cannot be too well acquainted with the writers upon human life and manners. The Spectator should fill the first place in every lady's library. Other volumes of periodical papers, though inferior to the Spectator, should be read; and some of the best histories.

With respect to novels, so much admired by the young, and so generally condemned by the old, what shall I say? Perhaps it may be said with truth, that some of them are useful, many of them pernicious, and most of them trifling. A hundred volumes of modern novels may be read, without acquiring a new idea. Some of them contain entertaning stories, and where the descriptions are drawn from nature, and from characters and events in themselves innocent, the perusal of them may be harmless.

Were novels written with a view to exhibit only one side of human nature, to paint the social virtues, the world would condemn them as defective: but I should think them more perfect. Young people *rest and propriety. Banish from children all diminutive words, all rubining and all bad grammar. A boy of six years old may be taught to speak as correctly, as Cicero did before the Roman senate.*

especially females, should not see the vicious part of mankind. At best, novels may be considered as the toys of youth; the rattle boxes of fixteen. The mechanic gets his pence for his toys, and the novel writer, for his books; and it would be happy for society, if the latter were, in all cases, as innocent playthings as the former.

In the large towns in America, music, drawing, and dancing, constitute a part of female education. They, however, hold a subordinate rank; for my fair friends will pardon me, when I declare, that no man ever marries a woman for her performance on a harpsichord, or her figure in a minuet. However ambitious a woman may be to command admiration abroad, her real merit is known only at home. Admiration is useless, when it is not supported by domestic worth. But real honor and permanent esteem are always secured by those who preside over their own families with dignity.*

(Remainder in our next.)

NOTE.

* *Nothing can be more fatal to domestic happiness in America, than a taste for copying the luxurious manners and amusements of England and France. Dancing, drawing and music, are principal articles of education in those kingdoms; therefore every girl in America must pass two or three years at a boarding school, though her father cannot give her a farthing when she marries. The ambition to educate females above their fortunes pervades every part of America. Hence the disproportion between the well bred females and the males in our large towns. A mechanic or shopkeeper in town, or a farmer in the country, whose sons get their living by their fathers employments, will send their daughters to a boarding school, where their ideas are elevated, and their views carried above a connexion with men in those occupations. Such an education, without fortune or beauty, may possibly please a girl of fifteen, but must prove her greatest misfortune. This fatal mistake is illustrated in every large town in America. In the country, the number of males and females, is nearly equal; but in towns, the number of females is greater than of men; genteely bred women is greater than of men; and in fome towns, the proportion is as three to one.*

The heads of young people of both sexes are often turned by reading descriptions of splendid living, of coaches, of plays, and other amusements. Such descriptions excite a desire to enjoy the same pleasures. A fortune becomes the principal object of pursuit; fortunes are scarce in America, and not easily acquired; disappointment succeeds, and the youth who begins life with expecting to enjoy a coach, closes the prospect with a small living, procured by labor and economy

Thus a wrong education, and a taste for pleasure which our fortune will not enable us to enjoy, often plunge the Americans into distress, or at least prevent early marriages. Too fond of show or dress and expense, the sexes wish to please each other; they mistake the means, and both are disappointed.

FOR THE HAMPSHIRE GAZETTE.

The HAMPSHIRE SCRIBBLER.
NUMB. IV.
ENTHUSIASM.

AS a lover of peace and rational liberty, my attachment to the principles of christianity is inviolable, considering them in their proper light, as inseparably connected with a good civil government. Placed as we are in the scale of being, and surrounded with equals as justly entitled to liberty and protection as ourselves, government becomes an object of vast importance. Not the general happiness only of a kingdom or a country, but that of every tie will employ the attention of all good legislators. Religion not only as it qualifies us for an existence without end in the world of spirits, but considered as it ought to be, the foundation, the soul and life of all order, of all obligations moral and political, ever should and will be patronized by the friends of men. The preceding observations may show that he has no partiality or preference for one religious sectary more than another; his religion is to love and do good, and he calls all those his religious brethren, who love and do good to all. Enough has been said to convince my readers that the following remarks are not pointed at any particular system of religious tenets or denomination of christians; they apply only to those wild, frantic enthusiasts, whose religious abuses tend to remove good order and relax and destroy the bands of civil society. Historical facts are not wanting to verify my assertions. Witness among innumerable religious extravagances which disgrace the annals of history, a man not many years past in the vicinity of Boston, who conceiving himself to be God Almighty, and renouncing all civil authority, went about encouraging faction and disobedience to government, and inscribed in capitals on the front of a large leathern cap, which covered his head, I AM GOD. Commanding the world to pay him that reverence to which the Supreme only is entitled.

History records one event not less remarkable, proceeding from the same source. The leader of a religious sectary in Germany, believing himself the favourite of Heaven and disclaiming the restraint of all civil institutions, married thirteen wives, one of whom, with the concurrence of the rest, became the doubted that his words & actions were the immediate dictates of divine inspiration, was beheaded at his request in the presence of the populace. A religion equally remote from a superstitious enthusiasm and a cold scepticism is doubtless that alone which is acceptable to God & profitable to men. To the abuses of such a religion my animadversions are confined.

ENTHUSIASM is a mistaken zeal which has plunged mankind into a thousand difficulties. Did men well consider what intolerable burdens a false zeal imposes on them, there would I believe, be less error, more knowledge, more virtue and more happiness. To steer the middle way between a phlegmatic scepticism and an extreme, credulous enthusiasm, requires that singular prudence which the wisest often do not possess. Enthusiasm has been one principal cause, which in various ages has gendered confusion and deluged the world in blood. The religionist, the philosopher, the politician, have at different periods, in different manners been tinctured with its influence. A Cromwell or even a Luther, perhaps would never have appeared in history, had not the enthusiasm and bigotry of the times seconded their ambition. It must be acknowledged, that enthusiasm has in some instances effected revolutions highly beneficial to society. The reformation caused by Luther and Calvin, though it sprang in part from enthusiasm, from pride and ambition, gave mankind more rational notions of religion and opened a way to a more perfect knowledge of politicks and philosophy. Men, while under any species of fanaticism, whether religious, political or philosophical are most liable to lead themselves into the groseft absurdities. The truth is, the ways in which reason may be perverted, are almost innumerable; few I imagine are productive of worse consequences than an overheated zeal. The debauche, the drunkard, or the fauntering gambler seem less to pervert their rational powers than the religious enthusiast, since the injuries committed by the former are confined mostly to themselves, whilst the latter, by his pretended inspiration, imposes fallhoods and principles pernicious to society on a whole ignorant multitude. Men would do well to remember, that there is a kind of epidemical distemper which at times infects the mind as well as the body. An infatiable thirst for innovations in religion, in politics, in manners, rages at uncertain intervals in all societies. The heated imagination of a wild fanatic is often taken for a divine oracle; he blazes like a comit, while he draws after him a croud of admirers. A whole kingdom is put in commotion; the new disciples, if the government be unfavourable to religious liberty, are subjected to perfecutions, to tortures, and often to death. The extreme passion for liberty which prevailed among our fellow-countrymen previous to the late war, affords us a remarkable example of political enthusiasm; many impious principles were then committed in supporting a just cause, which a due exercise of dispassionate reason might have prevented.

The multitude, when inspired by enthusiasm, like melted wax, susceptible of any image impressed on it, embrace all absurdities offered them by an impostor. An unconverted Paul makes no less a sacrifice of reason, while he is persecuting the church, though he thinks he does God's service, than the Epicurean who gives himself over to the gratification of his sensual appetites. Let the ignorant, enthusiastical preacher, therefore, reflect, that while he extorts tears from his audience by a godly tone of voice without knowledge, he is not less unreasonable than the man whose supreme good is sensual pleasure, since they equally devote themselves to the guidance of an unjustifiable passion.

Should reason, swallowed with enthusiasm and prejudice, but direct our minds, those systems of religion, of politics and philosophy, which were established by party zeal and ambition, would soon be consigned to oblivion and men would walk together like united brothers in the plain path of common sense.

For the sake of variety I will conclude my observations on the foregoing subject with the substance of an exhortation verified, which was pronounced to an ignorant audience by a pitiful, illiterate enthusiast, who in the midst of his reveries & extatic raptures conceived himself *caught up to the* third heavens. This will combine principle with practice in teaching by example.

"The wonders of creation all around.
The stars hung up on high and on the ground,
Man, beast and snake, gander and goose,
Elees, chipping squirrels, pole cats & moose,
All teach that ye are monstrous evil,
And much devoted to the devil.
How many lobsters, crabs & salmon trouts,
Shad, flounders, alewives, eels and pouts,
Do we in ponds & brooks & so forth find,
To stuff the belly and cheer up the mind?
All which as loud as thunder do declare,
How dreadful sinful and depraved we are.'
Thus bawls the priest as one by heaven
sent,
Whose lungs supply the lack of argument;
All eye the man from whose mysterious
powers
Roll floods of nonsense, while they weep
in showers.

Foreign Intelligence.

From the Gazette Nationale, (ou le Paris paper) dated May 7.

GERMANY.

Austrian account of the summons of Landau, dated Head Quarters at Spire, April 30th, 1793.

INFORMATION having been received that Dumourier instead of going to Paris with the commissioners of the National Convention, sent for the purpose of arresting him, had caused them to be arrested, and sent them as state prisoners to the Prince de Cobourg at Mons—that he had proclaimed the Dauphin King of France, at the head of his army—and that he was actually on the march to Paris, after having concluded a treaty with the prince de Cobourg—determined Gen. Wurmser, commander in chief at this place, to invite Gen. Gillot, commander at Landau, to an interview. For this purpose he sent Count de Gallenberg, accompanied by a trumpeter, to Landau. General Gillot accepted the invitation, and fixed the place of meeting at Frechhoff. General Wurmser, appeared accordingly, having with him the Colonel, the prince of Hohenloe, General Klingden, some other officers, and six Hussars. The commandant of Landau, accompanied by eight officers, arrived there at the same time. After the usual salutations, in which the greatest politeness was observed, all the officers stepped aside, and the conference began between the two generals, in the presence of the Prince of Hohenloe and General Klingden on the part of the Austrians, and one of the officers on the part of the French.

General Wurmser spoke with great earnestness of the motives of this interview—he represented to the French General, that his army, joined by that of the Prussians, were but a league and an half distant, and that they could besiege the place in a very short time—that he should be extremely sorry to be the author of the destruction of the place and the inhabitants—that with these, pacific intentions he had brought about this interview, and that it depended solely on the part which the Commander should act, whether the town should be involved in all the horrors of a war or not; but if he should imitate the example of the virtuous Dumourier, and serve the new King Louis XVII. with the same fidelity and zeal with which (all the world knew) he had served for a great number of years, that he, together with all those who should follow his excellent example, should experience the best friendship and regard of the combined powers: and that he (Wurmser) would recommend him in the strongest terms to the favor of his Prussian Majesty; but in case of non compliance with the proposed terms, he must expect to suffer, together with his accomplices, all the terrors of vindictive justice.

General Gillot replied, with equal firmness and moderation, that as the Forteft of Landau had been confided to his care by the National Convention, he would not surrender it but with his life.—He then called all the attending officers on both sides together, and stated to them the propositions of General Wurmser together with his reply. The two parties then took leave of each other in the politeft manner; and at the moment of parting one of the French officers exclaimed, with an audible voice—"Farewell! Our General will not become a Dumourier."

PARIS, May 7.

Letter from Citizen Dartigoyte, representing the French nation in the department of Landes, dated St. Esprits, near Bayonne, April 21st, 1793.

I am this moment informed by an express, that one troops made an attack on a Spanish Poft on the 18th inft. The detachment was commanded by the Republican Labaytie, firft Lieutenant Colonel of the fecond battalion of the department of Landes, who made the attack on the Spanish village of Jogazzo Mondi, at 4 o'clock in the morning of the 18th.—The Spaniards were completely furprized, and fo great was their conftemation, that they ran off with the precipitation without firing a gun; our troops purfued them about two leagues, when they returned after having killed and wounded one hundred and thirty of the enemy; we have taken 300 Head of arms, 3000 cartridge boxes, 400 casks of powder, and 36 prisoners, moft of them wounded, as the others ran fo luftily after throwing their arms from them, that our men found it impoffible to over take them. This firft fuccefs prefages future triumphs on this part of the frontiers; indeed there is not a battalion of our troops that would hefitate a moment to attack two of the enemy's.

(Signed) DARTIGOYTE.

P. S. Lieutenant Colonel Labaytie has diftinguifhed himfelf in another manner in a manner which merits the higheft encomiums.

Communications made to the Convention on the 6th inft.

The army of Conftine conftfts of fifty thoufand men, befides the garrifons of Landau and Mentz, the greateft difcipline is obferved in his army—there are now on their march to join him twenty five thoufand men, which when joined to his army of fifty thoufand, and the garrifons above mentioned, will amount to ninety thoufand, moftly veterans.

A letter from our ambaffador at Conftantinople mentions, that he has frequent conferences with the Grand Signior, in order to induce him to take part in our favor; it further fays that the Ambaffadors and Confuls of the other European powers are ufing their utmoft endeavors to counteract his intentions, by informing him of the death of Louis Capet, and painting the circumftances attending it in the moft horrid colours, which he is apprehenfive will injure his exertion to engage the Signior in our behalf, as he is frequently feen parting his hand to his head to feel whether it ftill remains or not. He expreffed himfelf to this effect: Liberty will gain ground, in fpite of our villainous attempts to keep mankind in flavery.

CORK, *(Ireland)* May 15.

This day arrived in town from Lifbon, in the Portuguefe fchooner Sanctiffimo Sacramento, of 200 Tuns, Captain Anthony Joachin Barboza, Matthew Delany, Efq. of Colhemon, late high fheriff of the county of Wexford, with his lady, fifter, and fon; and the Rev. Dr. Walh, of this city. From them we learn, that on Tuefday morning the 7th inft. they were taken, 40 leagues to the eaftward of Lifbon, by the frigate of Breft, Capt. Pluker, a French privateer of 22 guns. They were immediately with their luggage carried on board the privateer, and declared as Englifh fubjects prifoners of war. It appearing by the Captain's papers, that both veffel and cargo (falt) were Portuguefe property, fhe was difcharged and an offer made to the paffengers of being fet at liberty by 300 guineas ranfom. This they judged to be nothing more than a plan for difcovering whether they had much money with them—whereupon they produced fomething lefs than 100l. in cafh, as the fum total of what they had, and delivered it to the French captain. After fix hours threats and expoftulations, finding no more was to be expected, the officers entered into a difcuffion of the matter, and unanimoufly agreed, that the profered fum was fcarcely worth their acceptance, and that it would therefore be more generous to reftore it as a preſent to its owners, which they accordingly did, and with it their liberty. They then prepared an elegant breakfaft, of which they all partook, and the captain & officers made fome preſents to the ladies, efcorted the company to their fhip, gave three huzzas for liberty, and wifhed them a pleafant voyage.

The above gentlemen fpeak in the higheft terms of thefe corfairs; but while they acknowledge their thanks and gratitude for the very kind treatment which they experienced from the officers, they complain of being robbed by the privateer's crew to a confiderable amount.

DUBLIN, May 11.

The ſtill increaſing power of the Ruſſian Empire, with the conqueſts that may be made from the Turks, if the ſucceſſor of *Catherine*, is equally ambitious as the preſent ſovereign, ſhould juſtly excite the jealouſy of the reſt of Europe; yet other potentates look calmly on, while provinces and ſecure harbours in *France*, where the largeſt ſhips are built and ſtationed, with a multiplicity of yards and docks, and arſenals alſo furniſhed with amazing quantities of naval ſtores. In 1754, the Engliſh attempted to deſtroy the works of the former, but the deſign tranſpiring, and the French having previouſly collected a larger army than the invaders, with a heavy train of artillery, the Britiſh forces were diſcomfited, and General *Talmaſh*, the chief commander, mortally wounded. No attempt of a like kind has been made on that important harbor with its fortifications ever ſince.

NEW YORK, July 31.

LATE EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE.

Laſt evening the Britiſh Packet Halifax, Capt. Bouldertſon, arrived in this port in 48 days from Falmouth, laſt from Halifax. By this veſſel we have received London papers to the 9th of June, the general tenor of which is not unfavourable to the republican intereſt. The late hour obliges us to be contented with a general ſtatement for this day, except the Dunkirk affair, which is taken verbatim from the Morning Chronicle of June 4, and is as follows:

The letters received yeſterday from Oſtend, dated the 31ſt ultimo, bring intelligence of the utmoſt importance. The following are the particulars as extracted from ſeveral:

"On the 30th, at night, there arrived at Oſtend, from England, thirty ſeven ſail of tranſports, having on board the dragoon guards, the Queen's light dragoons, the new legion of French emigrants raiſed in England, under the command of La Charter, a number of draughts from different corps, and an immenſe ſupply of hay, oats, arms of all kinds, ſtores and proviſions for the grand armies. The troops, ſtores and horſes were all landed ſafely.

"This morning a moſt unexpected alarm was given, that the active republicans, whom, from the vain glorious accounts publiſhed of the victories at Famars, we had conceived to be quite demoliſhed, had made a ſortie from Liſle, and had cut to pieces moſt of the beſt Dutch regiments. The Hollanders ſtood with their uſual intrepidity, until their ranks were ſo thinned and broken as to make further reſiſtance impoſſible, when the greater part of the ſurvivors were taken priſoners.

"We had ſcarcely recovered from the impreſſion made by this intelligence, when a new, and to us a more imminent, alarm was given. News was this day brought us, that laſt night a body of French troops, to the amount of 7,000 had marched from Dunkirk, and at twelve o'clock of the 30th, had attacked Furnes: A body of Dutch and Auſtrian troops, to the number of 1,200, who were poſted there, made a vigorous reſiſtance, but they were forced to yield to ſuperior numbers. The French entered the place and took poſſeſſion of all the ſtores and ammunition depoſited there for the uſe of the campaign. At this inſtant the flying Dutch and Auſtrians are entering Oſtend for ſhelter, and I cannot give you an idea of the panick which has ſeized all deſcriptions of people. We expect the French here this evening, and we have no dependence but in the troops juſt landed from England. Should they prevail, and diſcharge, and other ſtores from England now here, fall into their hands, the cavalry, Britiſh, Hanoverian and Auſtrian muſt periſh, for they have no means of ſuccour, but from England.

Eight o'clock in the evening.

"This inſtant there is a cavalcade of waggons now entering the town from Furnes, filled with wounded troops, Dutch and Auſtrians. It is impoſſible for me to tell you the number. In the beginning of the attack, during the action, the commandant of the garriſon had taken meaſures for a retreat, and ſent off what ſtores it was poſſible to ſave. In theſe carriages the wounded have alſo been brought to us. It is evident, that the French, hearing that ſo large a force had landed from England, wait for a reinforcement before they puſh their advantage hither; there was no other probable cauſe for their not cutting off the retreat of this cavalcade, and being here before now, as Furnes is only 15 miles diſtant. Couriers have been diſpatched to acquaint the Duke of York of this important movement, and every means is taken to ſave the grand armies from the dreadful conſequence of the loſs of the ſtores."

Some of the treaſury papers ſpeak of the ſucceſſes of the Pruſſian troops with complacency, if not with triumph—the campaign, they ſay, which was to have commenced with the ſiege of Mentz, has already been concluded by the Partition of Poland—In plain Engliſh, certain perſons begin to think, that in the combination againſt French opinions, his Pruſſian Majeſty does not help himſelf half enough; and that he prefers taking part of a defenceleſs country for himſelf, to conquering armed provinces for the Emperor.

Accounts further ſtate—

That Gen. Conſtine, to ſucceed Mentz, in which he partly ſucceeded, attacked Gen. Wurmſer, and obliged him to retire beyond Quiech—That he afterwards attacked the Pruſſians under Prince Hohenloe, at Carlſtrug, in the Duchy of Deux Ponts, whom he alſo defeated, and obliged him to abandon that important poſt—That Conſtine, on his march, will, no doubt, oblige the combined armies to raiſe the ſiege—That it was thought the Duke of Bronſwick would advance to ſuccour Hohenloe, and give battle. That Gen. Conſtine, after the above, at the head of 120,000 men, was making ſuch rapid advances, as threw Frankfort into the utmoſt conſternation for their ſafety.

That a party of 700 Dutch troops, ſent to Orchies as a corps de reſerve had been ſurpriſed by the French, and all killed and taken—That the Pruſſians have been forced to abandon the Duchy of Deux Ponts, which, and vicinity, is again in the hands of the French—That the National Aſſembly of France has forbid, by decree, all future communication with foreign ſtates by poſt—That the King of Pruſſia arrived at Frankfort May 23, to form the garriſon. That the bankrupts from Jan. 1 to May 28, is 642. Put which cannot be collected, is ſtrongly diſputed with that deliberate coolneſs, characteriſtic of Republican valor.

The fire of the Boſton did much more damage to our rigging than our hull, and I wiſh, for the honor of human nature, that I had it not in my power to declare to the world, that, in contradiction to the rules of war, generally adhered to by civilized nations, they fired at us a quantity of old iron, nails, broken knives, broken pots, and broken bottles: A mode of warfare with which the tir enemy was then, and I hope ever will be, unacquainted.

It may be proper to mention, that Capt. Bompard endeavoured to board the enemy, in which caſe broken bottles would have proved of little ſervice; but this the Britiſh Captain prudently avoided: Whether, when all the circumſtances of the challenge are taken into view, his nation will promote him for this act of wiſdom, I cannot ſay. It would be difficult to ſay, whether the coal deliberate courage, or the innocent cheerful gaiety of the citizens of the Ambaſſcade, was moſt conſpicuous during the engagement.

Thoſe who had never been in action before, were aſtonifhed to behold what little effect a broadſide was attended with.

I will ſay nothing of our intrepid captain; it would be doing him an injury to attempt his praiſe.

Our ſhip's colours, torn as they were at the cloſe of the action, have been preſented to the Tammany Society of this city, as a token of that reſpect which thoſe virtuous patriots merit, in our opinion, from the Republican Brethren of France.

Dunlap's (Phil) Advertiſer of Monday, gives the following INTERESTING NARATIVE:

"Yeſterday evening two of the officers of the *Republican Privateer*, who were ſeparated by the BOSTON FRIGATE, and of courſe *were on board* during the action, ſay, that the engagement between the AMBUSCADE and the BOSTON began about half paſt 5 laſt Thurſday morning, and laſted one hour and three quarters preciſely, during which time each frigate behaved with the utmoſt bravery. The firſt broadſide was given by the Boſton, and all the firing from this ſhip was extremely ſharp and rapid, that from the Ambuſcade was better directed, ſcarcely a ſhot miſſed telling.

"One ſhot from the Ambuſcade about the middle of the action, killed Captain Courtnay and his firſt lieutenant of marines, and afterwards all the officers were wounded. In another of the Ambuſcade's broad ſides, the Boſton received 5 ſhot between wind and water, and ſoon after her maintopmaſt was carried away by another ſhot, which threw her men into confuſion, and had they received another broadſide from the Ambuſcade, it is the opinion of our informant, ſhe muſt have ſtruck, but ſhe was lucky enough to be able to ſteer off under all the ſail ſhe could croud. The Ambuſcade ſoon after, ſay in 20 minutes, chaſed the Boſton, they could ſee her after them for two hours—in the interim, a Britiſh brig hove in ſight, and the Ambuſcade, not being able to come up with the Boſton, captured this brig and carried her into New York.

"The Boſton arrived at Cape May almoſt a wreck, and would have come up here to reſt, but ſhe was informed of two French frigates being in port, which obliged her to change her courſe."

In a ſtatement in the General Advertiſer of Monday, from theſe ſame officers, ſome circumſtances, not remarked above, are infefted, viz. That the Republican was taken by *miſinformation* from the pilot; that Capt. COURTNAY, *himſelf* ſaid to Capt. Dennis, "*Tell Captain Bompard, that I have come all the way from HALIFAX, on purpoſe to TAKE the Ambuſcade, and I ſhall be very happy to ſee her on this way;*" that the lieutenant aſſented to the propoſition; that Captain Bompard, dreſſed in a white, ſhort jacket, who they often ſaw *take a pinch of ſnuff* in the action, was the continual *marſhal* the muſquetry of the Boſton.

BOSTON, August 8.

LA CONCORD FRIGATE.

Early laſt Monday morning, this frigate, mounting 44 guns, and commanded by Citizen Van Doger, arrived and anchored in the Light Houſe Channel, where ſhe remained till yeſterday about 11 o'clock, when ſhe got under way, and came up to town: She paſſed Caſtle Iſland a few minutes after two, and paſſed a *republican ſalute* of 15 guns, which was immediately returned by that fortreſs. Upon her arrival before the town, ſhe ſaluted it in like manner, which was returned by the Artillery Company, commanded by Citizen S. Bradley, who was previouſly ordered out by his Excellency the Governour, and ſtationed on Fort-Hill, for the purpoſe of congratulating our allies.

The hills, wharves, and many of the houſes commanding a view of the ſcene, were covered with the citizens; *almoſt all of whom* teſtified by their loud acclamations and huzzas, the pleaſure they felt, at ſeeing the firſt ſhip, from our friends the Gallic republicans, in this harbour, and that ſhip one of the fineſt in the world; ſhe is manned by 400 brave Frenchmen, who live in the moſt perfect harmony, and appear to be exceſſively alert and active, and the citizens are extremely gratified with the new gueſts.

The toaſt of the day in all republican circles is—*The virtuous and independent JURY of Pennſylvania, who acquitted* HENFIELD.

NORTHAMPTON, August 14.

DIED—On the firſt inſt. at Conway, Mrs. LUCY BILLINGS, widow of the late Rev. Mr. Edward Billings, of Greenfield, in the 78th year of her age—the preceeding evening ſhe retired for reſt in uſual health: early in the morning one of the family ſaw her but did not ſpeak to her, nor perceive any ſymptoms of illneſs; ſoon after, another entering the room, ſaw her poſition upon the bed changed, and her eyes cloſed in death.—Thus ſuddenly did this aged handmaid make her exit, after a life of uncommon trials, thro' the courſe of which ſhe appeared from her devotion and converſation to maintain a great ſenſe of God, and a ſuperintending providence and to have death and the eternal world much in mind;—her remains were conveyed to Greenfield, and there interred, where a Sermon was delivered by the Rev. ROGER NEWTON, from Heb. ix. 27, to the mourners and friends who attended the ſolemn occaſion.

CHEAP GOODS!
CALL AND SEE.

LATELY opened and rapidly ſelling at my ſtore in Aſhfield, for Caſh, Rags, Old Pewter and Braſs, in hand, or Produce in the fall; Scarlet, London Brown, London Smoke, Bottle Green and Blue Broadcloths, Twill'd and Common Velvets, a fine aſſortment of Chintzes and Calicoes, Hollands, Lawns, Muſlins and Gauze, Feſtians, Nankeen, Jacket Patterns, Crockery and Hard Ware, Pewter, Braſs, Powder and Shot, Indigo, Coffee, Pepper, Alſpice, Tobacco and Snuff, with a variety of other articles for Ladies and Gentlemen, ſuitable for the ſeaſon—by

SELAH NORTON.

N. B. Old Jamaica Spirits, Old St. Croix Rum, N. E. Rum of the firſt quality, choice Bohea Tea, Fine Salt for Butter,—for Caſh or Barter, in hand, cheaper than cheap.

AUGUST, 1793.

NOTICE is hereby given to *John Lear*, non-reſident proprietors of land in the town of HEATH, that there remains yet unpaid of taxes laid on his land by the aſſeſſors, and committed to the ſubſcriber to collect, two pounds fourteen ſhillings and eight pence. Unleſs ſaid taxes are paid on or before Monday the ninth day of September next, ſo much of ſaid land will then be ſold at public auction at Daniel Spooner's, in Heath, at 1 o'clock in the afternoon as will diſcharge the ſame with intervening charges.

DANIEL SPOONER,
Collector for 1792.

Heath, July 26, 1793.

Broke into the incloſure

of the ſubſcriber on the 8th inſt. a BAY MARE with a COLT, the Mare has a ſtar in her forehead, white hind feet, 10 or 12 years old, the colt black. The owner is requeſted to prove his property, pay charges and take them away.

BEN. POMEROY.

Williamſburgh, August 13, 1793.

NEW ODE.
To a Popular Tune.

GOD save the rights of man!
Give us a heart to scan
Blessings so dear!
Let them be spread around
Wherever man is found,
And with the welcome sound
Ravish his ear!

Let us with France agree
And bid the world be free,
While tyrants fall!——
Let the rude savage host
Of their vast numbers boast—
Freedom's almighty trust
Laughs at them all!

Tho' hosts of slaves conspire,
To quench fair Gallia's fire,
Still shall they fail;
Tho' traitors round her rise
Leagu'd with her enemies,
To waste each patriot flies,
And will prevail!

No more is voloir's flame
Devoted to a name;
Taught to adore—
Soldiers of Liberty
Disdain to bow the knee;
But teach Equality,
To every shore.

The world at last will join
To aid thy great design,
Dear Liberty!——
To Russia's frozen lands
The generous flame expands—
On Asia's burning sands
Shall men be free.

In this our western world,
Be freedom's flag unfurl'd
Through all our shores!
May no destruction blast
Our skies with clouds o'ercast;
May freedom's fabric last
While time endures!

If e'er her cause should fail,
Ambition's fiend assail,
Slaves to a throne—
May no proud despot vaunt——
Should he his standard plant,
Freedom will never want
Her WASHINGTON.

BLOODY SCENE!
From the Connecticut Courant.

Mess. HUDSON and GOODWIN,

BY desire of the parents of the child destroyed in the tragical scene at Wintonbury, in the town of Windsor, on the 20th of July inst. and others whose attention was commanded, you are requested to publish in your next paper.—That Ezekiel Case, the perpetrator of the horrid crime had dwelt in the house of Mr. Ackley, about ten weeks next preceding; and had been there employed as a journeyman, at the shoemaking business.—That in the same family, a sister of his, an amiable and worthy character aged about 24 years, had resided as a nurse and house labourer about three weeks—in the course of which he had discovered upon several occasions, an immoral disposition against his sister. That on the morning of the fatal day, he arose from his bed, and entered upon his labour as usual, and continued in the shop industriously employing himself, till called to breakfast, when he, attended with the family, made his breakfast as at other times, and returned to his work, which he diligently attended to until about half past nine in the forenoon, (having by that time, and in that morning, performed as much service as to begin and finish a woman's shoe, and in as good workmanship as at any other time.) Nothing peculiar had been observed of him, during the time above mentioned; but upon recollection, it appears that he had been unsociable, tho' unnoticed in him. The act was thus; he suddenly cast his shoe from him, and with his hammer in his right hand, he instantly left his seat, passed a door into the kitchen of the house, where his sister was engaged in family business, seized her by the shoulder with one hand, & smote her with the hammer upon the back part of the head—she exerted her utmost strength to disengage herself from him, and to flee, while he gave a second, and most dangerous wound near the crown of her head, with which she now languishes; she dragged him thro' a second room into an outward entry, and thro' an outward door made her escape, (during which, he gave her three or four additional blows, upon the shoulders, back, &c.) Case immediately returned into the last mentioned room and with a countenance terrible as death, with Hisarm and hammer extended, rushed upon Mrs. Ackley, enfeebled with sickness, and sitting at a cool window, with her only little daughter in her lap, aged about three years and two months, and without words, he seized the child by the arm and smote Mrs. Ackley repeatedly upon the head, & by a third stroke felled her to the floor; he gave her several other violent blows with the hammer, before the with the utmost difficulty had effected her escape: The murderous hand then proceeded against the defirable child, and with savage barbarity and cruelty plunged (with one stroke) the face of the hammer, and to its handle, thro' the skull into the brains of its head; and not satisfied with this, repeated the blows upon other parts of the head, and upon the ribs and hip of the child; and immediately retired into a dark corner of the lower apartment of an adjoining bark house. The considerate public will please to suspend their opinion whether the above was in a fit of distraction (according to the usual understanding of the word distraction) as was suggested in your last paper, until the trial of the forenamed Ezekiel Case, in September next.

From the AMERICAN HERALD OF LIBERTY.

NEW METHOD OF TAXATION.

Mr. RASLEY,

IN order that we may have a more equal method of taxation, I would propose to the public the following, which will greatly tend to happify society, and rid the public of those animals which are almost useless. I hope the proposition will be discussed with candour and pursued to effect.

A revenue from *Dogs*, at one fourth of a dollar each would raise an immense sum—while the same on old *Bachelors* would lessen the taxes in the town where they reside, I would wish that faid Act may be entitled, "an Act to prevent the increase of old *Bachelors*, *Dogs* and other useless animals."

1. That all *Dogs* should be taxed discretionary by the above ratio, and in proportion to their utility.

2. That all old *Bachelors* of 50 years old and upwards, shall pay an extra tax to the public, of one fourth of a dollar per annum—faid tax to be collected, if requisite, by distress: Provided nevertheless, that they are freed by the Levitical law.

3. That there be a Physician to attend on every half score throughout the State, and that they pay such Physician the sum of ten dollars per annum as a maintenance.

4. That every old *Maid*, who can swear she never had the offer of marriage, after taking such oath, shall pay seven dollars.

5. That every *Widow* or *Widower*, who has been such twenty seven months, shall pay nine dollars, or five cords and an half of good merchantable wood.

6. That those who are above the age aforesaid, and have never attempted to cross the gulf of matrimony, shall be debarred of holding any public office higher than hogreave—and that they never be out in the evening after 10 o'clock, unless by a permit from the Physician. Should there be any other animals to be taxed, I leave it officially to the Legislature, and now submit to an impartial public, whether such a method of taxation might not be just. I conceive it wholly impossible for an old *Bachelor* or an old *Maid* to bea good member of society, or at least so good as otherwife they might be, should they attend to the general custom of the world and soften their minds and dispositions, by that friendship which is the only cement to society.

"*Honor and shame from no* COMPLEXION *rise.*"

IN the borough of Easton, Pennsylvania, a free *Negro Man*, by the name of *Thomas Hercules*, was on the 6th of July last, chosen Town Clerk of that borough, by a decided majority of votes. This we mention as the growing liberality of the present age, when virtue and worth alone, and not more colour, or frippery of rank and splendour, begin to recommend a man to places of trust and confidence.

INSTANCES OF LONGEVITY.

IN England, Thomas Parr, who died in the Reign of King Charles the first, lived 152 Years.

In King Charles the Second's Reign died Henry Jenkins, 168 Years old.

In Queen Anne's Reign died Mother Scrimshaw, 129 Years old; and since her Margaret Patten, 137.

In Hungary, in the City of Tamesware, John Revin 172 Years old, and his Wife 169, both alive in 1740, in the 147th Year of their Marriage, had two Sons and two Daughters then living, and the youngest Son, who was then 116 Years old, had two Great-Grandsons, one 35 the other 33 Years old.

Peter Torton of the same place, viz. Tamesware, died 1724, aged 185 Years, which exceeds the Age of Isaac by five Years.

ANECDOTES.

A LADY, celebrated in Scotland for her wit and beauty, happened to be at an assembly in Edinburgh, a young gentleman, the son of his Majesty's printer, who had the patent for publishing bibles, made his appearance dressed in green and gold. Being a new face, and extremely elegant, he attracted the attention of the whole company. A general murmur prevailed in the room, to learn who he was, the lady instantly made answer, loud enough to be heard. "Oh! don't you know him? it is a young bible, *bound & calf and guilt—but not lettered.*"

AN honest Clergyman in the country was reproving a married couple for their frequent dissensions, which were very unbecoming, both in the eyes of God and man, seeing that you are both ONE; "Both one!" cried the husband, "were you to come by our door sometimes when we quarrel, you would swear we were twenty."

IN a great storm at sea, when all expected to be cast away, they went to prayers; in the midst of their devotion, a boy falls a laughing. The captain asked him what he meant by it—Why truly, Sir, said he, I laugh at that man's fiery noise there, to think what a shifting it will make by and by, when it comes into the water.

PHILADELPHIA, July 23.

By the Sally, Capt. Egger, from Cape-Francois, which the left the 4th of July, we learn, that at that time about one fourth of the town remained standing, but entirely deserted by the white inhabitants. A few negroes remained, who were employed in burying the dead. The Commissioners Santhonax and Polverel remained at Haut du Cap, a small distance from the town, attended by the mulattoes, negroes, and their other adherents. The Commissioners had issued orders to one of the mulatto generals to disarm all the whites as it was supposed peace could not be restored to the island until they were deprived of all power of interfering with the Commissioners, whose express business was to enforce the decree of the Convention of France, granting certain privileges to the people of colour.

An express arrived in town last Saturday from the Commissioners to the hostile Indians, and we hear, brought favorable intelligence respecting the progress of the treaty.

Yesterday arrived here a ship from Scotland, prize to the Xebeque Sans Culottes, of Nants, said to be worth forty thousand pounds sterling.

SALEM, July 30.

The King of *Spain*, has evinced how *deeply interested* he is in the *happiness* of the French Emigrants, by banishing them from his kingdom. A gentleman who was lately in *Spain*, assures us, that the King's edict for the expulsion of the French, included *only* old settlers, who had resided there many years, but even those refugees who, from enmity to the revolution, had abandoned their country, and crowded into Spain in great numbers:—The whole number thus banished was about one hundred thousand; and only a short time was allowed them to quit the kingdom.—The Governor of *St. Andero* humanely endeavoured to protect some of them in a little longer stay, in order that they might take proper care of their interest; for which he was arrested, and sent to *Madrid*, where it was expected he would be severely dealt with. The King's motives probably were, that he might possess the property which many in their precipitate flight must leave behind them—and to rid himself of the claims which the French royalists were making on his bounty and protection. The Frenchmen who had left their country previous to the revolution, when they returned were received by their countrymen with open arms; but those of the other class, who ventured to return, were hanged as soon as they arrived upon the lines—the French republicans deeming it too dangerous to their cause, to admit of their professed enemies into the heart of the country.

BENJAMIN PRESCOTT,

HAS just received from New-York, an additional supply of

GOODS,

Which with those before on hand, furnishes most articles enquired for—Which will be sold very low for ready pay.

N.B. Twenty corn Bags are wanted immediately.

Northampton, July 24, 1793.

Seven Sheep came into the inclosure of the subscriber, some time in May last, six of which have a half Crop the under side of the left ear, and a slit the upper side of the same, the other has a crop in the left ear.—The owner is desired to prove his property, pay charges and take them away.

EZRA CLARK,

Williamsburgh, August 5, 1793.

Printing-Office, Northampton, June, 1793.

PROPOSALS

For PRINTING *by* SUBSCRIPTION,

DISSERTATIONS

ON THE

PROPHECIES,

Which have been remarkably fulfilled, and are at this time fulfilling in the world.

By THOMAS NEWTON, D. D.

Late Lord Bishop of Bristol.

IN ONE VOLUME.

CONDITIONS.

I. The work shall be well executed, on a handsome new type, and good paper, and will contain about 600 pages, Octavo.

II. The price to Subscribers, neatly bound and lettered, will be TEN SHILLINGS,—the money to be paid on delivery of the Books.

III. Those who Subscribe for nine books, shall have a tenth gratis.

N. B. The above work is committed to the Press.

*** Subscriptions are received by WILLIAM BUTLER, the publisher——and by a number of gentlemen in whose hand subscription papers are lodged.

To commence drawing the 1st of October.

Not one BLANK *to a* PRIZE.

Eastern-Stage-Road-Lottery,

GRANTED by the Legislature of the State of Connecticut.—Highest prize 2000 dollars.—Tickets at 4 dollars each, may be had at JAMES REED HUTCHIN'S Printing-Office, Springfield.

JULY, 30, 1793.

TAKE NOTICE!

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber, are called upon to settle their accounts forthwith, or they will be put into the hands of an *Attorney* to collect.

WILLIAM KITTRIDGE.

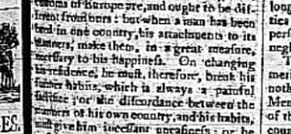
N. B. As the state of my health is on the decline, I propose to make a journey to the sea shore, a ready compliance with the above reasonable request, is expected, W.K.

Conway—August 5, 1793.

Stayed or stolen from the subscriber, on the night of the 25th inst. a large bay MARE, white streak in her face, a little white on her hind feet, low carriage, about 15 years old,—Whoever will give information of said Mare to the subscriber, shall be handsomely rewarded.

TIMOTHY LYMAN.

Goshen, July 29th, 1793.



NEW LINE of STAGES.

THE subscribers beg leave to inform the publick, that they have created a NEW LINE of STAGES, to run between Boston and Northampton.

Two Stages will leave Worcester on Mondays and Thursdays at six o'clock in the morning; one of which will arrive at Boston, the other at Northampton, on the evening of the same days; leave Boston & Northampton, on Wednesdays and Saturdays and arrive at Worcester on the same days.

The price for a passenger from Boston to Worcester, is nine shillings only; from Worcester to Northampton 3d. per mile. 28lbs. baggage gratis; 200lbs. the same as a Passenger.

Ladies and Gentlemen who wish to be accomodated in the New-Line, will please to apply, in Boston, at Mr. Beales's Tavern, near the market; in Worcester, at Mr. Barker's; or in Northampton, at Mr. Lyman's.

From the moderate terms of accommodation, and by punctual attention, the proprietors hope to merita generous encouragement.

NATHAN PATCH, and Co.

July, 1793.

The Owner of Five SHEEP, with a slit in the right ear, and a halfpenny the under side the left ear—is desired to prove his property, pay charges and take them away.

JOEL ALLIS.

Conway, July 8, 1793.

Hampshire Gazette.

NORTHAMPTON, *(Massachusetts)* PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY WILLIAM BUTLER.

Vol. VII.] WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 21, 1793. [NUMB. 364.

ON THE EDUCATION OF YOUTH IN AMERICA.

From NOAH WEBSTER'S *Essays.*

BEFORE I quit this subject, I beg leave to make some remarks on a practice which appears to be attended with important consequences; I mean that offending boys to Europe for an education, or sending to Europe for teachers. This was right before the revolution; at least so far as national attachments were concerned; but the propriety of it ceased with that political relation to Great Britain.

In the first place, our honor as an independent nation is concerned in the establishment of literary institutions, adequate to all our own purposes; without sending our youth abroad, or depending on other nations for books and instruction. It is very little to the reputation of America to have it said abroad, that after the heroic achievements of the late war, these independent people are obliged to send to Europe for men and books, to teach their children A, B, C.

But in another point of view, a foreign education is directly opposite to our political interests, and ought to be discountenanced, if not prohibited.

Every person of common observation will grant, that most men prefer the manners and government of that country where they were educated. Let ten American youths be sent, each to a different European kingdom, and then them from the age of twelve to twenty, and each will give the preference to the country where he has resided.

A period from twelve to twenty is the most important in life. The superficial made before that period are commonly effaced; those that are made during that period are ineffaceable for many years, and generally through life.

Ninety nine persons of a hundred, who pass that period in England or France, will prefer the people, their manners, their laws, and their government, to those of their native country. Such attachments are inevitable; but it is the happiness of the man, and to the political interests of their own country. As to private happiness, it is universally known how much pain a man suffers by a change of habits in living. The customs of Europe are, and ought to be different from ours: but when a man has been used in one country, his attachments to its manners, make them, in a great measure, necessary to his happiness. On changing his residence, he must, therefore, break his former habits, which is always a painful sacrifice for the difference between the manners of his own country, and his habits, must give him incessant uneasiness; or he must introduce into a circle of his friends, the manners in which he was educated.—These consequences may follow, and the last, which is inevitable: is a public injury. The refinement of manners in every country, should keep pace exactly with the increase of its wealth; and perhaps the greatest of America now feels it, an improvement of taste and manners, which its wealth cannot support.

A foreign education is the very source of that evil; it gives young gentlemen of fortune a relish for manners and amusements which are not suited to this country; which, however, when introduced by the class of people, will always become fashionable.

But corruption of manners, is not the only objection to a foreign education: an attachment to a foreign government, or rather a want of attachment to our own, is the natural effect of a residence abroad, during the period of youth. It is recorded of one of the Greek cities, that in a treaty with their conquerors, it was required that they should give a certain number of their children as hostages for the fulfilment of their engagements. The Greeks absolutely refused, on the principle that these boys would imbibe the ideas and contract the manners of foreigners, or lose the love for their own country: that they left the same number of old men, with a reputation. This anecdote is full of sense. A man should always form habits and attachments in the country where he is to reside for life. When these habits and attachments in the country where he is to reside for life. When these young fortune's young men may travel without danger of losing their patriotism.

A boy who lives in England from twelve to twenty, will be an Englishman in his manners and his feelings; but let him remain at home till he is twenty, and form his attachments, he may then be several years abroad, and still be an American. These may be exceptions to this observation; but living examples may be mentioned to prove the truth of the general principle here advanced, respecting the influence of habit.

It may be said that foreign universities furnish much better opportunities of improvement in the sciences, than the American. This may be, true, and yet will not justify the practice of sending young lads from their own country. There are some branches of science which may be studied to much greater advantage in Europe than in America, particularly chemistry. When these are to be acquired, young gentlemen ought to spare no pains to attend the best professors. It may, therefore, be useful, in some cases, for students to cross the Atlantic to complete a course of studies; but it is not necessary for them to go early in life, nor to continue a long time. Such instances need not be frequent even now; and the necessity for them will diminish in proportion to the future advancement of literature in America.

It is, however, much questioned, whether, in the ordinary course of study, a young man can, enjoy greater advantages in Europe than in America. Experience inclines me to raise a doubt, whether the danger to which a youth must be exposed among the sons of dissipation abroad, will not turn the scale in favor of our American colleges.—Certain it is, that four fifths of the great literary characters in America, never crossed the Atlantic.

But if our universities and schools are not so good as the English or Scotch, it is the business of our rulers to improve them, not to endow them merely: for endowments alone, will here make a flourishing seminary; but to furnish them with professors of the first abilities and most assiduous application, and with a complete apparatus for establishing theories by experiments. Nature has been prodigal to the Americans, in genius, and in the advantages of climate and soil. If this country, therefore, should long be indebted to Europe, for opportunities of acquiring any branch or science in perfection, it must be by means of criminal neglect of its inhabitants.

The difference in the nature of the American and European governments, is another objection to a foreign education. Men form modes of reasoning, or habits of thinking on political subjects, in the country where they are bred; these modes of reasoning may be founded on fact in all

NOTE.

*"*Cicero was twenty-eight years old when he left Italy to travel into Greece and Asia.* "*He did not stir abroad,*" *says the Middleton,* "*till he had completed his education at home; for nothing can be more pernicious to a young man, than the necessity of a foreign one.*"—*Life of Cicero, vol. 1. p. 48.*

Dr. Moore makes a remark precisely in point. Speaking of a foreign educator, he proposed by a certain lord, who objected to the public schools in England, he says, "*I have attended to his lordships objections, and after due consideration, and weighing every circumstance, I remain of opinion, that no country but Great-Britain is proper for the education of a British subject,*" *who proposes to spend his life in his own country.*" *The most important point, in my mind, to be secured in the education of a young man of rank of our country, is to make him an Englishman; and this can be done no where so effectually as in England.*"—*See his View of society and manners, Vol. 2. let. 1. p. 197.*—*Others the reader will find many judicious remarks upon this subject.*—* *The following are too pertinent to be omitted.*—"*It is this, that by an early foreign education, all real attachment to English principles could be avoided.—They may be true Whig principles; perhaps as republican and as much more detrimental, could be formed. The first cannot be attended with many inconveniencies; the second may render the young people unhappy in their own country when they return, and disqualify them to discharge all the duty of their stations.*" *These remarks, by a change of names are applicable to America.*

countries; but the same principles will not apply in all governments, because of the infinite variety of national opinions and habits. Before a man can be a good legislator, he must be intimately acquainted with the temper of the people to be governed. No man can be thus acquainted with a people, without residing among them and mingling with all companies. For want of this acquaintance, a Turgot and a Price may reason most absurdly upon the constitutions of the American states; and when any person has been long accustomed to believe in the propriety or impropriety of certain maxims or regulations of government, it is very difficult to change his opinions, or to persuade him to adapt his reasoning to new and different circumstances.

One half the European protestants will now contend that the Roman catholic religion is subservive of civil government.—Tradition, books, education, &c. have concurred to fix this belief in their minds; and they will not resign their opinions, even in America, where some of the highest civil offices are to the hands of Roman catholics.

It is therefore of infinite importance that those who direct the councils of a nation, should be educated in that nation. Not that they should restrict their personal acquaintance to their own country, but their first ideas, attachments, and habits, should be acquired in the country which they are so govern and defend. When a knowledge of their country is obtained, and an attachment to its laws and interests deeply fixed in their hearts; then young gentlemen may travel with infinite advantages & perfect safety. I with not, therefore, to discourage travelling, but, if possible, to render it more useful to individuals and to the community. My meaning is, that men should travel, and not boys.

It is time for the Americans to change their usual route, and travel through a country which they never think of, or think beneath their notice: I mean the United States.

While these states were a part of the British empire, our interests, our feelings, were those of Englishmen; our dependence led us to respect and imitate their manners, and to look up to them for our opinions. We little thought of improving our acquaintance with each other, or of removing prejudices, and reconciling the discordant feelings of the inhabitants of different provinces. But independence and union render it necessary that the citizens of different states should know each others characters and circumstances; that all jealousies should be removed; that universal respect and confidence should succeed, and a harmony of views and interests be cultivated by a friendly intercourse.

A tour through the United States ought now to be considered as a necessary part of a liberal education. Instead of sending young gentlemen to Europe to view curiosities and learn vices and follies, let them spend twelve or eighteen months in examining the local situation of the different states, the rivers, the soil, the population, the improvement and commercial advantages of the whole: with an attention to the spirit, and manners of the inhabitants, their laws, local customs and institutions.

Such a tour should at least precede a tour to Europe; for nothing can be more ridiculous than a man travelling in a foreign country for information, when he can give no account of his own. Wherefore, young gentlemen have finished an academic education, let them travel through America, and afterwards to Europe, if their time and fortunes will permit. But if they cannot make a tour through both, that in America is certainly to be preferred; for the people of America, with all their information, are yet extremely ignorant of the geography, policy, and manners of their neighbouring states. Except a few gentlemen whose public employments in the army and in Congress, have extended their knowledge of America: the people in this country, even of the higher classes, have only collect information respecting the united states; as they have respecting England or France. Such ignorance is not only disgraceful, but is materially prejudical to our political friendship and federal operations.

Americans, unshackle your minds, and act like independent beings. You have been children long enough, subject to the control and subserviency to the interest of a tenderly parent. You have now an interest of your own to augment and defend: you have an empire to raise and support by your exertions, and a national character to establish and extend by your wisdom and virtues. To effect these great objects, it is necessary to frame a liberal plan of policy, and build it on a broad system of education. Before the system can be formed and embraced, the Americans must believe, and act from the belief, that it is dishonorable to waste life in mimicking the follies of other nations and bathing in the sunshine of foreign glory.

FROM THE *MARYLAND HERALD.*

THE exports of the United States for the year ending on the 1st of September amounted to the enormous value of 20,518,024 dollars. They were thus:

Value of wares, goods and merchandize, exported from each state agreeably to the Abstract laid before Congress 27th February, 1793.

	Dollars.
New Hampshire,	181,407
Massachusetts,	2,389,922
Rhode Island,	698,084
Connecticut,	749,925
New York,	2,253,085
New Jersey,	23,524
Pennsylvania,	3,819,626
Delaware,	138,911
Maryland,	2,550,658
Virginia,	3,630,477
North Carolina,	503,394
South Carolina,	1,430,425
Georgia,	458,973
	Dollars. 20,518,024

Among the great exporting states it will be a most pleasing thing to us to observe that Maryland, which, the year preceeding was the fifth, is now the fourth in the United States. The abstracts from the Treasury department are not perhaps very generally to be met with. It is to be regretted that they are not kept by every man in the Union. By them he would be furnished with incontestible evidences of our prosperity positively beyond the means of misery which the ingenious politicians of England held out after the peace. An acquaintance with a work entitled "a brief Examination of Lord Sheffield's observations on the Commerce of the United States," would exceedingly assist in enabling him to form a just estimate of the value of our national advantages. Lord Sheffield is an English nobleman; who served against us on the continent last war. When he returned to England he found the mind and feelings of that country warmly alive to all sorts of prejudices against us. He saw the general alarm that spread about the effects which the dismemberment of the British empire would produce. He willingly appeals to it and for, as author, who did not care what he advanced judiciously enough seized the moment favorable at once to the national prejudices, and to the sale of a work which was to flatter them. He wrote to please. To please, he told them all they willed to see proofs of. He told them they had lost nothing. He wrote a large book, which many who read this have never read, to prove that America, without the aid and protection of Great Britain must sink into irretrieveable ignorance, poverty and want; and among other things that we should not be able to make more wheat than we did 20 years since! All things have proved that he knew little of his subject, and that Will Whitton was as good at prophecy as he was. The author of the examination of Lord Sheffield's errors has with becoming moderation of remark and, by incontrovertible facts and reasoning on them, completely refuted the work on this part. In the discharge of this duty (for however absurd the doctrines of the work, they had a dangerous tendency against our trade) he has confined to documents of accuracy, & rendered the confuting on them with ability.

In the detail to which his subject led,

he has presented an unexaggerated view of the state of the Union, in the highest degree interesting and gratifying to every true American. This examination already begins to open the eyes of even Englishmen in England. So incontestible are its reasonings on facts so forcible that the very reviewers feel and acknowledge its luminous truths. The exposure of errors in general is wholesome; of those in particular the influence of which mis-direct the council of a trading nation with whom we largely deal.

It seems to be of prime consequence that a country should know its resources and advantages. The moral effects resulting from this knowledge are seen in the quiet charms of contentment, the political are felt in a sober and dignified firmness in their defence and wise management—To know them on a larger scale we must resort to those works which treat of them from the best authority.

The art of procuring pleasant Dreams.
By Dr. FRANKLIN.
Inscribed to Miss ******. Being written at her request.

AS a great part of our life is spent in sleep, during which we have sometimes pleasing and sometimes painful dreams it becomes of some consequence to obtain the one kind, and avoid the other; for, whether real or imaginary, pain is pain, and pleasure is pleasure. If we can sleep without dreaming, it is well that painful dreams are avoided. If, while we sleep, we can have any pleasing dreams, it is, as the French say, *tant pague*, so much added to the pleasure of life.

To this end, it is, in the first place, necessary to be careful, in preserving health, by due exercise and great temperance; for, in sickness the imagination is disturbed; and disagreeable, sometimes terrible ideas are apt to present themselves. Exercise should precede meals, not immediately follow them; the first promotes, the latter, unless moderate, obstructs digestion. If, after exercise, we feed sparingly, the digestion will be easy and good, the body lightsome, the temper chearful, and all the animal functions performed agreeably. Sleep, when it follows, will be natural and undisturbed. While indolence, with full feeding, occasion night mares, and horrors inexpressible; we fall from precipices, are assaulted by wild beasts, murderers, and demons, and experience every variety of distress. Observe, however, that the quantities of food and exercise are relative things: those who move much may, and indeed ought to, eat more: those who do little exercise, should eat little. In general, mankind, since the improvement of cookery, eat about twice as much as nature requires. Suppers are not bad, if we had not dined; but restless nights naturally follow hearty suppers, after full dinners. Indeed, as there is a difference in constitutions, some rest well after these meals; it costs them only a frightful dream, and an apoplexy, after which they sleep till doomsday. Nothing is more common in the newspapers, than instances of people, who, after eating a hearty supper are found dead abed in the morning.

Another means of preserving health, to be attended to, is the having a constant supply of fresh air in your bed-chamber. It has been a great mistake, the sleeping in rooms exactly closed, and in beds surrounded with curtains. No outward air that may come into you, to unwholesome as the may come into you, to unwholesome as the unchanged air, often breathed, of a close chamber. For bolling water does not grow better by longer boiling, if the particles that receive greater heat can escape: so living bodies do not putrify, if the particles, as fast as they become putrid, can be thrown off. Nature expels them by the pores of the skin and lungs; and, in a free open air, they are carried off; but in a close room, we receive them again and again, though they become more and more corrupt. A number of persons, crowded into a small room, thus spoil the air in a few minutes, and ever render it mortal, as in the Black Hole at Calcutta. A single person is said to spoil only a gallon of air per minute, and therefore requires a longer time to spoil a chamber full; but it is done, however, in proportion, and many putrid disorders hence have their origin. It is recorded of Methuselem, who, being the longest liver, may be supposed to have best preserved his health, that he slept always in the open air; for, when he had lived 500 years, an angel said to him, "Arise, Methuselem, and build thee an house, for thou shalt live yet 500 years longer." But Methuselem answered and said, "If I am to live but 500 years longer, it is not worth while to build me an house—I will sleep in the air, as I have been used to do." Physicians, after having for ages contended, that the sick should not be indulged with fresh air, have at length discovered, that it may do them good. It is therefore to be hoped, they may, in time discover likewise, that it is not hurtful to those who are in health; and that we may be then cured of the *scorpbobia* that at present distresses weak minds, and makes them choose to be stifled and poisoned, rather than leave open the window of a hackhanker, or put down the glass of a coach.

Confined air, when fumigated with perspirable matter, will not receive more: and that matter must remain in our bodies, and occasion diseases: but it gives some previous notice of its being about to be hurtful, by producing certain uneasinesses, slight indeed, at first, such as, with regard to the lungs, is a trifling sensation, and to the pores of the skin, a kind of restlessness, which is difficult to describe, and few that feel it know the cause of it. But we may recollect, that sometimes on waking in the night, we have, if warmly covered, found it difficult to get asleep again. We turn often without finding repose in any position. Sigettiness, to use a vulgar expression, for want of a better, is occasioned wholly by an uneasiness in the skin, owing to the retention of the perspirable matter—the bedclothes having received their quantity, and being saturated, refusing to take any more: to become sensible of this, by an experiment, let a person keep his position in the bed, but throw off the bedclothes, and suffer fresh air to approach the part uncovered of his body; he will then feel that part suddenly refreshed; for the air will immediately relieve the skin, by receiving, licking up, and carrying off the load of perspirable matter that incommoded it. For every portion of cool air that approaches the warm skin, in receiving its part of that vapour, receives therewith a degree of heat, that rarefies and renders it lighter, when it will be pushed away, with its burden, by cooler, and, therefore, heavier fresh air; which, for a moment, supplies its place; and, then, being like-wise charged, and warmed, gives way to a succeeding quantity: this is the order of nature, to prevent animals being infected by their own perspiration. He will now be sensible of the difference between the part exposed to the air, and that which, remaining sunk in the bed, denies the air access: for this part now manifests its uneasiness, more distinctly by the comparison; and the seat of the uneasiness is more plainly perceived, than when the whole surface of the body was affected by it.

Here, then, is one great and general cause of unpleasing dreams: for, when the body is unquiet, the mind will be disturbed by it; and disagreeable ideas of various kinds, will, in sleep, be the natural consequences. The remedies, preventive and curative, follow:

1. By eating moderately, (as before advised for health's sake) less perspirable matter is produced in a given time; hence the bedclothes receive it longer before they are saturated; and we may, therefore, sleep longer, before we are made uneasy by their refusing to receive any more.

2. By using thinner and more porous bedclothes, which will suffer the perspirable matter more easily to pass through them, we are less incommoded, lash being longer tolerable.

3. When you are awakened by this uneasiness, and find you cannot easily sleep again, get out of bed, beat up and turn your pillow, shake the bedclothes well, with at least twenty shakes, then throw the bed open, and leave it to cool; in the mean while, continuing undress'd, walk about your chamber, till your skin has had time to discharge its load, which it will do sooner, as the air may be drier and cooler. When you begin to feel the cold air unpleasant, then return to your bed; and you will soon fall asleep, and your sleep will be sweet and pleasant. All the scenes presented to your fancy will be of the pleasing kind—I am often as agreeably entertained with them, as by the scenery of an opera. If you happen to be too indolent to get out of bed, you may, instead of it, lift up your bedclothes with one arm and leg, so as to draw in a good deal of fresh air, and, by letting them fall, force it out again. This repeated twenty times, will so well clear them of the perspirable matter they have imbibed, as to permit your sleeping well for some time afterwards. But this latter method is not equal to the former.

Those who do not love trouble, and can afford to have two beds, will find great luxury, in rising when they wake in a hot bed, and going into the cool one. Such shifting of beds would also be of great service to persons ill of a fever, as it refreshes, and frequently procures sleep. A very large bed, that will admit a removal, fo distant from the first situation, as to be cool and sweet, may in a degree, answer the same end.

One or two observations more will conclude this little piece. Care must be taken, when you lie down, to disposse your pillow

* *What physicians call the perspirable matter, is that vapour which passes off from our bodies, from the lungs, and through the pores of the skin. The quantity of this is said to be five eighth of what we eat and drink.*

so as to suit your manner of placing your head, and to be perfectly easy: then place your limbs so as not to bear inconveniently hard upon one another, as, for instance, the joints of your ankles: for, though a bad position may at first give but little pain, & be hardly noticed, yet a continuance will render it less tolerable; and the uneasiness may come on, while you are asleep, and disturb your imagination.

These are the rules of the art; but tho' they will generally prove effectual in producing the end intended, there is a case, in which the most punctual observance of them all will be totally fruitless. I need not mention the case to you, my dear friend: but my account of the art would be imperfect without it. The case is, when the person who desires to have pleasant dreams, has not taken care to preserve, what is necessary above all things

A GOOD CONSCIENCE.

DUBLIN, *(Ireland)* May, 30.

Letters, received yesterday in town from Enniskillen, state, that a rencontre took place in that quarter on Tuesday, between a party of rioters, amounting to some thousands, assembled to oppose the magistrates of the county, in carrying into effect the militia act, and a party of dragoons, in which seven of the former were killed, eleven wounded, and above one hundred taken prisoners.

We hear that a great mob of rioters assembled at Boyle, in the county of Roscommon, and were proceeding to commit outrages, until prevented by the military quartred in that town, who were obliged to fire upon them, whereby nineteen of them were killed, and several taken prisoners; among the latter was a gentleman of family, who having run through his fortune, had joined and headed these misguided people.

At Manor Hamilton, in the county of Leitrim, a like disturbance arose; a mob set upon an officer going through the town with a small party of the military, who were forced to fire in defence of their own lives. Eight of the rioters were killed, and several wounded, when the rest took to flight.

In the county of Wicklow we are informed, the peasantry have exhibited a like disinclination to the militia, as in the neighbouring counties. Last week they assembled in a formidable body near Baltinglas and sent a letter to Lord Aldborough, the Governor, inviting him to come and choose from among them such as he should think proper. His Lordship, apprehending for his personal safety, prudently declined obeying the requisition.—We hare not learned that they proceeded to any acts of violence.

By a letter received by a respectable merchant in this city, from a gentleman in Sligo, we are informed, that since orders arrived in that part of the kingdom for embodying the militia, a general insurrection of the lower orders of the people broke out almost instantaneously, in the counties of Mayo, Sligo, Leitrim, and part of Roscommon—that they have proceeded to acts of violence upon the dwellings and properties of several of the most respectable gentlemen, particularly of the Hon. Joshua Cooper, of Mercury, which they plundered of arms and ammunition, and drank the wines and other liquors. They behaved in like manner in the houses of Capt. Ormsby, of Castle Dalgen, Mr. Tennison, of Coleville, Mr. Johnson, of Adderaid, county Leitrim, as also his son, Capt. Carter, of Drumlease. The Sligo Volunteers (who are almost the only corps of that ever memorable body which is suffered to appear in arms) have been very active in suppressing the riots, and bringing the ring leaders to punishment.

LONDON, June 5.

The French were deterred from attacking Ostend, by the seasonable arrival of the troops from England, the numbers of whom would be naturally magnified to them on the first report. In consequence of the information of this force being arrived, they contented themselves with carrying off the stores found in Furnes, which were inconsiderable, in comparision of the magazines at Ostend; and they took with them the bailiff and six magistrates.

As soon as the accounts of their having evacuated the place reached Ostend, the Dutch were ordered to return to their post, which had been previously taken possession of by the Austrians.

Every one who loves the war, must rejoice that the French did not push their advantage at Furnes on to the attack of Ostend, since, if they had obtained the possession of the military stores and forage now there, they would have completely put an end to the campaign; it cannot be performed in but through the generosity, and at the expense of great Britain; and every event, either of good fortune obtained, or of misfortunes avoided, which may be dexterously used to woo "the judicious and discerning public" to the further maintenance of the war, is to be considered and given out from the pulpit, the bar, and the press, as a national blessing.

June 6.—Some English gentlemen lately arrived from France, report, that there is a general disinclination in the people of that country to suffering foreign powers to interfere in the formation of their government, but leaving them to this liberty, that there is every appearance of anxiety for peace; that as the English ministry appeared to them the principal authors of the war, an appeal had been drawn up to the English people, expressive of a desire of peace, which the gentlemen refused taking over, for fear it might give offence to government.

As a proof of the horrid carnage caused by this war of kings against opinions, the French Generals assert, that the nearest calculation of the loss of men sustained by the Republic in Flanders and the country of Liege, since the first of November last, amounted to 130,000, that is, 30,000 men killed in the field of Battle, and 60,000 that have died in hospitals, and deserted, before, and at the time of Dumourier's defection; therefore, as the French army, now opposed to the allies on the Flemish frontier, is chiefly composed of new levies, there can be no wonder that they found it prudent to retreat from the camp of Famars before an allied army, composed of their best veterian troops, in every respect well appointed, enjoying the advantage of the immense stores seized by them at Liege, the then great depot of the French for carrying on the campaign. To add to the above carnage, the French assert the loss of men sustained by their opponents in Flanders and the country of Leige, to have been greater than their own. How happy must this reflection make the sanguinary authors of the war!

June 8.—We are favoured through channel on which we can depend, with the following Extract of a letter from Magleburgh.

"I can assure you that the account inserted in several Journals of Mde la Fayette's being dead, is false.—He is still here with M. Alexander Lameth, and their companions in misfortune, in as good health as can be expected, in a prison very cloasand unwholesome. I have not seen them for they are allowed to see nobody; they are not even permitted to communicate with each other. I shall say little of what I set upon this subject; but I cannot help thinking that the atrocities of which the Jacobins have been guilty in France, in moments of alarm and tumult, are more pardonable than the deliberate injustice which these honourable men have been compelled to suffer—How after this can any man rest to the moderation of the Combined Powers!"

Division Orders.

Wesfield, August 8, 1793.

A DIVISION Court Martial will be held at William Scott, Esq's. in Palmer, on Wednesday the 28th inst. at 10 o'clock, A. M. for the trial of Ensign Malachi Nichols, of Capt. Asa Fisk's Company, Col. Alfred Lyon's Regiment, on the charges exhibited against him by Capt. Asa Fisk. All evidences and persons concerned will attend at the time & place accordingly. Lt. Col. Montague will preside—Mr. Benjamin Tappan of Northampton, will do the duty of Judge Advocate.

By order of the Major General,
JOHN SMITH, Brigade-Major.

Detail for Court-Martial.

4 Capts, 5 Sub. from 1st Brigade.
1 Capt. 2 Sub. from 2d Brigade.

Locks and Canals.

THE Proprietors of the Locks and Canals on Connecticut River, in the county of *Hampshire*, are hereby notified to meet at the House of Capt. Samuel CLARK, innholder, in *Northampton*, on WEDNESDAY the FOURTH day of *September* next, at *Three* o'clock in the afternoon; then and there to act on the following matters, viz:

FIRST.—To raise such further sums of money as shall be deemed necessary for completing the works at South-Hadley falls.

SECONDLY.—To make any such votes or orders that shall appear requisite to facilitate their operations at said Falls.

JOHN WORTHINGTON, *President.*
JONATHAN DWIGHT,
JUSTIN ELY,
LEVI SHEPHARD,
SAMUEL HENSHAW. *Directors.*

August 16th, 1793.

All Persons having d

mands on the estate of Ephraim Ro late of Amherst deceased, are requeste exhibit them for settlement. All per indebted to said estate are requested to m immediate payment to

ISAAC ROBINS, Administrato

July 1793.

BALTIMORE, August 2.

Wednesday last, arrived at this port, Jo Sampson, Capt. Joshua Barker, Cape Francois, which he left on the 20th July, bound for St. Marc. On the 18th he was boarded by an English privateer, the Flying-Fish, Capt. Gibson of New-Providence: Upon the strictest examination made by Capt. Gibson, he was perfectly satisfied that the whole of the cargo, as well as the ship was American property—that the ship's papers and other vouchers, were so full and explicit, as to preclude every possible suspicion of unfairness: And, therefore, with a becoming candour, he permitted Capt. Barney to proceed. On the 24th, at the entrance of St. Marc, the Sampson was boarded by the boats of three other privateers—The Brig Mary, Capt. M'Iver, the Schooner Carlew, Capt. Bowie, and the sloop Henrietta, Capt. Brown: The officers of these privateers, Capt. Barney unhappily perceived, were actuated by principles very different from those of Capt. Gibson: In obedience to the rudest and most insolent orders, Capt. Barney delivered to them all his papers and keys; he informed them, without reserve, of the whole of the cargo, and of the money on board, exhibiting at the same time the requisite vouchers, to shew that the same was American property: Capt. Barney, moreover, declared to them, that if they had a suspicion that any part of the cargo was not American, if they would disclose to him the ground of their suspicion, he could remove it by satisfactory vouchers. They declined all arguments; but asserted, that the money on board must be taken, and, therefore, the ship must be taken, as a prize, to New-Providence; but, at the same time, it was proposed to Capt. Barney, that if he would deliver to them the cash, he might proceed on his voyage. This proposition was rejected with indignation, as the money was manifestly American property. The officers of the privateers then told Capt. Barney, that he was a prisoner, and immediately they took all the crew of the Sampson, except the boatswain, the carpenter and the cook, as prisoners on board the privateers; and put her in charge of three prize-masters and eight men, all completely armed. They likewise endeavoured to take Capt. Barney on board one of their vessels, but he swore they should not take him alive, for he would stick by her to the last moment: They thus desisted, and left him on board his own vessel: On the 28th, on their coming to New-Providence, after they had left the privateers, the prize masters, in a peremptory manner, ordered Capt. Barney to deliver to them his wives and other stores. They, at the same time, solemnly declared, that they would carry the Ambassade into that port.

LANSINGBURGH, August 6.

About three weeks since a Mr. Hart from Nisquenia, was passing through Schoharry on his way to the Susquehannah; to five distance, took his course thro' woods by marked trees; but before he had proceeded far into the woods, he was bit in one of his legs by a rattle snake; after killing the snake as he supposed, immediately proceeded for, and arrived at the nearest settlement—a physician was brought in a few hours, but could afford no relief, and, in about 30 hours from receiving the bite, he expired. The operation of the poison on Mr. Hart, if not singular in such a case, in many respects, was very surprizing to the spectators: The limbs and whole body as the poison spread, swelled extremely, & changed to the semblance & motion of the snake; & after the trunk of the body was affected, a diarrhœa set in, & the discharges resembled unslackened lime and water, continuing some time in an ebullient motion. He was a man advanced in years, and has left a wife and six children in indigent circumstances; and it must be mentioned to the honor of the people of Schoharry, that they paid every possible attention to the distressed poor man while he lived, and at his decease advanced the expences of a very decent interment.

May they receive their reward.

WINDSOR, *(Vermont.* July 22.

GOOD NEWS for GALLANTS.

ON Thursday the 27th of last month, Mrs. Mary Thompson, of Barnet, being weary of the troubles of attending on a large dairy, a well furnished house, an indulgent husband, and a family of young children of her own, and being greatly fatigued; in order to refresh her weary spirits, made choice of Joseph Palmer, for her Gallant, and Francis Matthews (both transient persons) for their waiter; they set out on a pleasure trip for Canada, (all on horse back) and carried off every thing that was valuable and portable from her husband's house, in his absence.—The Justices of the neighborhood, (those four tempered, ceremonious fellows) being offended at the lady's going away without taking her leave of her neighbors, sent an officer after them, who, with his assistance, came up with the honorable company just on the borders of the promised land. They discovered the lady of her baggage, and left her to her meditation; the young gentlemen they brought back, in order to take a formal farewel of the Justices, who, at parting, on Wednesday last, in presence of a numerous company of spectators, ordered the honour of that ancient badge of distinction, the *Whipping Post*, ten salutes to each, to be conferred on the gentlemen; which was done with great decency, and the gentlemen sent back on foot to their lovely Mistress, loaded with this honour, having nothing else to carry:—The lady's former confinements are hereby informed, that she is gone from Barnet—where to and her must be their look out.

Barnet, July 6, 1793.

HARTFORD, August 12.

The affray that took place the other day in the New York Tontine Coffee-House, between some citizens of New-York and an officer of the British frigate Boston (who had been sent up a prize master of the republican French privateer) is said to have arisen from the following circumstance.—"The officers, after vociferating against the Americans as a nation suffered to be a wager of 100 dollars, that the Boston would take the L'Embuscade frigate in the intended engagement—" and he would instantly stake the money, provided he was sure it would be safe in this country."—Upon this Mr. Jessop knocked him down—the officer rose and drew his sword—he was again knocked down, then seized by the nape of the neck and the waistband of his breeches, and tossed from the gallery into the street. —Some mercantile persons attempted to be insolent in his behalf, but were soon hushed by a saving glimpse of the Liberty Cap.

MIDDLETOWN, August 17.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in New-York, dated August 14, 1793.

"Citizen Genet had directed some privateers to be fitted out in Philadelphia, but was informed by the Executive, that it could not be permitted, as no such right or privilege was given, by the treaty, to France, and, to suffer the exercise of such a supposed right, would be a repugnant to every idea of neutrality on the part of the United States. Citizen Genet conceived that, from a fair construction of the treaty such a right was granted to France, and declared that if he was prevented, from the exercise of it, by the Executive, he would "APPEAL TO THE PEOPLE." This is an undoubted fact, and you may take it on the authority of Mr. Jay and Mr. King.—The friends of Mr. Genet have endeavoured to extenuate the impropriety of this reply, by saying, that he meant to appeal to Congress, who are the Representatives of the people.

"When the President left Philadelphia to visit Mount Vernon, he authorised Governor Mifflin to stop a privateer, which was fitting by the French, and ready to sail. The Governor signified this order to Mr. Genet, who replied, that the people of the vessel would repel *force by force*. On reflection, however, it was not thought best to do this, and he directed the people to submit.

"Several publications directed against the President, the Secretary of the Treasury, the Secretary at War, and others, have appeared in Philadelphia, and have been traced, through the printer, to *the Secretary of Mr. Genet.*

"A representation of the President &c. with a coffin and guillotine was stuck up in Philadelphia, and one thrown into the Post Office; but they were soon destroyed. The authors of them have not been discovered.

"In this city, the friends of the Constitution, and of peace, though not the most *noisy*, are the most numerous and respectable. They do not interest themselves in every petty dispute that arrises; but their conduct and resolutions at Trinity Church evince their determination: And, what is of more consequence, if I am rightly informed, the majority of the people in the country possess the same spirit.

"The city is as quiet as if there were no foreigners here. The French are remarked for their civility, and peaceable temperate behaviour. Though there are about 5,000, one would not, from the noise which is made, suppose there were 50.—They generally return on board at 7 o'clock. The Mayor was requested by some persons, who apprehended disturbance, that he would desire the Admiral to order all his men on board at an early hour. The Mayor said it was hard to confine them on board the fleet in such warm weather, and while they continued to behave as they had done, he should not interfere.—So you see, they are not *easily led*, ready to prey on the defenceless."

SPRINGFIELD, August 10.

M U R D E R!

By a gentleman from Cheshire, in Connecticut, we have been favoured with the following particulars of a murder committed there by a person, whose name we do not recollect.

The murderer had for a considerable time been urging an intimacy with his neighbor's wife. He carried his solicitations to such a degree as disgusted the woman, and induced her to forbid his coming to the house. On Wednesday last, he resolved to have revenge, by taking her life. Accordingly, taking his hoche, proceeded towards her house. Her husband being absent, and the suspecting he meant to injure her, on seeing him coming, left the house, and run to a neighbor's not far distant. He entered the house, and finding her absent, and no person within but an infant sleeping in its cradle, he struck it on the head, with his hoe, and continued his blows, until he beat its head to pieces. He was immediately taken, and brought before a Justice for examination—when he confessed the facts as above related, apparently without the least degree of concern or discomposure. He is committed to prison for trial.

NORTHAMPTON, August 21.

On Thursday last, one DAVID HOLT, belonging to New-Salem, was unfortunately drowned, as he was bathing in the water on South-Hadley falls.

Letters from Portugal mention the baptism of a young Farmagusta Princess at Lisbon, daughter of the Prince of Brazil. She was babtized by fourteen names, the first two Maria Theresa. The ceremony was performed with a jug of water, taken up for that purpose, last January, from the river Jordan, in Asia.

Williams College,

THE Public are respectfully informed, that at a meeting of the corporation of WILLIAMS COLLEGE, in Williamstown, on the 6th day of August 1793:

Mr. Ebenezer Fitch, was unanimously elected President, the Rev. Stephen West, D. D. Vice-President, Daniel Dewey, Esq. Secretary, Mr. Noah Lladly, Tutor, and Mr. Nathaniel Steel, Master of the Grammar School.

Among other regulations the following were adopted by the President and Trustees of said College.

That Candidates for the Freshman, Sophimore and Junior Classes will be examined on the first Tuesday of September next, and at the end of vacation, and afterwards as they shall make application—the qualifications for admission will be the same with those required by the laws of Yale College, except only that in case any person shall choose to study the French language instead of the Greek, he may be able, in order to his admission into the Freshman Class, to read, pronounce and construe, with a good degree of accuracy, in some approved French Author.

The first public Commencement will be on the first Wednesday in September in the year 1795; and afterwards on the first Wednesdays of September annually.

There will be three vacations annually: viz: from the first Wednesday in September five weeks, and from the third Wednesday in January and May three Weeks.

A large and convenient College Edifice is provided for the accommodation of students. A decent Library & apparatus will be immediately procured. Victualling has not hitherto exceeded five shillings a week.—The students must provide themselves with bedding.—A Grammar School with an accomplished instructor, is connected with the College. The same branches of literature which were taught, and mode of instruction which was pursued in the Academy, will be continued.

At the meeting of said corporation, *Ordered*, That the Secretary be directed to communicate the foregoing to the several Printers in this, and the neighbouring counties, within the Commonwealth and the adjoining states, and request them to insert the same in their respective papers, for the information of the Public.

Attest,
DANIEL DEWEY, *Secretary.*

Spencer Whiting,

HAS for sale, POWDER, per cwt. or single quarter cask, (at the Hartford price.)

He wishes to remind those who are indebted to him, that FLAX-SEED will be received in payment.

Wanted a quantity of Check'd FLANNEL CLOTH, for which a generous price will be given, if delivered before the last of October.—

Worthington, August 1793.

Journeyman TAYLOR,

Wanted immediately, one that is a good workman. Enquire of

AARON WRIGHT, jun.

Northampton, August 21, 1793.

To be sold at the Printing-Office, Northampton,

The Young Ladies Ac

cidence: Or, a short and easy introduction to English Grammar.

For the HAMPSHIRE GAZETTE.

Mr. Printer,

If you think the following worthy a place in your paper, by inserting it you will oblige, yours, &c.

A SONG TO CERES.

NOW *Ceres* nodding over the yellow plain,
Invites the labors of the rural swain;
Now see the youths wide scattered o'er the land,
With jorial hearts come on and join the band.
Then gathering men in joyful crouds combind,
Form a republic with a social mind:
Submitting all, each to his neighbor's weal,
They from their lines bedide the waving field.
Themselfer of the field comes joyous on,
To rank and file his company to form;
Each heart dilates, and raise the noble strife,
Thus pass the social hours of rural life.
With nimble hand they ply the glitt'ring steel,
The burden'd earth her bounteous treasures yield;
The loaded hand is emptied on the ground,
Till the rich heaps are scattered thick around.
The cautious swain returns, with careful hand,
The sheaf secures within the circling band.
They ply the work; and glean the waving store,
The conquer'd field lies richly cover'd o'er.
But when bright *Sol*, the western sky doth deck,
With shouting glee, the pond'rous sheaves collect;
A pyramid of wheaten sheaves they raise,
And shout with joy the bounteous *Ceres* praise.
Now cro'e the fields with nimble steps they stray,
And joyous quit the labor of the day:
With sparkling eye, each lass her lover meets,
And shouting reapers throng the joyful streets.
Now old *Yankee's* gay iespiring spirit;—
With heart felt glee each gladly owns thy merit;
Round goes the bowl,—the merry jest, and song,
Not one is mute, all join the social throng.
While thro' the spacious hall the joys resound
Forget their toil, and all their cares they drown;
Then each retires, enjoys his loving wife,
So pass the social hours of rural life.

PUER.

July 25. 1793.

From the WESTERN STAR, *printed in Stockbridge (Massachusetts).*

He Sells Cheap!

THIS saying sets the world a gadding —girls and boys, old women and all, o r the *News-Store—Timothy Chowderhead*, who is too lazy to *hoe corn*, goes to New-York, and gets a hogshead of rum, a few fans, canzes, buttons, buckles, tapes, ribbons, &c. &c. on a credit for six months.

——*Tim.* is now coaxing his cousins, and every idle dauner, to purchase—when any person who wears half a head, might know they won't pay for them in six years—*Let he sells cheap*——*Tim. Chowderhead* will, perhaps, by a deaconish story, and fair promises (which he knows he never can fulfill) get a new recruit next fall—after which, friend *Timothy* may have leifure to wind up his bobbins, and seek a retreat in Canada or Vermont.

Peleg Waterspout, was by birthright a horse jocky of the first sort— He could drink new rum, chew tobacco, and tell negro stories—He bought Old Continental horses, at thirty shillings a head, at the close of a campaign, that were broken-winded, spavin'd fore-backed, and ring-boned—kept them till spring, and with the aid of his honest father, sold them to the same hands, for *good* and *young*—His cheats were known—but what of that? —'twas the universal cry, PELEG *sells cheap*

——He then commenced merchant, full blooded—Every old maid in town visited his store—'twas a *New-Store*—he *stopped* till after harvest, and he *sold cheap*—Harvest passed,——but no harvest came for Peleg—the bugs had eaten the wheat four years in advance—*Peleg* goes to Vermont, and turns preacher—and he *sells cheap*

—No taxes—no salary—who would not go to hear *Peleg*—he is a Jack at all trades —he can say a little of every thing—he can read without spelling—tell stories, and almost work miracles—drink new rum—chew tobacco, and tell negro stories—*he sells cheap*.

Peter Threshfloor, is a sturdy lad, and might do honor to a bread bar, or a ditching spade—*Peter* has been sailor, soldier, fiddler and petty fogger, and has twice entered the Stone Jug as a broken merchant —But *Peter* always *sold cheap*.

Felix Mercury, mounts an old flanking bag of a mare, with old saddle bags stuffed with *nostrums* and *bolusses*, and sallies forth a Doctor at all points—the canker rash and belly-ache are vanished only at the smell of him: but *Felix* trades *cheap*—If an old maiden chances to have the *heavens*, 'tis *nine. cha.* disguised with a polypus upon the heart—If a girl has flimsy ancles, and turns her toes in, it is, to be sure, St. Anthony's dance, and the must be salivated—*Felix Mercury's* conundrums are all of his own preparing; and if they dont quite make the dead live, it is thought they will, and often do, make the living dead—and he still *sells cheap*—*Felix* is a man of tolerable bodily abilities, and *wields the bladder* with a good deal of eclat—'Tis conjectured, that if *Felix* could be persuaded to confine his genius within a proper sphere, he might *cut* a respectable figure at a plough tail—*But he is cheap.*

N. B. A *Justice of the Peace* has solicited a post next in order to Doctor *Felix*—however, as the measure of his iniquities remains as yet unfilled, he must stand by for the present.

Berkshire, July 12, 1793.

EXTRACT

From a late American Publication.

LET us return to our native country, and with tranquil delight, contemplate that happy portion of freedom, and that rational government allotted to the United States of America. Here the mind of man, as free as the air he breathes, may exert all its energy, and by expanding its powers to distant and various objects, its faculties may be enlarged to a degree hitherto unknown. Here the equalizing genius of the laws distributes property to every citizen: Here all religious opinions are equally harmless, and render men equally good subjects, because there are no laws to oppose and controul them: Here no titles, no rack rents, no lordly exactions of gratuities, and fines for alienation, no arbitrary impositions of taxes harrass the cultivator of the soil, and repress his exertions: Here no beggarly monks and friars, no princely ecclesiastics with their annual income of millions, no idle court pensioners and titled mendicants, no spiesto watch and betray the unsuspecting citizen, no tyrant with his train of hounds, bastards and misstresses, those vultures of government, prey upon the poor peasant, and exhaust the public treasury of the nation: Here no commercial or corporation monopolies, give exclusive advantages to favored individuals, and extinguish the ardor of national enterprize; no sacramental test bars the conscientious sectary from places of trust and emolument, or tempts him to dissimulation and perjury; here no monasteries, convents and nunneries, the retreats of idleness, superstition and debauchery; no monkish principles of celibacy; no daily ceremonies of procession, and mock-miracles divert the minds of men from the occupations of industry, or check the population of the country: Here every man finds employment, and the road is open for the poorest citizen to amass wealth by labor and economy, and by his talents and virtue to raise himself to the highest offices of state:—Here the laws provide for the poor whom age or infirmity has deprived of the power of obtaining subsistence—and beggary is banished from our doors. Here the children of the poorest citizen have access to school at the public expence; the establishment of numerous parish or other private libraries with the universal circulation of newspapers, pamphlets and magazines, has diffused a competent knowledge of religion, arts and government among the substantial inhabitants, while academies and universities well endowed and furnished with able professors, nourish the sciencies, and prepare our youth for the pulpit, the bar and the cabinet. Here population has exceeded all European calculations; already has the active genius of America begun manufacturing establishments; already do her ships traverse the globe, and collect wealth on the ocean and the islands, from the straits of *Magellan* to the inhospitable regions of *Kamschatska*; and in the short period of 170 years since our ancestors landed on these shores, a trackless wilderness, inhabited only by savages and wild beasts, is converted into fruitful fields and meadows, more highly cultivated than one half of *Europe*.

ANECDOTES.

THE late David Home, Esq. lived in the new town of Edinburgh; between which and old town, there is a communication by means of an elegant bridge over a swamp. Desirous one day to cut his way shorter, Mr. Home took it into his head to pass over a temporary one, which had been erected for general accomodation, till the new one could be completed. Unfortunately, part of the temporary one gave way, and our illustrious Philosopher found himself stuck in the mud. On hearing him call aloud for assistance, an old woman hallened to the spot from whence the sound seemed to proceed; but perceiving who he was refused giving him any help. "Why, (cried she) are you not Home, the atheist?" Oh no! no! no! (returned the Philosopher) I am no atheist; indeed you mistake good woman, you do indeed!" "Let me hear then (returned the woman) if you can say the belief." —Mr. Home accordingly began the words, I believe in God, &c. and finished them with so much propriety, that the old woman, convinced of his christian education, charitably afforded him that relief which otherwise she would have thought it a duty of religion to deny.

IN 1775, a farmer of Bucks county, Pennsylvania, assisted by his people, working in harvest, killed a rattle snake; and soon after, having occasion to go home, took up, by mistake his son's jacket, and put it on; the son was a stripling, and both their jackets were made of the same kind of cloth. The old man being warm, did not button his jacket until he got to the house, when found it much too little for him; he instantly conceived the idea that he had been bitten by a rattle snake, and swollen from effects of the poison. He grew very ill, and was put to bed. The people about him were very much alarmed, and sent for two or three physicians; one of whom poured down his throat a pint of melted lard—another gave him a dose of wild plantain—and the third made him bear-bound tea, made very strong. Notwithstanding all he grew worse, and was to all appearance on the verge of dissolution, when the son came home, with the old gentleman's jacket hanging like a bag about him.—The whole mystery was at once unravelled, and the poor farmer, notwithstanding his drenches of hog's fat, plantain, and bearbound, was well in an instant.

A TINKER being met at the last assizes for York, by a Barrister walking a little way out of the city, he jocosely clapped his hand on the fellow's shoulder and asked him, "what news from hell?" "Ad——d deal, (replied the Tinker) a wall is just fallen down." "Well, (returned the Councellor) it is to be built up again I suppose?" "I don't know (says the other) there is a great dispute about it, between the Pope and the Devil." "And how (cried the long robed Gentleman) do you think the matter will go?" "I don't know, (answered the Tinker) the Pope has most *money*, but the devil has most *sawyers*."

Instances of surprizing MEMORY.

WILLIAM LYON, a strolling Player, who died some years ago, to perform at Edinburgh, who was excellent in the part of Giddy the Highlander, gave the following surprising instance of memory.

One evening, over the bottle, he wagered a crown bowl of punch, that he next morning, at the rehearsal, would repeat a daily advertiser from beginning to end. At the rehearsal his opponent reminded him of his wager, imagining as he was drunk the night before, that he must certainly have forgot it, and rallied him severely on his boasting of his memory. Lyon pulled out the paper of that day, and declared him to be judge whether he did not win the wager. Notwithstanding the odd connection of paragraphs, the number and variety of advertisements, and the general chaos which is in the composition of any new paper, he repeated it from beginning to end, without any mistake. He died at Edinburgh, 1784.

TO BE SOLD,

A HOMELOT, lying in Deerfield, containing THREE ACRES, about 50 rods south of the meeting house, with a house, Barn and shop, well situated for a trader or a tavern——The payment made easy.——Enquire of

AUGUSTUS LYMAN.

Deerfield, July 30. 1793.

Strayed or stolen from the subscriber, in Worthington, the 12th of last June, a three years old HORSE COLT, about thirteen hands and three inches high, natural pacer, has one white hind foot, a small star in his forehead, pale red color, mane and tail some darker than the other part of him; had on one shoe before.—Whoever will return said Horse, or give information so that he may be had again, shall be handsomely rewarded.

SYLVANUS BLACKMARR.

N. B. Said Blackmarr has erected an OIL MILL, and will be ready to receive FLAX-SEED, by the 1st. of September. *Worthington, July* 26, 1793.

CASH GIVEN FOR CLEAN COTTON AND LINEN RAGS, AT THIS OFFICE.

Printing Office, Northampton, June, 1793.

PROPOSALS

For PRINTING *by* SUBSCRIPTION,

DISSERTATION

ON THE

PROPHECIES,

Which have been remarkably fulfilled, and are at this time fulfilling in the world.

By THOMAS NEWTON, D. D.

Late Lord Bishop of Bristol.

IN ONE VOLUME.

CONDITIONS.

I. The work shall be well executed, on a handsome new type, and good paper, and will contain about 600 pages, Octavo.

II. The price to Subscribers, neatly bound and lettered, will be TEN SHILLINGS,—the money to be paid on delivery of the Books.

III. Those who Subscribe for nine books, shall have a tenth gratis.

N. B. The above work is committed to the Press.

*** Subscriptions are received by WILLIAM BUTLER, the publisher——and by a number of gentlemen in whose hand subscription papers are lodged.

Seven Sheep came into the inclosure of the subscriber, some time in May last, six of which have a half Crop the under side of the left ear, and a slit the upper side of the same, the other has a crop in the left ear.——The owner is desired to prove property, pay charges and take them away.

EZRA CLARK.

Williamsburgh, August 5. 1793.

TAKE NOTICE!

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber, are called upon to settle their accounts forthwith, or they will be put into the hands of an *Attorney* to collect.

WILLIAM KITTREDGE.

N. B. As the state of my health is on the decline, I propose to make a journey to the sea shore, a ready compliance with these above reasonable requests is expected. W. K.

Coventry—August 5. 1793.

CHEAP GOODS!

CALL AND SEE.

LATELY opened and rapidly selling at my store in Ashfield, for Cash, Rags, Old Pewter and Brass, in barter, for Produce in the fall; Scarlet, London Brown, London Smoke, Bottle Green and Blue Broadcloths, Twill'd and Common Valeen, Nankeen, Jacket Patterns, Crockery and Hard Ware, Pewter, Brass, Powder and Shot, Indigo, Coffee, Pepper, Alspice, Tobacco and Snuff, with a variety of other articles for Ladies and Gentlemen, too able for the season—by

SELAH NORTON.

N. B. Old Jamaica Spirits, Old St. Croix Rum, N. E. Rum of the first quality, choice Bohea Tea, Fine Salt for Butter, for Castor Butter, in bbls. cheaper than cheap.

AUGUST, 1793.

NOTICE is hereby given to *John Lear*, non-resident proprietors of land in the town of HEATH, that there remains yet unpaid of taxes laid on his land by the assessors, and committed to the subscriber to collect, two pounds fourteen shillings and eight pence. Unless said taxes are paid on or before Monday the ninth day of September next, so much of said land will then be sold at public auction at Daniel Spooner's, in Heath, at 1 o'clock in the afternoon as will discharge the same with intervening charges.

DANIEL SPOONER,
Collector for 1792.

Heath, July 26, 1793.

BENJAMIN PRESCOTT,

HAS just received from New-York, an additional supply of

GOODS,

Which with those before on hand, furnishes most articles enquired for——Which will be sold very low for ready pay.

N. B. Twenty corn Bags are wanted immediately.

Northampton, July 24, 1793.

The LITTLE READER'S ASSISTANT FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

Hampshire Gazette.

NORTHAMPTON, (*Massachusetts*) PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY WILLIAM BUTLER.

Vol. VII.] WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 28, 1793. [NUMB. 364.

Judge WILSON's CHARGE,

To the Grand Jury of the Circuit Court of the United States, for the District of Pennsylvania, which commenced a Special Session on Monday, July 22, 1793.

GENTLEMEN OF THE GRAND JURY,

IN my duty to explain to you the very important occasion on which this Court is *specially* convened; and state the points of law, not less important, to the application of which the occasion gives rise.

To the Judge of the Pennsylvania district information was given, on oath, that certain citizens of the United States had acted in several capacities as officers on board an armed schooner said to be commissioned by France as a cruiser or private ship of war; and, with, others on board that schooner, did capture and make prize of several ships or vessels belonging to his Britannic Majesty, and otherwise assist in an hostile manner in annoying the commerce of the subjects of his said Britannic Majesty, who is at peace with the United States, contrary to their duty as citizens of the United States.

On receiving this information, the judge issued his warrant for apprehending the person against whom complaint was made, that they might answer for their doings in the premises, and be dealt with according to law.

That legal proceedings in this, and some other business, might be had speedily, one of the Judges of the Supreme Court of the United States, and the judge of the Pennsylvania district, issued their warrant, directing that on this day, and at this place a special sessions of the Circuit Court for this district should be held, and that grand and traverse jurors should be summoned to attend it.

As the Court, however, is authorized generally to try criminal causes; if any other crimes or offences, cognizable in it, be laid before you or are in your knowledge, it is your duty to present them.—But to the business to which you have been particularly called, and to articles intimately connected with it, I shall confine the remarks which I have to give you in charge.

I introduce them by nothing, with pleasure, the near and dear relation between *freedom*, and the *dignity* of man. In governments unfavourable to both, treaties, & the constructions of treaties, are numbered among the *arcana imperii*—the secrets of empire, enclosed within the cabinets of princes, and secluded from the judgment of the citizens, whose lives and fortunes, however, they chiefly affect. Under our national constitution, treaties compose a portion of the public and supreme law of the land; and, for their construction and enforcement, are brought openly before the tribunals of our country. Of those tribunals juries form an essential part. Under the construction given by those juries, treaties will suffer neither in their IMPORTANCE nor in their SANCTITY.

Scitissimum res tempus,—says the profound Bacon, in one of his aphorisms concerning his augmentation of the sciences—Time is the wisest of things. If the qualities of the parent may be expected in the offspring, the common law, one of the noblest births of time, may be pronounced the *wisest of laws*.

This expression, says a great lawyer,* is not new and strange, or barbarous and peculiar to *England*. It is the proper term for other laws also. *Euripides* mentions the *common law* of *Greece*; and *Plato* defines common law to be that, which being taken up by the *common consent* of a country, is called law. In another place the same illustrious philosopher names it the *golden* and *sacred rule of reason*, which we call *common law*.

To the *common law* of *England*, however the phrase is often peculiarly appropriated. Of *this* common law the antiquity is unquestionably very high. But the precise æra of its commencement, and the several springs, from which it originally flowed, it is very difficult, if not altogether impracticable to trace. One reason for this may be drawn from the very nature of a system of common law. As it is accommodated to the situation and circumstances of the people; and as that situation and those circumstances *insensibly* change; a proportioned variation of the laws *insensibly* take place; and it becomes impossible to ascertain the period when this change began, or to mark the different steps of its progress.

It might be amusing and instructive, but at this time it would be improper to sketch the general outlines of the system through the *government of the Saxons* down to the *conquest of the Normans*. Suffice it to observe—and the observation is important—that the *common law*, as now received in *America*, bears in its particulars, and in many of its more minute principles, a *stronger* and a *fairer* resemblance to the common law, as it was *improved* under the *former*, than to that law as it was *disfigured* under the *latter*.

The accommodating principle of a system of common law will adjust its *improvement* to every *grade* and *species* of improvement + in consequence of *practice*, *commerce*, *observation*, *study* or *refinement*.—As the science of legislation is the most *noble*, so it is the most *slow* and *difficult* of sciences.—Willing to avail itself of experience, it receives *additional* improvement from every *new* situation to which it arrives: and in this manner, retains in the progress of time, higher and higher degrees of protection, resulting from the *accumulated wisdom of ages*.

On some occasions, the spirit of a system of common law is accommodating: But on others, its temper is *decided* and *firm*. The means are varied, according to *time* and *circumstances*: But its great ends are *steadily* and *constantly* in view.

How effectually has the spirit of liberty animated this system in all the vicissitudes, revolutions and dangers, to which it has been exposed! In matters of a civil nature, the common law works itself pure, by rules drawn from the fountain of justice: In matters of a *political* nature, it works itself pure by rules drawn from the fountain of *freedom*!

It was *this spirit*, which dictated the frequent and formidable demands on the Norman princes for the complete restoration of the Saxon jurisprudence. It was *this spirit* which, in Magna Charta manifested a strict regard to the rights of the *commons* as well as to those of the *peers*: It was *this spirit*, which extracted (sweetest) from all the bitter contentions between the rival houses of York and Lancaster: It was *this spirit*, which preserved England from the *slaughterhouse* of the Tudors, and from the *tyranny* of the Stuarts: It was *this spirit*, which rescued the States of America from the oppressive claims, and from all the mighty efforts made to inforce the oppressive claims of a British Parliament.

The common laws, says my lord Coke, is a social system of jurisprudence. She receives other laws and systems into a friendly correspondence: and associates to herself those who can give her *information*, or *advice*, or *assistance*.

Does a contract bear a peculiar reference to the *local laws* of any particular foreign country? By the local laws of that foreign country, the *common law* will direct the contracts to be *interpreted* and *adjusted*.

Does a *mercantile* question occur? She determines it by the *law of merchants*.

Does a question arise before her, which properly ought to be resolved by the Law of Nations? By that law she will decide the question: For that law, in its full extent, is adopted by her. The infractions of that law form a part of her code of criminal jurisprudence.

In our present business, gentlemen, this great subject deserves a full and a pointed illustration. Such as it is in my power, on a short notice, to give, I now proceed to lay before you.

The law of Nature, when applied to states or political societies, received a new name—that of the law of Nations. But though it receives a new appellation, it retains, unimpaired, its qualities and its powers. The Law of Nations as well as the Law of Nature is of obligation indespensible: The law of nations as well as the law of nature is of origin divine.

There are, it is true, laws of nations—perhaps it is to be wished that they were delineated by another name—there are laws of nations, which are founded altogether on *human comfort*. Of this kind are national treaties. But the *municipal laws* of a state are not more distinct from the law of nature, than those conventual laws of nations are in their source and power distinct from the law of nations properly so called. Indeed those conventual laws of nations are not less controlled by the law of nations, properly so called, than municipal laws are controlled by the law of nature. The law of nations is the law of states and sovereigns. On states and sovereigns it is obligatory in the same manner, and for the same reasons, as the law of nature is obligatory upon individuals. Universal and unchangeable is the obligation of both.

How great—how important—how interesting are these truths; they announce to a free people how solemn their duties are. If a practicable knowledge and a just *sense* of those duties were diffused universally among the citizens; how beneficial and lasting would the fruits be!

It seems to have been thought, that the law of nations respects and regulates their conduct only in their intercourse with each other: A very important branch of this law—containing the duties which a nation owes to itself—has in a great measure escaped attention.

Of a state as well as of an individual, self preservation is a primary duty.

To love and to deserve an honest fame is another duty of a state as well as of a man. To a state as well as to a man REPUTATION is valuable and an agreeable possession. It represses hostility, and secures esteem.

In transactions with other nations, the dignity of a state should never be permitted to suffer the smallest diminution.

Need it be mentioned here, that HAPPINESS is the centre, to which states as well as men are universally attracted? To confult its own happiness, therefore, is the duty of a nation.

When men have formed themselves into a political society, they may reciprocally enter into particular engagements, and contract new obligations in favor of the community or of its members: But they cannot by their union, discharge themselves from any duties, which they previously owed to those, who form no part of the political association. Under all the obligations due to the Universal Society of the Human Race, the citizens of a state will continue. To this universal society it is a duty, that each nation should contribute to the welfare, the perfection and the happiness of the other.

If so; the first degree of this duty is, to do no injury. Amongst states, as well as among men, justice is a sacred law. This sacred law prohibits one state from exciting disturbance in another, from depriving it of its natural advantages, from calumniating its reputation, from seducing its citizens, from debauching the attachments of its allies, from fomenting or encouraging the hatred of its enemies.

But nations are not only prohibited from doing evil; they are also commanded to do good to one another. On states as well as individuals the duties of humanity are fitfully incumbent. What each is obliged to perform for others, from others it is entitled to receive, hence the advantage, as well as the duty of humanity.

It may be uncommon, but it is unquestionably just to say, that nations ought to love one another. From the pure source of benevolence the offices of humanity ought to flow.

By a nation, these enlarged and elevated virtues should be cultivated with peculiar assiduity and ardor. Of an individual however generous his disposition may be, the sphere of exertion is frequently narrow; but of a nation this sphere is comparatively boundless.

By exhibiting a glorious example in her constitution, in her laws, and in the administration of her constitution and laws she may diffuse instruction, she may diffuse reformation, she may diffuse happiness over the whole terrestrial globe.

These are maxims of national law, tho' the sacred precepts of nature and of nature's God, have been too often unknown & unacknowledged, by nations. Even where they have been known and acknowledged, their still voice has been drowned by the clamours of ambition, and by the thunder of war.

It is then unnecessary, or improper here to say, that Peace should be deemed the basis of the happiness of nations. *"Peace on earth."* This is a patriotic as well as an angelic wish.

But with war, and rumours of war, our ears, in this imperfect state of things are still affailed.

Into this unnatural state ought a nation to suffer herself to be drawn without her own act, or the act of him, or them, to whom for this purpose she has delegated her power?

These, gentlemen, are questions to which you are now called to give the closest and deepest attention.

That a citizen, who in our state of neutrality and without the authority of the nation, takes an hostile part with any of the belligerent powers, violates thereby his duty, and the laws of his country, is a position so plain, as to require no proof, and to be scarcely susceptible of denial.

Under the treaty of amity and commerce between the United States and France, it may be made a question, whether the privateers of that power have a right to fit their ships in our ports?

This question arises from the 22d article of that treaty. "It shall not be lawful for any foreign privateers, not belonging to the subjects of the Most Christian Majesty, nor the citizens of the United States, who have commissions from any other prince or state in enmity with either nation, to fit their ships in the ports of either the one or the other of the aforesaid parties."

It may be alledged that this prohibition against fitting the ships of privateers belonging to any other nation, implies a permission to fit the ships of privateers belonging to France. But the inference cannot justly be drawn. If, by a promise made to one person, I restrain myself from lending money to any others, I am not surely by that restraining engagement, obliged to lend *my* money to him. It may be convenient, it may be necessary for me to reserve its application exclusively for *my* own purposes. In the same manner, by a stipulation that, in a war between France and Britain, we will not lend the use of our ports to the privateers of the latter—we are, by no means obliged to lend it to those of the former. It may be inconvenient, it may be necessary, for us, to refuse it to both.

True it is, that by the treaty, we are obliged to refuse it to Britain, and this, to one of the parties, was probably an important object. But it remains in our option whether we will or will not grant it to France.

Both the nations which made this treaty might have the most exceptionable, nay, the most commendable motives for referring to themselves this opinion;—France, particularly, might have the strongest reasons for refusing to bind herself, at all events, to permit even the United States, to fit out, in her ports, privateers against any nation (however united to her by compact) with which the United States might be at war.

This option, perhaps, with France, a favourite one, each of the parties to the treaty reserved the power of making. This option, our nation, or its representatives for that purpose, have not yet made. This option, private citizens are certainly unauthorized and unwarranted to make. Private citizens, therefore, affisting in a business of this kind, offend the law; and for their offences are amenable to the justice of the nation. If you know of any such, it is your duty to prefent them here.

In some instances, citizens may be accountable for the conduct of their nation. In other instances, the nation may be accountable for the conduct of its citizens.

It is impossible indeed, that even in the best regulated state, the government should be able to superintend the whole behavior of all the citizens, and to restrain them within the precise limits of duty and obedience. It would be unjust, therefore, immediately to impute to the nation the faults or offences which its members may

* *Finch on Laws*, 74, 75.

+ *Ferg.* 257, 164.

commit. In every state, disorderly citizens are unhappily to be found; let such be held responsible, when they can be rendered amenable for the consequences of their crimes and disorders.

If the offended nation have the criminal in its power, it may, without difficulty, punish him, and oblige him to make satisfaction.

When the offending citizen escapes into his own country, his nation should oblige him to repair the damage, if reperation can be made, or should punish him according to the measure of his offence.

If the nation refuse to do either, it renders itself in some measure an accomplice in the guilt and becomes responsible for the injury.

To what does this responsibility lead? To reprisals certainly: And if so; probably to war.

And should the fortunes or the lives of millions be placed in either of those predicaments by the conduct of one citizen, or of a few citizens? Humanity and reason say, no. The constitution of the United States says, No.

By that constitution, many great powers are vested in the first executive magistrate; others are vested in him "by and with the advice and consent of the Senate:" But neither he, nor he nor they in conjunction can lift up the sword of the United States: Congress alone have power "to declare War" and "to grant letters of marque and reprisal."

Who, indeed, should have the power to declare War but those, or the most immediate Representatives of those, who must furnish the blood and treasure, which war expends?

With regard to this very interesting power, the constitution of the United States renews the principles known and practised in England before the conquest.

This, indeed, may be reckoned one of the chief differences between the government of the Saxons and the Normans. In the former the power of peace and war was invariably possessed by the *Witteneagemote*, and was regarded as inseperable from the allodial conditions of its members.—In the latter it was transferred to the king: and this branch of the feudal system, which was accomodated, perhaps to the depredations and internal commotions prevalent in that rude period, has remained in subsequent ages, when from a total change of manners the circumstances by which it was recommended have no longer an existence.

There is by the way, a pleasure in reflecting on such important renovations of the venerable Saxon Government; and in discovering that our national constitution is rendered illustrious by the antiquity as well as by the excellence of its leading principles.

The principle now under our view was urged as one reason why this constitution should be adopted by Pennsylvania. If urged with propriety then, it may be urged with propriety now; for what was then adopted, ought now to be supported.

This system will not hurry us into war; it is calculated to guard against it. It will not be in the power of a single man, or a single body of men, to involve us in such distress, for the important power of declaring war is vested in the legislature at large. This declaration must be made with the concurrence of the House of Representatives. From this circumstance, we may draw a certain conclusion, that nothing but our national interest will draw us into a war.

I cannot forbear, on this occasion, the pleasure of mentioning to you the sentiments of the great and benevolent man, whose works I have already quoted. Mr. Neckar has addressed this country in language important and applicable, in the strictest manner, to its situation and to the present subject. Speaking of war, and the great caution that all nations ought to use in order to avoid its calamities.

"And you, rising nation (says he) whom generous efforts have freed from the yoke of Europe! Let the Universe be struck with still greater reverence at the sight of the privileges you have acquired, by seeing you continually employed for the public utility. Do not offer it as a sacrifice at the unfettled shrine of political ideas, and of the deceitful combination of warlike ambition: Avoid, or, at least, delay participating in the Passions of our Hemisphere. Make your own advantages of the knowledge, which experience alone has given to our old age, and preserve for a long time the simplicity of childhood; In short, honor human nature, by shewing, that when left to its own feelings, it is still capable of those virtues that maintain public order and of that prudence which confines public tranquility."

On the great subject of peace and war, the voice of all France is responsive to the language of our National Constitution. "When the interesting question was before

* *Debates of the Convention of Pennsylvania, page 134.*

her National Assembly, its deliberations, we are told, were watched with anxiety, by countless thousands. All Paris was in agitation; and when the degree was pronounced, that the lives and fortunes of *twenty five millions* of men should not be at the disposal of a single individual, there was a shout of acclamation raised, which reached from the garden of the *Thuilleries*—to the extremest province of France."†

Can we believe, for a moment, that this generous Nation would wish to Bereave us of a security which themselves so highly justly prize?

† *Christie's letters, 76.*

From the CONNECTICUT COURANT.

TRUE REPUBLICANISM.

TRUE Republicans believe that war is the most terrible calamity that can befal a nation; as it breaks in upon established habits of order and industry, wastes the blood of men and the fruits of their labor, reduces multitudes of unoffending people to poverty and distress, and violates the laws of society and of that religion which proclaims "PEACE ON EARTH and GOOD WILL TOWARDS MEN."—Therefore a nation cannot be justified for engaging in war without the most pressing and decided necessity of defending itself against some unjust aggressions, or the most positive unequivocal obligation of a treaty.

True Republicans believe that the practice of privateering among nations at war, however authorised by custom, is mere licensed piracy; as it throws the burdens and hazards of war, in an undue proportion, and with aggravated cruelty, upon the merchants, whose property floats on the ocean, while such license is rarely or never given to individuals to indulge their rapaciousness in every indiscriminate robbery, plunder, and destruction upon land; and especially as this practice lets loose the savage passions of individuals, converting the industrious mariner into a commissioned robber and murderer, and authorising an undistinguishing plunder of peaceable unarmed men, without any certain or probable effect of advancing the objects of war, and hastening the conclusion of peace. Therefore the practice of commissioning privateers and letters of marque and reprisal, is, with the exception of dueling and the slave trade only, the most degrading relick of barbarism that now disgraces the civilized world.

True Republicans feel the utmost respect and friendship for the French nation, and much identify with them the establishment of her freedom, and the civil rights of her citizens, under a free well organized constitution of government; and they are perfectly disposed to comply most fully with the stipulations of the treaty between the United States and that nation; and at the same time, they are persuaded that such a compliance requires no interferance of the United States in the present war, nor any act of hostility which shall provoke the belligerent powers to consider and treat the states as a party in the contest. And as the French ministry have signified to the people of the United States, that they do not with the American Republic to take any part in the war, they hold themselves bound to consider every aggression of the citizens of the United States, as hostile to the peace and prosperity of this country, and as implying a disposition to involve it in the miseries of war, for the sake of private plunder.

True Republicans therefore believe that the United States are and ought to remain at peace with all the world; and the proclamation of the supreme executive of the United States, announcing such state of peace and neutrality on the part of these states, and exhorting all persons to refrain from violating the laws of nations and requiring them to observe towards all the belligerent powers, a conduct friendly and impartial, meets with the most cordial approbation and applause.——They believe that the President of the United States, has herein acted in strict conformity to the nature and duties of his office, as the executor of the laws and guardian of the public welfare. And they are determined to assist to the utmost of their ability, the government under which they live, in maintaining the neutrality and the peace of America, against the open attacks and insidious machinations of foreign or domestic foes.

And whereas a factious spirit has discovered itself in various parts of the country, tending to disturb the tranquility now enjoyed under the government of the United States; and whereas societies are formed for corrupt purposes of discussing public measures, watching public men; of erecting a standard to which, in danger and distress, the friends of liberty may successfully resort, and of transmitting unimpaired to posterity, the glorious inheritance of a free Republican government.

True Republicans on the other hand, believe that the free citizens of the United States, form one great Republican Society of brethren, who are bound to maintain the excellent constitution of the United States, which guarantees to every state in the union a Republican form of government; which protects each of them against invasion, and against domestic violence." They believe that the intelligence which pervades the American yeomanry, renders them the most watchful centinels over their own rights—That the legislature of the union, and the legislatures of the several states, together with the several executives, are the sole constitutional depositories of the power of the people, fully competent, and alone authorised to exert the standard of freedom, to judge of the nature and degree of public danger, and to provide and direct the means of guarding and defending their rights. They hold stability in the measures, and confidence in the administration of government, to be among the first blessings of a free people, and essential in establishing order, energy, and that subordination to law, without which neither life liberty nor property is safe. They are persuaded that in the form and administration of the national government, there exists no evils, no oppression or corruptions, of extent and magnitude sufficient to warrant the people of these states in resorting to extraordinary aids and remedies; and that the voluntary associations of men, extraordinary and unknown to the constitution and laws of the United States, and to those of the several states, assuming the power to erect a standard of resort in cases of public exigency, and to transmit forms of government to posterity; are, in all ordinary cases, useless, and may be extremely dangerous; as they tend to nourish an improper spirit of discontent, jealousy and distrust, and to withdraw the confidence and affection of the people, from those whom a majority of their fellow citizens have entrusted with the exaction and administration of the laws. With these impressions on their mind, they hold themselves bound, in obedience to the public will constitutionally expressed, to rally round the standard of legal authority, in times of danger and distress, and there only to unite their efforts to support and defend the constitution and law, under which the citizens of the United States realize a degree of freedom and prosperity hitherto unknown in the western world; and probably unparalleled among modern nations.

They believe, that true Republican equality consists in equality of rights; not in an equal division of property and honours; and that the latter, were it possible, could be created and maintained only by a continual violation of the former. They hold that every free citizen has an equal right to acquire, possess and enjoy property; that one man has as good right as another, by honest means, fifty thousand pounds and ride in a coach, as another has to gain one thousand pounds and keep a dog: Consequently while men have different degrees of ingenuity, frugality and industry, they will possess different portions of property, even in Republics; those that have great wealth, will be idle and luxurious, if they please; and to abridge the right of any man to use his property, according to his pleasure, is to violate that equality of rights which is the basis of Republicks. They believe likewise that the enjoyment of this right, in its natural latitude, is the great stimulus to industry, which gives life and vigor to the faculties of man, preserves his health and secures his morals. They likewise hold that, although rank and titles ought never to be personal and hereditary, and the constitution of the United States has wisely proscribed them, yet ranks and distinctions of honours, annexed to offices and to eminent talents and virtues, are not only compatible with the nature and principle of Republicks, but absolutely essential to the very existence of such talents and virtues. Rank and consideration among fellow citizens, are the great springs of emulation, without which little or no competition could exist, and the energy of the human heart would cease to be exerted. They believe therefore that a Republick, whose laws should level all distinctions of property and honours, would be the grave of genius, learning, arts, commerce, and all the great and generous affections of the human mind.

A million of true Republicans.

Connecticut, 1795.

NATIONAL CONVENTION.

FRIDAY, MAY 31.

La Marliere, General of Division, Commander at Lisle, and the district thereof, to the Citizens Representatives, deputed to the army of the North and of the Ardennes.

Lisle, May 23, 1795, Second Year of the Republic.

I HAVE, Citizens Representatives, to give you an account of our continual exertions, since the fatal day of the 9th Thermidor, (July 27) when the republican banner, combining in its folds the cause of liberty with that of the chiefs of Batallions, put themselves at the head of force determinate, that found accomplices to the crimes of which they concealed in the words of Robert and Chateau de Bonne. The enemy abandoned their entrenchments after having attempted in vain to resist the courage of our brave volunteers, who pursued them in their camp under Menin, notwithstanding the fire from the city, which fired five or six times with grape shot. The chief of battalion, Mallien, who commanded the expedition, is the only one who was wounded; he was touched by a ball which occasioned a great contusion; we have not had a single man. Six troopers of the 21st regiment, charged about 300 Austrians; the enemy had 15 men killed. Citizen Mutzig, Capt. of the 26th battalion of the National Volunteers, has shewn as much intrepidity as intelligence; our brave volunteers, consisting nothing but their courage, was ready to charge the enemy with the bayonet in the midst of their camp. I assure, Citizens Representatives, sufficiently expressly my satisfaction at the bravery and good conduct of our volunteers. You may conclude from the advantages we have successfully over our enemies, that we may be assured of victory at the first grand opportunity; where our troops burn with ardor to distinguish themselves.

(Signed) LA MARLIERE.

Lisle, 25th May, 1795, Second Year of the Republic.

I HAVE obtained, Citizens Representatives, some of the certain details of the result of my expedition of last night. Our brave troops formed three entrenchments in this attack: on the pont de Bethune the enemy was there with a fix pounder. Citizen Maffies of the 26th battalion of volunteers commanded the attack; he had received a wound last night, this morning he received another, which obliged him to retire. He was replaced by the chief of battalion Ferrady, of the 12th regiment. This officer, whose talents and bravery are well known to me, has conducted himself, as well as his corps, with the greatest distinction.

I had informed you Citizen Representatives, of only 300 prisoners, but they are actually 400; 38 of whom being wounded, have been sent to the hospital, where they experience that cares which become a generous nation. I have seen one of our brave volunteers, and a dragoon of the 6th regiment, carrying each of them a Dutch officer, whom they had pillaged and dangerously wounded.

I shall make this night a second expedition, which I think is practicable from the first, and will have an important object, which appears to be brilliant.

(Signed) LA MARLIERE.

BRESLAW, (*Germany*) May 6.

The capital of the Prussian Silesia has become the scene of an insurrection, of which the consequences may be serious. A jeweller named Taylor had a mind to leave Breslaw. The body of another opposed it, and he was punished by corporal correction. The journeymen taylors assembled in a rage, and were joined by the journeymen carpenters and masons. The commandant, alarmed, instead of employing methods of persuasion, preferred those of force. He caused cannon to be brought, and ordered them to be loaded with case shot, and fired. Sixteen persons were killed, and thirty three wounded.—When the courier came away, the insurrection still continued. The people complained very much of one Wurm, a royal favourite, for his depredations and inhumanity.

LONDON, May 30.

It was yesterday reported that government had received intelligence of a sailing a nature from Ireland, as to induce them to countermand the embarkation of nine regiments under orders for foreign service. The report, we trust, is founded only on exaggerated accounts of the disturbances excited in various parts of Ireland by the opposition made by the people to the enlisting for the militia.

This opposition seems to arise from three causes, particularly in opposing the fifteen, to the almost total exclusion of Roman Catholicks; a general prejudice that the militia is intended to support the two hundred; and the want of an adequate provision for the families of persons drawn to serve. The first and second government has it in their power to remove by a fair and open line of conduct towards the people of Ireland, and with respect to the third, Mr. Secretary Ellsbart, we understand, has sent over notice that the same provision is to be made, by authority of parliament, for the families of persons serving in the militia, as made in England.

The payment of tithes continues to be a source of disconcert and disturbance, which must always continue to be so, while the

---

[illegible] at home was paying them, not being within the pale of the established church, [illegible] the dissenters, not as called upon to pay for the decent maintenance of public worship and public instruction, but to subscribe to the creed for conscience sake.

Query 8.—It is understood to be the wish of Mr. Fox's friends, to raise a sum sufficient to enable them to purchase for their gentleman an annuity of 3000l. for life—to discharge his debts, which are somewhere about 10,000l. and to pay one year's annuity in advance. Mr. Coke, Mr. Lambton, and Mr. Wharton give 500l. each—3,000l. had been paid on Thursday morning, and there were names for very large sums to be produced immediately.

The Count d'Artois is arrived from Russia, loaded with diamonds, swords, and other favours of the Empress.

The censor of the press at Vienna has forbidden the circulation of various German papers, under the severest penalties. A new edict respecting religion is ready for publication, in which the exercise of the Lutheran worship is laid under additional restraint.

The commissioners of Bankrupt that have appeared in the Gazette from the first January to the 28th of May, is 642. The number for April is 188, for May 187, decrease of Bankrupts last month 1.—Such is the progress of the War!!

Citizen Huard has denounced Mr. Pitt to the French Convention, as the Colleague of the persons who create disputes in the galleries there. He is not exactly sure, that Mr. Pitt has been in Paris incog. to promote the business, but he knows that the agitators are hired by him. The next accounts will certainly relate that the Convention have ordered Mr. Pitt into arrest!

The people of Paris were, however, thot so likely to be acted upon by this hedious nonsense, that the accusation was seriously ordered to be placarded in all the streets, and Citizen Huard sat down amidst the applauses of the Assembly.

KNOXVILLE, (*Kentucky* July 15.

In consequence of the depredations committed by Indians, in Wear's cove, a number of the inhabitants alarmed by these enormities, assembled together to consult for their common safety, to condole with each other on their sufferings, and to lament the too long neglect of succour from the general government of the United States, when they concluded to follow the trail of these daring barbarians, and discover from what quarter their miseries originated. About 60 men met, chose their officers, placed Col. Samuel Wear at their head (which was given up by Lieut. Henderson, who had the command of a party of men in that neighborhood, by order of the government) and with a determination to check these villains, marched to the mountains, where they discovered several trails, winding various ways, which at last terminated in one plain, beaten path, leading to Tallasee, a town situate in the mountains, boasted of by the Indians, as inaccessible to the white people. Near this town they overtook a number of Indians on the north bank of the Tennessee, when a brave fire began on both sides; but the Indians soon leaped into the river, on which the whites ran to the bank, killed fifteen fellows, and took four squaws prisoners, which they have brought in with them, and with to exchange for the property taken from them. During the engagement on the north, a sharp fire was kept up by the Indians from the south side of the river. It is to be regretted that a squaw was by accident killed in the water.

Weare happy to add, that not a man belonging to this scout was hurt. And it is to be remembered that government had limited offensive operations in the north bank of the Tennessee.

FREDERICK-TOWN, (Mary.) Aug. 8.

Just as this paper was going to press, a gentleman arrived in town from the Westward, who informs that General Wayne had left Fort-Jefferson, and that General Scott had joined him with 2000 militia from Kentucky, and intended to march directly into the Indian towns.

PHILADELPHIA, August 6.

THE President of the United States, having issued instructions to the Executive Magistrates of the several states, as Commander in Chief of the Militia, within their respective jurisdictions, for preserving the peace and neutrality of the Union, the Governor has flationed a party of militia, at Fort Mifflin, for the purpose of carrying those instructions into effect. They do not extend however, to prevent ships of war, or other vessels, duly authorised by a treaty, or any other law, from coming up to the city; nor has the Governor any general power to prescribe the limits of the Port:—A subject that does not appear to have been sufficiently regulated, than by the charter of Philadelphia, granted by William Penn.

A correspondent observes, that the victory obtained by the Embuscade over the Boston, is not so much astonishing on account of the inferiority of the latter's force, as the superiority of the British ship in point of number: For the Embuscade had only 350 men on board, while the Boston had 330; which (according to British calculation) is equivalent to 660 Frenchmen.

August 21.

A large sum of money in dollars, belonging to merchants in this city, was on board an American schooner captured by the Little Democrat, which the officer of the privateer removed, put on board a pilot boat, and sent it up on Sunday last to their agent here. It being discovered by those concerned, that the money was contained in the pilot boat, the vessel was immediately put under the guard of a detachment of militia, and on Monday afternoon the money was delivered to the owners.

Extract of a letter from Baltimore, dated August 6.

"A gentleman arrived here from Dominica says, that the Soleboy man of war arrived there from England with orders for the fleet, which was not to return to Europe as was expected. The Soleboy left England the 15th of June, at which time little was said to have been done on the continent of Europe."

The accounts of depredations on French property found on board American vessels—of interruptions, detentions, charges, losses, insults, &c. sustained by our navigation at the hands of the New-Providence privateers, are innumerable—& call loudly for the interposition of government. Some accounts of outrages recently committed on American vessels by French cruisers have also been published.

Thursday last the first vintage ever held in America, was to begin at Mr. Legaux's vine-yard near spring mill—and in a few weeks that gentleman will be able to produce specimens of American wine.

Extract of a letter from New-York, Aug. 19.

"There is a disagreement on board the French fleet; various stories are told respecting it. It is however a fact, that admiral Gambis sounder an arrest by the men—several of the officers is said to have resigned—The men accuse Gambis of being the cause of the troubles at the Cape; and say Genet is partial to him, being his brother in law."

The above extract contains a very enigmatical story—Time will develope the truth—The apparent motives of politicians are often rectagade to the point they aim at.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman of deep observation and strict accuracy in Hamburgh to his friend in this city.

HAMBURGH, JUNE 15.

The German newspapers, I send you, are intended for one of your newspaper printers. In making use of them, I must remark, it will be necessary to observe that they are forced at present all to be partial against the French; and that their boasted victories are neither so decisive, nor so great, as is related. The war wastes terribly in lives and money, and the Emperor and Prussia are almost exhausted in point of finances. Unhappily those mischeivious New Jacobins do all to promote and second the measures of the German and other coalsplired princes. Marat, Robespierre and Danton, are really the greatest enemies of France. But their party begins to fall; and is entirely destroyed at Marseilles, Bourdeaux, &c. only Paris and Lyons support it."

WHITES-TOWN, August 8.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman now out with the Commissioners, to his friend in this town, dated, Newry-Hall, opposite Niagara. July 8, 1795.

"THE week before last, we set out from Queenston, for Lake Erie, distance about thirty miles, and went on board a British vessel which was to have conveyed us to the Sandusky river; the vessel lay windbound near Fort-Erie, until last week on Friday, when to our surprize, a vessel arrived from the westward, bringing about thirty or forty Indians, who were sent as a deputation from the hostile nations, who are convened at the rapids of the Miami, to meet the Commissioners from the United States. They informed the Commissioners they had a message to them, which they chose to deliver in presence of their Father, the governor of upper Canada, and desired the Commissioners to meet them at Navy Hall, to which place we immediately repaired.

"Yesterday we had a meeting with them—this day the Commissioners met them again, and returned an answer to their speech of yesterday, on which the Indians are now deliberating, and have promised a reply to-morrow. Things at present seem to wear a favourable aspect; however the events of to-morrow will determine, whether we proceed to Sandusky and hold the propsed treaty of peace, or return home and let the works of war and bloodshed proceed.

July 9. "I am just returned to my lodgings from the meeting with the deputation from the hostile nations; their reply to the Commissioners speech of yesterday, was as favourable as could be wished—they concluded by taking us by the hand and inviting us to attend them to the council fire at Sandusky; for which place we shall set out again to-morrow, in company with the deputation from that quarter, about 200 Indians from Canada, and a large number from the Six Nations. Our party will be so large that our progress will be slow; however, I expect the Indians will be so generally convened on our arrival, that we shall soon proceed to business, and from present appearances, have every reason to hope, that our defenceless frontiers will be speedily relieved from the horrors of an Indian war and restored to the enjoyment of the blessings of peace."

NEW-HAVEN, August 12.

Wednesday last, Elisha Street of Cheshire, was committed to the goal in this city, being charged with the murder of a daughter of Mr. John Lee Hitchcock, about ten years old.

Some of the particulars of which are—That on Tuesday, last week, Mrs. Hitchcock being at home, with two children, both in a cradle, the one above mentioned, and an infant about eight weeks old, the only person of the family at home; Mrs. Hitchcock observing Street coming towards the house, with a hoe in one hand and a club in the other, and had nearly got to the door before she discovered him, was greatly alarmed from what she knew of his character, and previous conduct, immediately left the house, and the two children, (being under no apprehensions for their safety) and ran to a neighbour's, about 50 rods distant; Street ran through the house, and followed her, till finding he could not overtake her before she reached her neighbour's, left the pursuit, and was seen to return, to Mr. Hitchcock's house, going in at one door, and out at another.—Mrs. Hitchcock, supposing he was gone off, returned home—where she found to her view, the horrible spectacle of an amiable child murdered, lying over the side of the cradle—her head severed apart, and brains running on the floor—the infant was asleep, having received no injury. The murderer being pursued into a swamp, from whence, on finding he could not escape, made an attempt on his own life, by cutting his throat in two places, but was taken before he had fully effected his purpose—the wound at first, was supposed to be mortal, the blood streaming copiously from it; but he is now in a way for recovery. He has a wife and four children.

NORTHAMPTON, August 28.

"One hundred millions sterling; one hundred thousand men; ships, fleets, &c. &c. without number or calculation—were sacrificed and expended by Great Britain for her unprincipled attempt to crush the free citizens of this country.—She is now involved in a war against France, which, whether successful or not, must be attended with an immense expence, and an increase of her public burthens. But, if successful we are told, with all the assumed gravity of conviction, that, in conjunction with the other powers of Europe she will turn her arms against the United States.—That is; Great Britain will plunge herself into an irretrievable abyss, to obtain, what she already enjoys almost without a rival.—The benefits resulting from a commercial connection with this country!! But we are told the present war in Europe, is a war against principles!—Will a conquest over principles, feed the many millions of her manufacturers and artizans,—will it freight her ships—or vent her productions in every quarter of the globe?

From an English paper printed at Gosport, June 5.

Britons boast of their humanity to prisoners taken in war! what will their hearts feel when informed, that, to the disgrace of our national character, some French prisoners have been so much neglected, that, but for the merest accident they must absolutely have perished with hunger! Sir Richard Worsley, the commandant of this place, happening on Sunday to visit the prison here found six French prisoners, all officers, who from the time of being confined, viz. on the Friday preceding, had not tasted food of any kind; notwithstanding repeated solicitations; nor could they have procured any—but for his determined interference. This tale needs not to be dwelt upon—every feeling heart must be filled with anguish at the bare recital. Sir Richard, with that humanity which is his characteristic, immediately relieved their distress, & ordered a proper enquiry to be made into the abuse. This business, of course will be reported to the duke of Richmond, and we hope the persons who could be guilty of such inhumanity, be they who they may, will receive an exemplary punishment.

To be sold at the Printing Office, Northampton,

The Young Ladies Accidence:

Or, a short and easy introduction to English Grammar.

General Orders.

Head Quarters, Boston, July 28. 1795.

THE Commander in chief being of opinion that the law for regulating and governing the Militia, which passed the Legislature at their last Session, is well calculated to place the Military of this Commonwealth, on the most respectable footing; he flatters himself no exertions will be wanting on the part of his *Fellow Citizen Soldiers*, to render it competent to the defence of the State, under any circumstances whatever: To assist in the compleatest manner, this great and desirable end, he cannot have a doubt, but that the same glow of patriotism, which has prompted them to raise the Militia of Massachusetts, to its present high state of discipline, will continue its force under the present Laws, and augment it to the highest point of which a Militia is capable, composed of free Citizens, and governed by mild and lenient Laws of their own making.

Although the Laws enjoin many duties upon both Officers and Privates, and may be clearly understood by them, yet the Commander in Chief thinks it necessary at this time, to urge a more particular regard to such as require their immediate attention.

Of these, perhaps at this moment, none will more particularly call the attention of the Officers, than that of the enrollment, which must be compleated before the 22d day of September next; and the Adjutant General will furnish blank Muster Rolls for that purpose, with proper columns to contain the names and equipments of each man.—The Adjutant General will also furnish the following Officers with the new Laws, conformably to a Resolve of the General Court, of the 20th of October, 1786, directing their distribution, viz.—To each General Field and Staff Officer, and to each Captain, one Copy, for the benefit of their several Corps.

The equipment and arrangement of the Cavalry, Artillery and Infantry, required by the present Act being in some respects different from those directed by the former Laws; the Officers of those Corps will attend to the completion of the several alterations specified, as fast as circumstances will conveniently admit.

The Act directs every Officer to furnish himself with a Book containing the Rules of Discipline. This regulation is of the first importance to the discipline of the Militia; for by combining Theory with Practice, an Officer may soon become acquainted with his duty—but without this Knowledge, he can never be capable of instructing others.

Under the present Laws the Militia may be mustered Regimentally, once in every alternate year, and in the intermediate year, by lesser bodies. The Commanding Officers of Division will therefore give their orders as speedily as possible, for mustering the Militia within their respective commands, the present Season, in such Bodies as they shall think proper, conformable to the Law, for Review, Inspection and Discipline; and they will report such arrangements, as they shall make for those purposes.

Major General DAVID COBB, has resigned the command of the fifth Division; and his resignation has been accepted.

By order of the Commander in Chief.

WILLIAM DONNISON,
Adjutant-General.

General Orders

For the FOURTH DIVISION *of* MILITIA.

THE Major General having issued orders for the review and inspection of the troops in this division previous to the passing the late Militia law, which does not require an annual review by Regiments, is now induced from the purport of the said act and from several other considerations to countermand the said General Order for review and inspection, the Officers commanding Regiments from any obligation to parade their men in consequence of the said orders. He however requires the Brigadier Generals to issue orders to the Officers commanding Regiments to parade their Regiments, by Battalions, by Towns or by companies, as they shall deem most convenient, in conformity to the said Act of the Legislature of this Commonwealth, and they will also cause all vacancies in their respective Brigades to be filled as soon as be.

WILLIAM SHEPHARD, *Major*
General 4th Division Militia.

All persons indebted to

ROGER WING, are hereby informed, that unless their Accounts and Notes with him are settled with the subscriber, on or before the first of NOVEMBER next, their accounts will be put in suit.

ABNER WILLIAMS.

Williamsburgh, August 26, 1795.

A Domestic Picture.

MIRA, all charming in her tear,
Stood weeping o'er her fainting fire:
His ghastly looks alarm'd her fears,
Nor could she from the scene retire.
The deep-drawn sigh bespoke her pain,
A silent languor spread her face,
Strong are the links of nature's chain,
And her grief wares a lovely grace.
I saw her raise his feeble head,
The cordial drop I saw her give,
Her eyes were fix'd upon his bed,
And ev'ry look was—parent live!
She wip'd the moisture from his face,
And smooth'd the scatter'd locks of hair;
She laid the pillow into place,
With utmost tenderness and care.
Yes, in his ev'ry sleeping hour,
Her watchful eyes no care deny'd;
Softly she strpp'd across the floor,
Softly she mov'd the chair aside.
She more than filial duty paid,
Yes, more than heaven could require;
The wedded fair one's constant aid
Was given to a droping fire.

EXTRACTS.

NEIGHBOURS and friends are a class of social connection, demanding a reciprocity of affection, kindness, and mutual aid and assistance.

So great is the number and population of the human species—such the nature of the soil, the danger of enemies, and accommodations for business, that in general they find it convenient and necessary to cluster into vicinities and neighbourhoods. In these interferences of interest, tattling, evil speaking, neglect, and a thousand accidents, are apt to excite jealousies, disaffection and jangling.

The rule for maintaining good neighbourhood, is for every one to do to others as they would have others do to them—to speak evil of no man—to reveal no secrets, nor be officious in other people's matters—to be accessionally obliging, and careful to return benefits—to take heed of giving offence, and never take it without good reason—to harbour no groundless surmises, nor retain a silent, sullen dislike—to reward not evil—to be ready to forgive, and gloriously pass over a little affront or supposed transgression—to be ambitious in excelling others in every act of goodness, accounting it more blessed to do good than to have it returned, to give than to receive from others.

To be neighbourly and friendly is one stroke in a good character. The good man sheweth favor, and lendeth; and the good neighbour takes care to make a seasonable return of his loan.

THE peace of society dependeth on justice; the happiness of individuals, on the safe enjoyment of all their possessions.—Keep the desires of thy heart, therefore, within the bounds of moderation; let the hand of justice lead them aright.—Cast not an evil eye on the goods of thy neighbour; let whatever is his property be sacred from thy touch. Let no temptation allure thee, nor any provocation excite thee, to lift up thy hand to the hazard of his life.—Defame him not in his character; bear no false witness against him. Corrupt not his servant to cheat or forsake him, and the wife of his bosom, O tempt not to sin! It will be a grief to his heart, which thou cannot relieve; an injury to his life which no reparation can atone.

In thy dealings with man, be impartial and just, and do unto them as thou would'st they should do unto thee. Be faithful to thy trust, and deceive not the man who relieth upon thee; be assured it is left evil in the sight of God to steal than to betray. *Oppress not the poor, and defraud not of his hire the labouring man.*—When thou lendest for gain, hear the whisperings of conscience, and be satisfied with moderation; nor from the ignorance of the buyer make any advantage. Pay the debts which thou owest, for he who gave the credit, relied upon thy honor; and to withhold from him his due, is both mean and unjust. Finally, O son of society! examine thy heart, call remembrance to thy aid; & if any of these things thou findest thou hast transgressed, take sorrow and shame to thyself, and make speedy reparation to the utmost of thy power.

ANECDOTES.

A new mode of DRAWING TEETH.

THE late Dr. Mooney used to fix a strong piece of Catgut, fattened to a perforated ball, round the affected tooth, and having loaded his pistol with the ball, dismiss'd his troublesome companion by a touch of the trigger.

The same gentleman, by way of ridiculing family pride, used to confess that the first of his ancestors of any note, was a baker, and dealer in hops, of whom he told the following *Anecdote*.

To raise a present sum of *money* he had robbed his leather beds of their contents and supplied the deficiency with unsaleable hops. In a few years, a severe blight unicasally prevailing, hops became very scarce and enormously dear: The hoarded treasure was upon this, immediately ripped out, and a round sum procured for hops which in a plentiful season would not have fetched a single groat, and thus the Doctor used to add "our family hop'd from obscurity."

A Two clergymen were riding over Boston neck, when they approached the gallows, one pointing to it, said to the other; "what would be your unhappy situation should Justice now take place?"—Indeed Sir, said the other, I should be obliged to ride to Boston alone.

AN ignorant fellow maintained in company that the sun did not turn round the world; how then said one present, does it happen, that he sets at well, and rises again at east, unless he passes under the globe? —Why replied he, the sun returns the same way that he came: but the reason why we don't observe it, is, *that he goes back in the dark.*

AN Irishman, who understood better how to make *bulls* than sell *calves*, offered to sell a calf to his neighbour for the sum of three dollars; the buyer thought the price too great, and our true blooded Hibernian, in justification replied, "That he was sure the calf was worth the money, observing, *that it was a very fine one, and that he would not part with him on any account, only he was afraid he would not live through the winter.*

POLITICAL ANECDOTE.

A letter from one of the English officers, now serving against the French, after relating the battle of the 18th of May near *Maulde*, and saying that the French shewed much reluctance at firing upon the *English*, makes mention of the following circumstance:—A Sergeant of the *British* guards was wounded, and made prisoner. The Duke of *York* sent a drum on the following day to the French, with a request, that he might be attended by an *English* Surgeon—He was found surrounded by several French Officers, and two French Surgeons, who shewed the utmost anxiety for his recovery, and treated him with every degree of humanity.—One of the officers exclaimed—" *Sacrie Dieu! why are those free and gallant Britons come to destroy us, or to be destroyed! We have no quarrel with them, we are only contending for that Liberty, which they enjoy, and which they purchased at the expence of the best blood of their ancestors.*"

PHILADELPHIA, August 14.

A gentleman of character who has just arrived from Germany, brings the following important intelligence to the friends of liberty and equality:" That in the middle or the 10th of May last, one of the most respectable merchants of Berlin, (the residence of the King of Prussia) put the following inscription over his door, in golden characters: *Liberty, Equality, and the Rights of Man.* His Majesty was immediately informed thereof, but through fear of his own subjects, suffered it to remain unnoticed. A remarkable circumstance which renders it probable, that this debilitated voluptuary will soon experience a similar fate with Louis 16th. This gentleman further relates, that his mistresses have already made such drafts upon his treasury, that it is nearly exhausted, and they have dibilitated his body, whilst hereditary prince, to such a degree, that epileptick fits are his daily portion, and his inability to govern at present, the greatest misfortune to his subjects. The same gentleman adds, that the combined armies are in a greatest want of money, provisions, and supplies of all kinds, whereas the French have every thing in abundance, and that the spirit of liberty and equality has made and is still making incredible progress in the German Empire."

NEW YORK, August 12.

Extract of a letter from Savannah, dated July 15.

"A privateer, with a French commission, fitted out from this city, as it was said by a Mr. Putnam and others, and principally manned by citizens of America, hovered about this harbour until last week, when she run aground at Assapaw, and was entirely lost to the great joy of the inhabitants. On the arrival of the hands in town on Saturday last, four of them were brot under a strong guard before judge Peddleton, who committed them to the federal goal; Joseph Rivers, ——— Seymore, and a Capt. Hunt, were proved to be American citizens; the fourth, one Nelson, being a British subject, was discharged by the judge, but then took under the protection of a number of spirited gentlemen, who gave him a complete new suit of tar and feathers, and conducted him through the city, amidst the shouts Ca Ira, and Vive la Nation. About nine o'clock they discharged him without hurting him the least. Mr. Putnam was also examined before the judge; although it appeared there were very strong grounds for suspicion that he was concerned in the business, yet there did not appear sufficient proof to convict him. He, by getting back into the judge's garden, and climbing over the fence, made his escape from Mr. Nelson's escort, else, it is said, they would have complimented him in the same manner.

Williams College.

THE Public are respectfully informed, that at a meeting of the corporation of WILLIAMS COLLEGE, in Williamstown, on the 6th day of August 1793.

Mr. Ebenezer Fitch, was unanimously elected President, the Rev. Stephen West, D. D. Vice-President, Daniel Dewey, Esq. Secretary, Mr. Noah Lindly, Tutor, and Mr. Nathaniel Steel, Master of the Grammar School.

Among other regulations the following were adopted by the President and Trustees of said College.

That Candidates for the Freshman, Sophimore and Junior Classes will be examined on the first Tuesday of September next, and at the end of vacation, and afterwards as they shall make application—the qualifications for admission will be the same with those required by the laws of Yale College, except only that in case any person shall choose to study the French language instead of the Greek, he must be able, in order to his admission into the Freshman Class, to read, pronounce and construe, with a good degree of accuracy, in some approved French Author.

The first public Commencement will be on the first Wednesday in September in the year 1795, and afterwards on the first Wednesdays of September annually.

There will be three vacations annually, viz: from the first Wednesday in September five weeks, and from the third Wednesday in January and May three Weeks.

A large and convenient College Edifice is provided for the accommodation of students. A decent Library & apparatus will be immediately procured. Victualing has not hitherto exceeded five shillings a week —The students must provide themselves with bedding—A Grammar school with an accomplished instructor, is connected with the College. The same branches of literature which were taught, and mode of instruction which was pursued in the Academy, will be continued.

At the meeting of said corporation, *Ordered*, That the Secretary be directed to communicate the foregoing to the several Printers in this, and the neighbouring counties, within the Commonwealth and the adjoining states, and request them to insert the same in their respective papers, for the information of the Public.

Attest,
DANIEL DEWEY, Secretary.

Locks and Canals.

THE Proprietors of the Locks and Canals on Connecticut River, in the county of *Hampshire*, are hereby notified to meet at the House of Capt. SAMUEL CLARK, innholder, in *Northampton*, on WEDNESDAY the FOURTH Day of *September* next, at *Three* o'clock in the afternoon; then and there to act on the following matters, *viz*:

FIRST.—To raise such further sums of money as shall be deemed necessary for completing the works at South-Hadly falls.

SECONDLY.—To make any further votes or orders that shall appear requisite to facilitate their operations at said Falls.

JOHN WORTHINGTON, *President.*
JONATHAN DWIGHT,
JUSTIN ELY,
LEVI SHEPHARD,
SAMUEL HENSHAW, } *Directors.*

August 16th, 1793.

Division Orders.

Westfield, August 8, 1793.

A DIVISION Court Martial will be held at William Scott, Esq's. in Palmer, on Wednesday the 28th inst. at 10 o'clock, A. M. for the trial of Ensign Malachi Nichols, of Capt. Asa Fisk's Company, Col. Alfred Lyon's Regiment, on the charges exhibited against him by Capt. Asa Fisk. All evidences and persons concerned will attend at the time & place accordingly. Lt. Col. Montague will preside—Mr. Benjamin Tappan of Northampton, will do the duty of Judge Advocate.

By order of the Major General,
JOHN SMITH, Brigade-Major.

Detail for Court-Martial.
4 Capt. 5 Sub. from 1st Brigade.
1 Capt. 2 Sub. from 2d Brigade.

All Persons having demands on the estate of Ephraim Robins, late of Amherst deceased, are requested to exhibit them for settlement. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to

ISAAC ROBINS, Administrator.

July 1793.

JOSEPH LAZELL,

BEGS leave to inform his *good old friends*, and the Public in general, that he has just come to hand and now ready for sale, a good assortment of

English & W. I. Goods,

which he is determined to sell on the most REASONABLE TERMS for READY PAY. Six months credit will be given for dry Goods, and all kinds of Hard Ware.

Likewise a complete assortment of

Crockery and Glass Ware,

Paper hangings of all kinds—upon the lowest terms.

Said LAZELL gives the highest prices for all kinds of Grass Seed, Flax Seed, and all kinds of furn produce.

Cummington—August 12, 1793.

Spencer Whiting,

HAS for sale, POWDER, per cwt. or single quarter cask, (at the Hartford price.)

He wishes to remind those who are indebted to him, that FLAX-SEED will be received in payment.

Wanted a quantity of Check'd FLANNEL CLOTH, for which a generous price will be given, if delivered before the last of October.

Worthington, August 1793.

Journeyman TAYLOR.

Wanted immediately, one that is a good workman. Enquire of

AARON WRIGHT, jun.

Northampton, August 22, 1793.

To commence drawing the 1st of October.

Not one BLANK *to a* PRIZE.

Eastern Stage-Road Lottery,

GRANTED by the Legislature of the State of Connecticut.—Highest prize 2000 dollars.—Tickets at 4 dollars each, may be had at JAMES REED HUTCHINS' Printing-Office, Springfield.

CHEAP GOODS!
CALL AND SEE.

LATELY opened and rapidly selling at my store in Ashfield, for Cash, Rags, Old Pewter and Brass, in hand, or Produce in the fall; Scarlet, London Brown, London Smoke, Bottle Green and Blue Broadcloths, Twill'd and Common Velvet, a fine assortment of Chintzes and Calicoes, Hollands, Lawns, Muslins and Gauze, Fellatines, Nankeen, Jacket Patterns, Crockery and Hard Ware, Pewter, Brass, Powder and Shot, Indigo, Coffee, Pepper, Alspice, Tobacco and Snuff, with a variety of other articles for Ladies and Gentlemen, suitable for the season—by

SELAH NORTON.

N. B. Old Jamaica Spirits, Old St. Croix Rum, N. E. Rum of the first quality, choice Bohea Tea, Fine Salt for butter,—for Cash or Butter, in hand, cheaper than cheap.

AUGUST, 1793.

NOTICE is hereby given to *John Lee*, non-resident proprietor of land in the town of HEATH, that there remains yet unpaid of taxes laid on his land by the assessors, and committed to the subscriber to collect, two pounds fortern shillings and eight pence. Unless said taxes are paid on or before Monday the ninth day of September next, so much of said land will then be sold at public auction at Daniel Spooner's, in Heath, at 1 o'clock in the afternoon as will discharge the same with intervening charges.

DANIEL SPOONER,
Collector for 1792.

Heath, July 26, 1793.

Seven Sheep came into

the inclosure of the subscriber, some time in May last, six of which have a half Crop the under side of the left ear, and a slit the upper side of the same, the other has a crop in the left ear.——The owner is desired to prove property, pay charges and take them away.

EZRA CLARK.

Williamsburgh, August 5, 1793.

Strayed or stolen from

the subscriber, in Worthington, the 12th of last June, a three years old HORSE COLT, about thirteen hands and three inches high, natural pacer, has one white hind foot, a small star in his forehead, pale red color, mane and tail some darker than the other part of him; had on one shoe before.—Whoever will return said Horse, or give information so that he may be had again shall be handsomely rewarded.

SYLVANUS BLACKMAR.

N. B. Said Blackmarr has erected a OIL MILL, and will be ready to [illegible] FLAX-SEED, by the 1st. of September. *Worthington, July 26, 1793.*

CASH GIVEN FOR CLEAN COT[illegible]
TON AND LINEN RAGS, AT
THIS OFFICE.

Hampshire Gazette.

NORTHAMPTON, (*Massachusetts*) PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY WILLIAM BUTLER.

Vol. VII.] WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 4, 1793. [NUMB. 365.

From the WESTERN STAR.

AS the Governor has issued his proclamation to convene the Legislature in Sept. in consequence of a suit commenced against this Commonwealth in the Supreme Federal Court, their attention will doubtless be called not merely to the appointment of Agents to make defence in that suit, but also to the question, whether a State is constitutionally liable to be sued, and if liable, how far, and in what sense; and whether any measures ought to be attempted to procure an alteration of the Constitution in this particular. This question indeed of the constitutional liberty of a State, has been already considered, and solemnly determined, by the supreme National Court, in the case of the state of Georgia. Judge CUSHING's opinion given in that case, with his reasons in support of it, has been published in some of the Newspapers of Massachusetts—and the object of this communication is to request an insertion of it in the STAR. It appears to me to be satisfactory and unanswerable. Undoubtedly the members of our Legislature as well as others, will be glad to read the judicial opinion of a Judge who presided so long in our Supreme Court, with such high reputation for ability, integrity, and attachment to the rights of the people. The publication of it, at this time, will be seasonable; and will probably oblige many, certainly it will one of your readers.

CATO.

JUDGE CUSHING.

THE Grand and principal question in this case is—whether a State can, by the federal constitution, be sued by an individual citizen of another State?

The point turns not upon the law or police of England, although perhaps it may be in some measure elucidated thereby, nor upon the law of any other country whatever; but upon the constitution established by the people of the United States; and particularly upon the extent of powers given to the federal judicial in the 2d section of the 3d article of the constitution. It is there declared that—"The judicial power shall extend to all cases in law and equity arising under this constitution, the law of the United States, or treaties, made, or which shall be made, under their authority; to all cases affecting ambassadors or other public ministers and consuls; to all cases of admiralty and maritime jurisdiction; to controversies to which the United States shall be a party; to controversies between two or more States and citizens of another State; between citizens of different States; between citizens of the same States claiming lands under grants of different States; *and between a State and citizens thereof and foreign States, citizens or subjects.*"

The judicial power, then, is expressly extended to "*controversies between a State and citizens of another State.*" When a citizen makes a demand against a state, of which he is not a citizen, it is as really a controversy between a State and a citizen of another State, as if such a State made a demand against such citizen.——The case, then, seems clearly to fall within the letters of the constitution. It may be suggested that it could not be intended to subject a State to be a defendant, because it would affect the sovereignty of States.——If that be the case, what shall we do with the immediately preceding clause, "*Controversies between two or more States,*"—where a State must of necessity be defendant? If it was not the intent of the very next clause also, that a State might be made defendant, why was it so expressed as naturally to lead to and comprehend that idea? Why was not an exception made if one was intended?

Again—What are we to do with the last clause of the section of Judicial powers, viz. "*Controversies between a State or the citizens thereof, and foreign States, or citizens?*"

Here again, States must be liable or liable to be made defendants by the clause which has a similar mode of language with the two other clauses I have remarked upon.

For if the judicial power extends to controversy between one of the United States and a foreign State, as the clause [illegible] one of them must be defendant—And then, what becomes of the sovereignty of States as far as suing affects it? But although the words appear reciprocally to affect the State here and a foreign State, and put them on the same footing, as far as may be, yet ingenuity may say—that the State here may sue, but cannot be sued—but that the foreign State may be sued, but cannot sue. We may touch foreign sovereignties but not our own. But I conceive the reason of the thing, as well as the words of the constitution, tend to shew, that the federal Judicial power, extends to a suit brought by a foreign State against any one of the United States. One design of the general government was for managing the great affairs of peace and war, and the general defence, which were impossible to be conducted, with safety, by the States *separately*. Incident to these powers, and for preventing controversies between foreign powers or citizens from rising to extremities and to an appeal to the sword, a national tribunal was necessary, amicably to decide them, and thus ward off such fatal, public calamity. Thus, states at home and their citizens, and foreign states and their citizens are put together without distinction upon the same footing, as far as may be, as to controversies between them.

So also with respect to controversies between a State and citizens of another state (at home) comparing all the clauses together, the remedy is reciprocal—the claim to justice equal. As controversies between state and state, and between a state and citizens of another state, might tend gradually to involve states in war and bloodshed, a disinterested civil tribunal was intended to be instituted to decide such controversies, and preserve peace & friendship.

Further; if a state is entitled to justice in the federal court against a citizen or another State, why not such citizen against the state, when the same language equally comprehends both? The rights of individuals and the justice due to them are as dear and precious as those of States—Indeed the latter are founded upon the former; and the great end and object of them must be to secure and support the rights of individuals, or else vain is government.

But still it may be insisted, that this will reduce states to mere corporations, and take away all sovereignty. As to corporations, all states whatever are corporations or bodies politic. The only question is—What are their powers?

As to individual states and the United States, the constitution marks the boundary of powers.——Whatever power is deposited with the Union by the people for their own necessary security, is so far a curtailing of the power and prerogatives of states.

This is, as it were, a self evident proposition; at least it cannot be contested. Thus the powers of declaring war——making peace——raising and supporting armies for public defence——laying duties, excises and taxes, if necessary, with many other powers, are lodged in Congress——and are a most essential abridgment of state sovereignty.

Again, the restriction upon states——"No state shall enter into any *treaty, alliance, or confederation, coin money, emit bills of credit, make any thing but gold and silver a tender in payment of debts, pass any laws impairing the obligation of contracts*;——these, with a number of others, are important restrictions of the power of states, and were thought necessary to maintain the Union—and to establish some fundamental, uniform principles of public justice, throughout the whole Union.

So that, I think, no argument of force can be taken from the Sovereignty of States. Where it has been abridged, it was tho' necessary for the greater, indispensable good of the whole.

If the constitution is found inconvenient in practice in this or any other particular, it is well that a regular mode is pointed out for amendment.

But, while it remains, all offices legislative, executive and judicial, both of the States and of the Union, are bound by oath to support it.

One other objection has been suggested——that if a state may be sued by a citizen of another State, then the United States may be sued by a citizen of any of the States, or, in other words, by any of their own citizens.——If this be a necessary consequence——it must be so. I doubt the consequence, from the different wording of the different clauses, connected with other reasons.

When speaking of the *United States* the Constitution says——"*Controversies to which the* UNITED STATES *shall be a party*"——not controversies between the *United States* and any of their citizens.

When speaking of States, it says——"*Controversies between two or more States; between a state and citizens of another State.*"

As to reasons for citizens suing a different state, which do not hold equally good for suing the United States; one good one may be, that as controversies between a state and citizens of another state, might have a tendency to involve both states in a contest, and perhaps in a war, a common umpire to decide such controversies, may have a tendency to prevent the mischief. That an object of this kind was had in view by the framers of the constitution, I have no doubt, when I consider the clashing, interfering laws which were made in the neighbouring states, before the adoption of the constitution, and some affecting the property of citizens of another state in a very different manner from that of their own citizens.

But I do not think it necessary to enter fully into the question, Whether the *United States* are liable to be sued by an individual citizen? In order to decide the point before us. Upon the whole, I am of opinion, that the constitution warrants a suit against a state, by an individual citizen of another state.

A second question made in the case was, Whether the particular action of assumpsit could lie against a state. I think assumpsit will lie, if *any* suit; provided a state is capable of contracting.

The third question respects the competency of service, which I apprehend good and proper; the service being by summons, and notifying the suit to the Governor and the Attorney General; the Governor, who is the Supreme Executive Magistrate and representative of the State, who is bound by oath to defend the State, and by constitution, to give information to the Legislative of all important matters which concern the interest of the State; the Attorney General who is bound to defend the interest of the States in Courts of Law.

From the DAILY ADVERTISER.

Messrs. Childs & Swaine,

I HAVE been informed, that at the meeting in the fields, on Thursday last, respecting the propriety of addressing Citizen Genet, I was proposed as one of the committee for that purpose—and that it was suggested by some one present, that I was opposed to the measure.

The part which I have pursued, in the most public and unequivocal manner, and the attachment I have manifested in various ways for the French Republic, has rendered it necessary that some reasons should be assigned for a conduct so apparently inconsistent with former professions.

It may not be amiss to premise, that some weeks ago, I very carnestly originated with another person, and promoted means for an address to be then presented to the minister of France. It being deemed premature by a number of friends, (though very much against my opinion) I formed that address for myself, which has been presented to public view—and though I am persuaded the affection of Americans to the cause of the new and great republic, is not in the smallest degree diminished, yet circumstances have lately occurred, which might render it at least highly problematical how far we can be justified in duty to ourselves, in the way of address, to express our gratulations, through the *Minister*, to his constituents. I therefore at least would have been glad of a postponement.

My reasons were the following; they were sufficient for the time to me; and for the honor of my fellow citizens, I believe if they had the same impressions of authenticity, nine tenths of them who met in the fields, would have embraced the same opinion:

First—Mr. Genet has declared that if the President of the United States of America, pursued measures agreeable to his construction of treaties, he (Mr. Genet) would appeal to the people—This, or the substance thereof, is contained in one of the memorials to the President or was verbally reported upon an official communication. Had he said, he would appeal to the constituted authorities of his own country, for advice and direction, he would have acted constitutionly; and like a man who knew the proper extent of his power and duty: But to threaten the first magistrate of an independent republic, that if he did not conform to the pleasure of a French Missionary, he would appeal to the people, that he would incite them to insurrection, riot and treason, is a species of arrogance and indignity to that Magistrate, and through him to the whole government, and every free American which could never have been expected, towards a people who have manifested the most zealous and decided partiality to the nation he represents. Mr. Genet, though heretofore he was the subject of a despotic monarchy, ought by this time to have at least learnt, that in a country where there is no tyrant but the known laws of the land, the PEOPLE, as such, have no judiciary, legislative, or executive powers to exercise but through the medium of their respective representatives, in their several departments. By the laws and constitutions of our country, all the powers of government have been consigned to those representatives—they virtually constitute, and *are the people*, by representation, freely and legally conferred—they are the only organs of the law, known to us by the constitution—to them alone in their different stations, appertains the exclusive right of making, of interpreting, and executing the laws when requisite. Foreign Ambassadors will find, most assuredly that Americans are a sedate, orderly, reflecting kind of men—too sensible to be long imposed upon by the intrigues of English, or Frenchmen—and too spirited to suffer their dignity and sovereignty to be invaded by foreigners, in the commerce with the guardians of our liberty and honor. If a French or English Ambassador, charge de affairs or Consul, may say to us, or our Magistrate, *this is the construction you must put upon your treaty, or law*, and shall observe the same according-ly or I will appeal to the people—*then*, (independent of the audacity of the thing, which is the same whether right or wrong in his opinion) we have no further use for President, Congress, Governor or Constitution: We immediately become the vassals of foreign usurpers.—No, my fellow citizens, so long as we acknowledge there does exist a constitution and that under it we have an organized government, we the people independent of that constitution and government have in our individual capacities, no acts of sovereignty remaining but those of thinking, speaking, petitioning and remonstrating——a sovereignty which I hope we shall forever retain inviolate. If our magistrates betray their trusts, we have by our own free will, already established tribunals, adequate to their removal, or punishment. If our laws are in themselves deficient, we have prescribed the mode, by which they shall be amended, explained, or annulled—and if the constitution itself, is imperfect, we have, by it declared, the mode, by which it shall be corrected. God forbid, that in this happy, free, and enlightened community, we, or our posterity should ever see the day that a mob, especially under the suspices of any foreign influence or connivance, should assume the reigns of government, & dictate in that form, to their public treasures, and the continent, what shall be the law of the land.

Secondly. It is reported, that the French Ambassador, when applied to by the Governor of Pennsylvania to deliver up or order from on board one of the armed vessels of France in the Delaware, certain citizens of that state, who had entered into the service of the Republic, the Ambassador refused so to do—that he talked of the privateer defending force by force—and, even boasted that he soon expected the arrival of a fleet by which he would assert his right and oppose force to force.—I have however the charity (the premises notwithstanding) to believe this cannot all be true. But upon what principle, but of contempt for our nation, and the government of it, could he refuse a request

from the governor so reasonable and necessary on our part, as a people, who regard their public peace, and the faith of treaties.

Thirdly. There have been two publications, in Philadelphia, one in English, the other in French verse villifying in the most impertinent and opprobious manner not only persons in the highest departments of state—but even Washington, the brave and virtuous father, and saviour of our country. —The first of these pieces, the printer was forced to acknowledge, was written by Mr. Genet's secretary. The latter is imputed to him, as being in French verse, at which he is said to hold a dextrous pen.—Can there be an American whose soul is not filled with holy affection and gratitude at the rememberance of the deeds and conduct of Gen. Washington? Yes—To the disgrace of human nature, there are even Americans, who stifling the conviction of conscience—who wishing to destroy the federal government and with it our present tranquility and happiness, for the chance of plunder in the wreck; dark, concealed traiterous men, who hoping to gratify their inordinate ambition, raise their disappointed expectations and repair their ruined fortunes who ride in their coaches, and hold thousands in bondage, enable and unwilling to pay the British debts to the amount of a million sterling, I say there are such who dare, impiously dare, for those reasons to profane the reputation of that soldier, and patriot, whose name is revered by all the world. But language must want expression for our cruelty, supineis or cowardice, if at home we tamely suffer the majesty of the nation to be insulted by the interference of foreigners in our internal politics, and the wanton abuses of our public officers.

Americans idolize the cause of the French —they consider it the cause of mankind —as their own cause and that of their posterity, for ages to come.—They would fight, they would die to support the independence of the Gallician Republic, when convinced it is necessary. They will ever pay a due respect to the servants of France, and all other nations whilst they behave with propriety.—These things have been fully evinced.—But Americans pay more homage to their own country, and to their own ministers, than to those of any other nation—and if ever the competition arises, which is our favourite man, they will certainly, adopting the language of the poet, say,

"Genet and WASHINGTON—how they found!
"A feather, and ten thousand pounds."

Fourthly. It is said also, that Mr. Genet, has attached himself in a particular manner to the known enemies of the federal government; to the revilers of the President and of almost every public functionary of high rank in it, and that his general conduct has been such as to render it suspicious that he really wishes by management with a certain set of men to support the standard of party in our already, too much divided land. If these imputations are founded in truth, and I have sufficient evidence to satisfy my mind that they are all literally or substantially so, then if Mr. Genet regards the true interests of his country, if he has declared the fact when he said the Republic did not desire us to engage in the war, but only to manifest our good will, &c. If he wishes to avoid the retaliation of his indignities offered to our government—he will in the most public manner alter his past line of conduct, or return to his fellow citizens, in France, for a substitute who may better understand the object of his Embassy, and have a juster sense of the real American character.

That "peace may be within thy wall, O Jerusalem," is the sincere prayer of, your well meaning Citizen.

Wm. WILCOCKS.

New-York, August 20, 1793.

The following Letter from the FRENCH AMBASSADOR, *to the* PRESIDENT *of the* UNITED STATES, *with Mr.* JEFFERSON's *Answer.*

NEWYORK, 13th August, 1793. }
Second Year of the Republic. }

Citizen GENET, Minister Plenipotentiary from the French Republic, to General WASHINGTON, President of the United States:

SIR,

INTRUSTED in this part of the world with the interests and rights of the French people, as you are with those of the citizens of America, I have (sworn to my country, and imposed it as a sacred duty on myself, never to permit private considerations or other motives foreign from the general weal, to impede me in what I conceived the line of duty. My conduct has accordingly been marked with all the energy and frankness which ever characterize a true republican. To you alone, through the Secretary of State, have I complained of the principles you have adopted, and remonstrated against decisions which have resulted therefrom. To you alone have I declared that the Federal Government, far from manifesting any regard for our generous conduct towards this country, for the new advantage which we were offering to her commerce, or for the reiterated demonstrations of our real and disinterested friendship, were sacrificing our interpretation of the treaties which exist between us. To you have I represented without reserve, that this conduct did not appear to correspond with the views of the people of America, with their desire to observe with fidelity their public engagements, or with their affectionate regard for the cause of liberty, upon which their very existence and prosperity depend. Certain decisions of your tribunals and verdicts of your juries, added to the sentiments of your fellow citizens publicly expressed, might permit me, without a crime, to draw this inference,

Nevertheless, certain persons, actuated by views which time will develope, despairing to attack my principles, have descended to personal abuse—in hopes of withdrawing from me that esteem which the public feel & avow for the representative of the French republic. They publish, with great warmth, that I have insulted you, and that I have threatened you with an appeal to the people; as if you would permit any one with impunity to treat you with disrespect; or as if the slightest hint of an appeal, which a Magistrate deserving of his high office, should attedantly define, was to you the greatest offence I could offer.

It is become necessary, Sir, to dissipate those dark calumnies by truth and publicity. I dare therefore to expect from your candor and probity an explicit declaration, that "I have never intimated to you an intention of appealing to the people; that it is not true that a difference in political sentiments has ever betrayed me to forget what was due to your character, or to the exalted reputation you had acquired by humbling a tyrant against whom you fought in the cause of liberty." A publication of your answer will be the only reply which shall be given to those party men, who never fail to confound the individual with affairs of state, which they too often make use of as a pretext for their zeal and a reason for dastardly appearing under anonymous signatures.

As to myself, I have always openly declared what I thought, and signed what I had written; and if others have supposed they could advance my views, by newspaper publications and paragraphs, they are much deceived. A good cause needs no advocate. Time and truth will make it triumph; and ours must triumph in spite of its implacable enemies, and the present cold indifference of some who were its ancient friends.

I have the honour, &c.

Mr. JEFFERSON's Answer.

PHILADELPHIA, *August 16, 1793.*

SIR,

THE President of the United States has received the letter which you addressed to him from Newyork, on the 13th instant; & I am desired to observe to you, that it is not the established course for the diplomatick characters residing here, to have any direct correspondence with him.—The Secretary of State is the organ through which their communications should pass.

The President does not conceive it to be within the line of propriety or duty, for him to bear evidence against a declaration, which, whether made to him or others is perhaps immaterial; he, therefore declines interfering in the case.

I have the honour to be, with great respect, Sir,

Your most obedient,
And most humble servant.
TH. JEFFERSON.

The Minister Plenipotentiary, of the Republic of France.

Recent Occurrences in the French Fleet.

To the Printers of the DIARY.

GENTLEMEN,

AMONG the various subjects which at present occupy the attention of the public, the conduct of the company of the Jupiter seems to be none of the least interesting—the speculative mind of the public is held in suspense, and not knowing the motives on which they have acted cannot form a proper judgment of their conduct.

The following addresses, therefore, as they tend considerably to elucidate this subject, cannot fail of being acceptable.

The first, which was sent to Citizen Genet, requires little explanation. The Company of the Jupiter, anxious to investigate the causes and to discover the authors of the enormities committed at Cape Francois, in which they were influenced to bear a part, and of which we may every moment witness the miserable consequences, have on just grounds of suspicion directed their Commander, Admiral Cambis, whom they are determined to conduct with General Galband, to the National Convention, to answer for their respective conduct before that august tribunal; and in order the better to effect this purpose, they are determined to sail, as soon as possible, for France.

The Minister, on the other hand, solicitous for the safety of Admiral Cambis, and perhaps with a view towards the re-establishment of order and union in the fleet, held a Council of War, at his Lodgings, on Friday evening last; when, among other matters, no doubt of equal importance, it was determined that the prisoners should be liberated, and that the Jupiter, with some other vessel of the fleet, should be sent on a cruize.

The result of these deliberations were verbally communicated to the company of the Jupiter, who finding them diametrically opposite to their own intentions, thereupon sent the following address to the Ambassador.

The French Republicans of every denomination, on board the vessel of the Republic the Jupiter,

To citizen GENET, Minister from the Republic to the United States of America.

CITIZEN,

THE season of deception is passed—there is not a French citizen who is unacquainted with his own rights or yours—We have penetrated through the obscurity of the Council of War held yesterday at your house—we were too much interested in the event not to succeed in our investigation. Mystery was well suited to the old government, but it is ufed to little purpose towards Patriotic Citizens—We know all—we are no longer to be deceived, neither will we be engaged in any seduction. We are accused of being the authors of those very crimes which we have endeavoured to prevent—the National Convention alone can be our Judge, and we will no longer remain here under the pressure of the most grevious accusations, however great the glory or however brilliant the laurels which you promise. We have no confidence but in the nation, and we declare to you, that being determined to go and demand at her tribunal Justice and Vengeance, neither you nor any other shall detain us longer in the American seas.

Galband, that Citizen whom you, no doubt, are unacquainted with, since we know that you yourself calumniate him, shall go with us to the convention.

Cambis, although he wishes to avoid it, shall go there also; the son of Poverel and le Blanc, whom you with to escape from on board the L'Eole, we will in like manner conduct to that dread Convention.

Galband, and ourselves, as we are conscious of our innocence, are not afraid to appear before that just Tribunal.

Citizen Minister, attend then to the consequences. You consider us as culpable, and before we shall have justified ourselves to the National Convention, you say that you will here make us serve the Republic. She should have no servants, no defenders, but such as are worthy of her, and when we shall have proved to her that we are her true children, then, when we shall be worthy to combat her enemies, we will encounter them.

It is then to no purpose that you employ against us and the other Republicans of our Fleet, those arts and machination of the old policy, which, though they might indeed be suitable to the Cabinet of * Versailles, that receptacle of lies and tyranny, are not agreeable to the principles of Republicans.

You are the Representative of the Republic—be worthy of your office, and do not keep us any longer at a distance from our country; for in spite of your efforts we will go to her, and she shall then give her judgment of that act, when you will not fail to fully with the time of disorder and want of subordination, but which we will call an act of Republican-ism, because we hold it the first and most sacred of our duties, to vindicate our innocence before the National Convention.

On board the Jupiter, the 17th August, 1793, the second year of the French Republic.

Signed by the Head officer of each Department.

The conduct of the company of the Jupiter having been presented to their Brethren of the Ambassade, the following address is a general justification of their patriotism, and inviolable attachment to the cause which they have undertaken to defend; the first paragraph will be unintelligible to those who do not know that the company of the Ambassade were to have been sent on board the Jupiter, to disarm the vessel; on this occasion an address was sent to the people of the Ambassade, to which this paragraph has reference.

BROTHERS and FRIENDS.

THE moment of your arrival, convinces us that you have received a letter which we had the honor to address to you this morning; we doubt not that your commanders have acquainted you with it, as it was addressed to the crew—neither do we doubt the patriotism of Capt. Bompart, or his officers.

Remember that we were all children of one common mother, our country.

Remember that we all defend the same cause.—The oath which we have taken, to defend Liberty and Equality, is surely irrevocable.

We have been painted to you in the blackest colours, and who can prove that we have acted contrary to pure patriotism?

Ah! brethren, how great, how monstrous are our common enemies; traverse every part of the world, & you will find in each of them beings who, under the specious mask of patriotism, devise the blackest plots against the defenders of so beneficent a Republic: No sooner is one project disconcerted, than they contrive others, which in their turn are detected—what do they, what is discord between the different companies of the vessels of that Republic, which we have all of us sworn to maintain, and we may now swear that we are ready to spend our last breath in her defence.

Citizens, if we were culpable, the enemies of the cause of which we have bravely and firmly defended, would readily have made us return to France, to undergo the punishment which the law inflicts on all Frenchmen who are traitors to their country. Can there be any doubt of our patriotism, after having combated the opinions of the traitor Blanchelande, the fugitive La Volquiere, and many others, whom we shall not forget to name to the National Convention?

Hear the language of reason; we who address you are Frenchmen, we are your brothers—we swear to continue so, being first perfuaded that when we shall have appeared before the tribunal of justice, you will an hundred times repeat, "Where are our brothers, the company of the Jupiter?

Would you not be surprised, citizens, should we tell you that within two years we have loft fifty thousand men, fighting to establish order in a colony, which the mother country had entrusted to our care and to our arms?

But how have they died? Have they been killed bravely? No! it is not the sword alone, but fire and poison? has destroyed them; if you seek for justice, you will find it in prisons and under the weight of irons. Such are the arbitrary proceedings of those who are intrusted with the reigns of government.

At present it is impossible for us to inform you of the whole truth of the affair, and until we shall have appeared before that august National Convention, it never can be known. For this reason, citizens, we wish to return to France; that we may make known the language of truth.

(Signed) The Company of the Jupiter.

* Perhaps it is not known to every one, that numbers of these brave patriots fell a sacrifice to poison, mixed in their wine and victuals; it is certainly of some consequence, that the perpetrators of such villany should be detected.

FRANCE.

NATIONAL CONVENTION.

JUNE 2.

THE Minister Claviere, by letter, complained, that from reiterated menaces, he had been compelled to abandon his post; and prayed the protection of the law for his person, and that his conduct might be examined. Referred to the committee of safety.

[☞ *A very desultory debate ensued in the convention which agitate Paris—It was declared by some members that the general was continually beating—that the deliberations of the assembly were interrupted by armed men and hireling emissaries, in conjunction with the galleries, and some of the members, who when a member spoke they did not like, drowned his voice, with Down with him: That a new committee had usurped the functions of the Executive Council: That the powers exercised by that committee did not belong to them; and that all the deputies exclaimed that they were not free: The assertions were contradicted and palliated by others; but all agreed in the intemperance of the proceedings: During which*]

The President announced a deputation from the forty-eight sections, and from all the constituted authorities of Paris, demanding to be heard at the bar—admission was instantly decreed, the deputation presented themselves, and he who spoke on their behalf, said:

Deputies of the people, during four days the people of Paris have not quitted their arms; the peace is preserved, and their preservance applauded; but the pillars of the temple are shook, the counter revolutionists have dared to raise their heads; let them however tremble, the thunder is heard, and it will quickly confound and destroy them. The crimes of the factious members of the National Convention are known; we come to denounce them for the last time; instantly decree that they are no longer worthy of the national confidence; put them in arrest, we will answer for it to their departments with our heads. The safety of the people is yet for a moment in your hands; preserve it or we perish, you, that we ourselves will inherit. [Loud applause.] The assembly after consultation refer'd the petition to the committee of public safety.

Another debate arose, when a decree passed, in order to remedy the evils experienced in the department of the inferior Loire, to recall General Canclaux, reforce upon the person of several of the suspected; and recal the Commissioners sent into the department of Loire.

Barre proposed to the members who were denounced, to make a sacrifice of their rights to be publick safety, thereby shewing their patriotism, and saving their country. He proposed the following decree:

1st. The National Convention pronounces the suspension of the members who have been the cause of the inquietude of the people.

2d. They shall be under the protection of the department of Paris.

3d. The Convention shall immediately name ministers to replace Bouchette, Le Brun, and Claviere.

[Hurel, Santhonax, Dufalux and Faucher immediately suspended themselves, and put their fates with the petitioners. After another proceeding, in which the members refused eat in a body to fraternize with the armed citizens who surrounded the Hall; when they returned, they were addressed by]

Cusbon. All the members of the assembly should possess a confidence that they are free; you have just found on all sides, and at every step, a people who are good, but irritated, and desirous of justice. I do not at this time vote against the denounced members; but seeing that the opinion is strongly manifested against them, I demand that they be put in arrest in their own houses; I comprehend in my motion the commission of twelve, and the minister Le Brun and Claviere. This proposition was adopted.

The members arrested are, Vergniau, Barbaroux, Salles, Genfonne, Gaudet, Pereo, Briffot, Chambon, Buzot, Birotean, Lidon, Lafource, Gorfas, Lanjuinais, Lehardy De Morbihan, Lefage, Louvet, Valaze. The members of the commission of twelve, excepting those who did not sign certain orders of arrest, and the ministers Claviere and Le Brun, are also arrested.

The sitting adjourned at ten o'clock.

PORTSMOUTH, June 21.

This morning, the Nymph frigate, and the Cleopatra, her prize, came into this port, and the wounded are carrying from the French ship to Forton—a most distressing sight.

Capt. Pelew has himself given directions for the burial of the chief Capt. of the French frigate, who it is understood is to be interred with military honours—a tribute no less honourable to the vanquished than the conqueror.

The commencement of the action, between the Nymph and Cleopatra, was the most noble and awful that the naval history of the world ever recorded. The French Capt. ordered the ship to be manned, and, coming forward on the gangway, pulled off his hat, and called out,—"Vive la Na-Nation!" when the ship's company gave three cheers. Capt. Pelew, in like manner, ordered his men from quarters to the stands, and gave three cheers to "long live King George the Third!" and his getting on his hat again was the signal for action, one of the most desperate ever fought. The greatest part of the time the two ships were yard arm and yard-arm, and to close on board, that they frequently fought from the shrouds.

Received per the Industry Capt. Barnes, in 49 days from Bristol.

LONDON, June 26.

This day a messenger arrived at the Secretary of State's Office, with dispatches from Sir J. Murray, and the Duke of York. He left the camp before Valenciennes on Friday evening last, at which time nothing of importance had taken place, only the bombardment which had commenced on the 18th was still continued.

Great dissentions prevail between the inhabitants and the Garrison of Valenciennes: The former insisting upon surrendering to save their houses, their property, and their lives; and the latter on defending the place to the last extremity. Several persons have have been put to death for proposing to surrender.

COUNTER-REVOLUTION.

In the Star on Friday we announced that Mr. Santerre, at the head of the Patriots, had been defeated by Gen. Gaston's army, with great slaughter made of his troops. By the proceedings in the Convention on the 12th given in the Star of Saturday, our readers would observe that this advantage gained by the Royalists, was at Saumur, which had fallen into their hands. The particulars are not yet fully known; but it appears, that on the arrival of Gen. Santerre, with the Parisian Volunteers, Messrs the Commandeir of the Patriots in Britanny, meditated an attack against the Royalists under the command of Gaston. Gaston, however, did not wait for him, but fell upon him in the neighbourhood of Saumur, and fought with such intrepidity and success, that the Patriots were entirely routed; 6000 of them remained dead on the spot; and they left the whole of their artillery, ammunition, and camp equipage.

Messrs Hurel two horses killed under him, and was severely wounded. At to Santerre, he fled with his volunteers early in the day and was found with difficulty after the engagement. The taking of Saumur, with its castle, was the fruits of this victory.

The patriotic army has divided itself into two parties; the battalions of Paris have fallen back upon Angers; and the others have retreated to Tours, at which place is Gen. Santerre. Gen. Menou is dead of the wounds he received before Saumur.

Gen. Gaston's army amounts to 100,000, and menaces Angers, Nantes, and Rennes. Those places are most probably now in possession of the Royalists.

The Barriers still remain shut at Paris. A fresh levy of 25,000 men for La Vendee, has just been decreed.

General Pardi has already attacked the French troops at St. Flieren.

There is a general discontent against Gen. Sauterre. A salt petre manufacturer of the name of Henriet, has replaced him as Commandant General of Paris. This is the same Henriet who had disposal of all the cannon for the siege of the Convention, on the 2d of June.

The new Minister Beambarnois has already been denounced on all sides. General Custine has been also denounced, and was obliged to send a long apologetic memorial to the Convention on the 14th.

Carra has been denounced, and struck off the list of the Jacobins. They said, that before Dumourier had betrayed the country, Carra had been a COCK, *but since that time he was a* CAPON.

The department of La Gironde is in open insurrection against the Convention. Troops from Bourdeaux, and other departments are on their march to Paris.

The sections of Paris have been ordered to deliver up their cannon. Those of la Fontaine and Moliere have opposed these orders, and withheld theirs.

Gorsas, after having been at first well received in Normandy, and even led in triumph to Caen, is at present there under arrest. The new insurrection in this province assumes a part of the character of Royalist.

On the 13th inst. the Convention decreed, That to insure their liberty, a corps of 6000 men should be raised, entirely dependent on their orders. The next day they were compelled to refer the matter to a nominal Appeal.

The Paris Gazette of the 17th contains the following paragraph:

"According to different accounts we have received, and upon which we can rely, Gaston's troops have made themselves masters of Angers and Rennes. The Municipality of Rennes sent a courier to St. Malo, and requested a reinforcement, which, however, was refused."

The above is extracted from the Paris and other Gazettes; but there are several reports in circulation among persons of the best information, mentioning that General Gaston was on his march to Paris, having been joined by a great part of the Republican army under Santerre, who had defeated the National rebels.

It is further said, that the King of Sardinia's army had passed the Alps, on hearing of the general state of a Counter Revolution in the Southern Provinces of France, particularly at Lyons, which has declared itself in favour of Royalty. Many circumstances render the latter report extremely probable.

Min. Papers.

NORFOLK, August 10.

GLORIOUS NEWS:

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Baltimore, to his friend M. Caillon, master of the French Ship le Blonheurieux, now in this port, dated July 31.

"By an American vessel arrived here this inst. from London, we have received certain confirmation, that part of the French fleet on their way to the West-Indies, had captured 32 ships of war, 67 merchantmen, with 12 guns and 100 other merchantmen, belonging to England and Spain, and carried them to Brest and l'Orient: that the French entirely defeated the Combined armies; that the Duke of York was prisoner of war; that the English ministry had sent over terms of peace to the National Convention: and dispatched an express to order their privateers to desist from molesting any French property."

CHARLESTON, *S. C.* August 2.

On Tuesday evening last an affray happened between some French and British sailors, in which one of the latter was badly wounded. It is to be lamented that the vigilance of the officers of the police and city guard extends not from the nature of such rencounters to the prevention of them. Private disputes always did and ever will produce public disorders.

By a gentleman from the frontier of Georgia, we are informed that the Indians have been very quiet for these two months past and that no person has been killed or plundered within that time.

Last Wednesday about an hour after dark as a young man by the name of Corbet was coming to town within four miles and an half of the city, he was suddenly pulled from his horse by three fellows, whether white or black he could not determine, and after giving him several blows with a gun upon the side, took from him his horse, saddle, bridle, and saddle bags containing his cloths, his shoes from off his feet and sixty three pounds sterling, which he had earned by his industry and intended to have laid out in town.

PHILADELPHIA, August 24.

Last Sunday evening an affray took place in New-York, between some French and English sailors; in which some of both nations got severely wounded. The peace was not restored without the interposition of the magistrates, who committed several of them to jail. There are reports in circulation, that some of the persons concerned in the above riot, have died of their wounds.

The American Gazette, of the 15th inst. published at Norfolk, has the following article:—On Sunday last the sloop Hope, of Antigua, Capt. Richardson, was captured by the privateer Citizen Genet, about ten leagues off the land, and sent into Philadelphia. Capt. Richardson received every politeness from the Capt. of the Genet.

By a gentleman who came passenger in the above sloop we learn, that a fifteen gun ship had arrived at St. Kitt's in 26 days from Liverpool, with the intelligence that Peace was established between France and England.

AUGUST 28.

Accounts from Martinique inform that the negroes who were declared free, in order to induce them to take up arms against the aristocrats—now retain their arms to support their freedom—and will not labor —*slavery* and *hard work* being to their comprehension, synonimous terms.

A publication in the Charleston papers, signed Polverel and Sonthonax—charges Governor Galband, as being the author of all the miseries which have befallen Hispaniola since his arrival.—This account says, that 60,000 revolted slaves are in the colony, devoted to the Spaniards, and the cause of Kings—But still they do not despair of the public cause.

BOSTON, August 21.

FROM AUXCAYES.

Under the date of July 20, we learn, that the mulattoes had got possession of the fort there, and were able to destroy the town at their pleasure; but it was supposed that for their own interest they would not destroy the town; they were determined to proceed to Jeremie.

A gentleman from St. Kitt's informs that several privateers, fitted out from that island, have orders to bring in every American vessel, having property on board, they may fall in with; that many had been brought in, and had to undergo the severest scrutiny: That the Judge of Admiralty, whose name is Esdale, had declared from the Bench, that in his opinion, the Americans had no right to supply the French Colonies with provisions; and that once, in reply to an attorney, who observed that his decisions were calculated to involve Great Britain and America in a war, this said Judge declared, "he hoped it would, and he did not care how soon."

AUGUST 24.

Two small vessels, bound from Novascotia, for this port, have been captured by the French commissioned Privateer Roland, lately fitted out in this District, and brought by her into this port. Since which four Americans belonging to the Roland, viz. Messrs. Nutting, Batterman, Morgan, and Shaw, have been apprehended, and after being examined before Justice Barret, have been committed to jail, to take their trials at the next Circuit Court to be holden in this town, on the 12th *October* next—The charge against them is—*aiding and assisting in arming and fitting out vessels, and piratically and felloniously capturing the vessels of nations, with whom the United States are at peace.*

On Wednesday the Spanish Ship Comete' prize to the America, a 74 gun French Ship, arrived in this harbour. She is laden principally with white Sugars, cotton, and die woods, and was bound from the Havannah to Spain. She is said to be worth about 70,000 dollars. The Americas, it is said, was in fight of several other vessels, part of a large convoy bound for Europe.

Yesterday arrived here the Brig Eulalia, Capt. Loring, in 67 days from Gottenburgh: August 2d, spoke with the Brig Andrew, Capt. Makin, from L'Orient, 40 days out who informed him that the Insurrections in France were principally quelled; and that all was in good order—and the nation in high spirits.

AUGUST 29.

The EASTERN HERALD, printed at Portland, of the 24th instant, has the following highly important Paragraph.

"On Monday last the Commerce, Capt. PHILLIP ULMER, arrived at Duck Trap, in the county of Hancock:—He left White Haven, in England, the 19th of June; and brings intelligence that the Duke of YORK, had been totally defeated in the neighborhood of Ostend—that three Generals of the combined armies had been killed, and three thousand men. Captain ULMER brought English papers containing an account of the above defeat. A Scotch gentleman, passenger in the Commerce saw the papers; and adds that it is the prevailing opinion in Scotland, that within five years their will not be a crowned head in Europe.

Extract of a letter from a Gentleman at Ostend, dated July 2, 1793.

"I had the honor (if it may be so called,) of going from this to England, in the same packet with General DUMOURIER. As the General travelled in the character of an Italian merchant, he was not known on board the packet; though from many circumstances it was thought to be him; but I could hardly be perfuaded of it, for from his diminitive and shabby appearance, I should have much sooner taken him for a Jew pedlar, than a French general. He met with a very indifferent reception in *London*; and being ordered to quit the kingdom, he returned here immediately, and three days ago left this place for *Brussels*.

NORTHAMPTON, September 4.

Hadley, September 2, 1793.

DIED in this town, on the evening of Tuesday, last after a long and lingering illness, Doctor *Giles Crouch Kellogg*, in the 61th year of his age.—While thousands bemoan his loss, and with grateful recollection, contemplate their recovery from dangerous sickness, by his well directed practice—yet he had no family to lament his death; but a large and respectable concourse of people, from this, and the neighbouring towns, impressed with a high sense of his strict integrity, his humane and benevolent temper and disposition, as well as his long, important and extensive services in the line of his profession, unitedly, dropt the sympathetic tear at his interment.

Sherman and Peck,

ONCE more solicit the attention of their friends, as they have just received an addition to their Store of EUROPEAN and WEST-INDIA GOODS, on the lowest terms—will receive most articles of produce in payment—Check'd Linen, Woolen, and Tow Cloth, will be acceptable. They have a quantity of Canada Raccoon's Fur, and Camel's wool, cheap for cash only.

N. B. Those indebted to them are desired to settle!

Northampton, Sept. 3, 1793.

WHEREAS in the former papers there has been an advertisement, for *Mefrs Gere*—to ease the tender feelings of the mother, and for the advantage of said Boy, I therefore with to inform the public, that the boy was bound to me by the Selectmen of this town, last fall, to learn the Carpenter's trade, and lived with me till about the fixteenth day of May last. But finding said boy was insufficient for that business, I advised him to go and live with a farmer to which he consented and was accordingly bound to him. But there not being a majority of the selectmen together, his indentures to me were left in my hands and mine in theirs as before: until a majority should sign the others, which afterwards they did—But his mother not being willing her son should live with this man for some reason or other, went with one of the selectmen and another person, to have him released from his indentures, which accordingly was done, and the indentures given up by the farmer and selectmen. When the viewed her son at liberty and under her care only, she advised him to go into the country to labour; accordingly he did. I heard said boy was gone to sea and the man who had my indenture in keeping declined giving them up. Fearing trouble or coft on his account might come upon me, I thought best with the advice of some of my neighbours to advertise him; since which the boy has returned and taken up his indenture and is at liberty from me and that advertisement.

JONATHAN LOVELL.

Norwich, August 28, 1793.

CASH GIVEN FOR CLEAN COTTON AND LINEN RAGS.

WELCOME the real state of things,
Ideal worlds adieu,
Where clouds pil'd up by fancy's hand
Hang low'ring o'er each view.

Here the gay sunshine of content
Shall gild each humble scene :
And life steal on, with gentle pace,
Beneath a sky serene.

Hesperian trees amidst my groves
I ask not to beheld.
Since e'en from Ovid's song I know,
That dragons guard the gold.

Nor would I have the phœnix build
In my poor elms his nest,
For where shall odourous gums be found
To treat the beauteous guest ?

Henceforth no pleasure I desire
In any wild extreme ;
Such as should lull the captive mind
In a bewitching dream.

Friendship I ask without caprice,
When faults are overseen :
Errors on both sides mix'd with truth,
And kind good will between.

Health, that may best its value prove
By slight returns of pain :
Amusements to enliven life,
Crosses to prove it vain.

Thus would I pass my hours away,
Extracting good from all :
Till time shall from my sliding feet
Push this uncertain ball.

NEW-YORK, August 16.

The following letter has been transmitted by the Secretary of the Treasury, to the Collectors of the different ports in the United States.

CIRCULAR to the COLLECTORS of the CUSTOMS.

Philadelphia, August 4, 1793.

SIR,

IT appearing that repeated contraventions of our neutrality have taken place in the ports of the United States, without having been discovered in time for prevention or remedy, I have it in command from the President, to address to the collectors of the respective districts a particular instruction on the subject.

It is expected, that the officers of the customs in each district, will, in the course of their official functions, have a vigilant eye upon whatever may be passing within the ports, harbours, creeks, inlets and waters of such district, of a nature to contravene the laws of neutrality, and upon discovery of any thing of the kind, will give immediate notice to the governour of the state and to the attorney of the judicial district, comprehending the district of the customs within which any such contravention may happen.

To aid the judgment of the officers on this head I transmit herewith a schedule of rules, concerning sundry particulars, which have been adopted by the President, as deductions from the laws of neutrality, established and received among nations. Whatever shall be contrary to these rules will, of course be to be noticed as above mentioned.

There are some other points, which, pursuant to our treaties and the determinations of the executive, I ought to notice to you.

If any vessel of either of the powers at war with France, should send or bring within your district a prize made of the subjects, people or property of France, it is immediately to be notified to the governour of the state, in order that measures may be taken, pursuant to the 17th article of our treaty with France, to oblige such vessel and her prize, or such prize when sent in without the capturing vessel, to depart.

No privateers of any of the powers at war with France, coming within a district of the United States, car, by the 22d article of our treaty with France, enjoy any other privilege than that of purchasing such victuals as shall be necessary for her going to the next port of the prince or state from which she has her commission. If she should do any thing beside this, it is immediately to be reported to the governor and the attorney of the district. You will observe by the rules transmitted, that the term privateer is understood not to extend to vessels armed for merchandize and war, and commonly called with us letters of marque, nor of course, to vessels of war in the immediate service of the government of either of the powers at war.

No armed vessel which has been or shall be originally fitted out in any port of the United States, by either of the parties at war, is henceforth to have asylum in any district of the United States. If any such armed vessel shall appear within your district, she is immediately to be notified to the governor and attorney of the district; which is also to be done in respect to any prize that such armed vessel shall bring or send in. As soon as a list of such armed vessels of the above description as have hitherto come to the knowledge of the executive.

The purchasing within, and exporting from the United States, by way of merchandize, articles commonly called contraband, being generally, warlike instruments and military stores, is free to all the parties at war, and is not to be interfered with. If our own citizens undertake to carry them to any of those parties, they will be abandoned to the penalties which the laws of war authorise.

You will be particularly careful to observe, and to notify as directed in other instances, the case of any citizen of the United States, who shall be found in the service of either of the parties at war.

In case any vessel shall be found in the act of contravening any of the rules or principles which are the ground of this instruction, she is to be refused a clearance until she shall have complied with what the governor shall have decided in reference to her. Care, however, is to be taken in this, not unnecessarily or unreasonably to embarrass trade or to vex any of the parties concerned.

In order that contraventions may be the better ascertained, it is desired that the officer who shall first go on board any vessel arriving within your district shall make an accurate survey of her then condition, as to military equipment, to be forwith reported to you, and that prior to her clearance a like survey be made, that any transgression of the rules laid down may be ascertained.

But as the propriety of any such inspection of a vessel of war in the immediate service of the government of a foreign nation is not without question in reference to the usage of nations, no attempt is to be made to inspect any such vessel until further order on the point.

The President desires me to signify to you his most particular expectation that the instruction contained in this letter will be executed with the greatest vigilance, activity, care, and impartiality. Omissions will tend to expose the government to injurious imputations and suspicions, and proportionably to destroy the good faith and peace of the country ; objects of too much importance not to engage every proper exertion of your zeal. With confideration, I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

RULES adopted by the President of the United States.

I. The original arming and equiping of vessels in the ports of the United States by any of the belligerent parties, for military service, offensive or defensive, is deemed unlawful.

II. Equipments of merchant vessels by either of the belligerent parties in the ports of the United States, purely for the accommodation of them, as such, is deemed lawful.

III. Equipments in the ports of the United States of vessels of war, in immediate service of the government of any of the belligerent parties, which if done to other vessels would be of a doubtful nature, as being applicable either to commerce or war, are deemed lawful ; except those which shall have been made prize of the subjects, people or property of France, coming with their prizes into the ports of the United States, pursuant to the seventeenth article of our treaty of amity and commerce with France.

IV. Equipments in the ports of the United States, by any of the parties at war with France, of vessels fitted for merchandize and war, whether with or without commissions, which are doubtful in their nature, as being applicable either to commerce or war, are deemed lawful ; except those which shall have made prize of the subjects, people or property of France, coming with their prizes into the ports of the United States, pursuant to the seventeenth article of our treaty of amity and commerce with France.

V. Equipments of any of the vessels of France, in the ports of the United States, which are doubtful in their nature, as being applicable to commerce or war, are deemed lawful.

VI. Equipments of every kind in the ports of the United States, of privateers of the powers at war with France, are deemed unlawful.

VII. Equipments of vessels in the ports of the United States, which are of a nature solely adapted to war, are deemed unlawful ; except those stranded or wrecked, as mentioned in the eighteenth article of our treaty with France, the fifteenth of our treaty with the United Netherlands, the ninth of our treaty with Prussia ; and except those mentioned in the nineteenth article of our treaty with France, the seventeenth of our treaty with the United Netherlands, the eighteenth of our treaty with Prussia.

VIII. Vessels of either of the parties not armed, or armed previous to the coming into the ports of the United States, which shall not have infringed any of the foregoing rules, may lawfully engage or enlist therein their own subjects or citizens, not being inhabitants of the United States; except privateers of the powers at war with France, and except those vessels which shall have made prize of the subjects, people or property of France coming with their prizes into the ports of the United States, pursuant to the seventeenth article of our treaty of amity and commerce with France.

[Here follows a list of privateers.]

AUGUST 22.

A respectable merchant in Amsterdam writes to his correspondent in Philadelphia, that "The Russian troops near Mayence have lately been beaten by the French and their first general supposed to have been killed."

Dialogue between a Miser and a Prodigal.

Miser WHAT, young spendthrift ! you are as profuse as ever, I see !

Prodigal. Prithee, old mammon,! look to thyself : Thou hast faults enough to mend.

Miser. Why art thou not a fool, to squander so much gold away upon thy clothes, when thou hast so little in thy pockets.

Prodigal. And art thou not a madman, to wear such shabby clothes, when thou hast so much money in thy bags ?

Miser, Thou wilt live to want what thou throwest away upon back and belly, they will be thy ruin.

Prodigal. Thy back and belly call thee madman, for thou dost starve them ; thou art now in want of the money thy bags contain : thou durst not touch it ; thy gold hath already ruined thee.

Miser. Thou fool ! the money in my coffers is my great comfort. Be wise, learn to live like me.

Prodigal. Thou madman ! learn to live like thee ! I can but do that when all my gold is gone.

Miser. Thou spendthrift ! to how many persons art thou indebted, and how many duns hast thou every day.

Prodigal. Thou miser ! dost thou not live indebted to thyself, and does not thy belly dun thee every hour ?

Miser, Thou wilt soon be in gaol.

Prodigal. Thou art in one already, for thy very soul is imprisoned in the chest where thy bags are.

Miser. Thou wilt die a beggar.

Prodigal. Thou dost live one.

Miser. Thy children will curse thee when thou art dead.

Prodigal. Thine curse thee whilst thou art alive, and will rejoice when thou art gone to the DEVIL.

All persons indebted to ROGER WING, are hereby informed, that unless their Accounts and Notes with him are settled with the subscriber, on or before the first of NOVEMBER next, their accounts will be put in suit.

ABNER WILLIAMS.

Williamsburgh, August 26, 1793.

JourneymanTAYLOR;

Wanted immediately, one that is a good workman.

Enquire of

AARON WRIGHT, jun.

Northampton, August 21, 1793.

Spencer Whiting,

HAS for sale, POWDER, per cwt. or single quarter cask, (at the Hartford price.)

He wishes to remind those who are indebted to him, that FLAX-SEED will be received in payment.

Wanted a quantity of Check'd FLANNEL CLOTH, for which a generous price will be given, if delivered before the last of October.

JOSEPH LAZELL,

BEGS leave to inform his *good old friends,* and the Public in general, that he has just come to hand and now ready for sale, a good assortment of

English & W.I. Goods,

which he is determined to sell on the most REASONABLE TERMS for READY PAY. Six months credit will be given for dry Goods, and all kinds of Hard Ware.

Likewise a complete assortment of

Crockery and Glass Ware,

Paper hangings of all kinds—upon the lowest terms.

Said LAZELL gives the highest price for all kinds of Grass Seed, Flax Seed, and all kinds of farm produce.

Cummington — August 12, 1793.

To be sold at the Printing-Office, Northampton,

The Young Ladies Accidence : Or, a short and easy introduction to English Grammar,

General Orders.

Head Quarters, Boston, July 26, 1793.

THE Commander in chief being of opinion that the law for regulating and governing the Militia, which passed the Legislature at their last Session, as well calculated to place the Military of this Commonwealth, on the most respectable footing ; he flatters himself no exertions will be wanting on the part of his *Fellow Citizen Soldiers,* to render it competent to the defence of the State, under any circumstances whatever : To attain in the compleatest manner, this great and desirable end, he cannot have a doubt, but that the same glow of patriotism, which has prompted them to raise the Militia of Massachusetts, to its present high state of discipline, will continue in force under the present Laws, and augment it to the highest point of which a Militia is capable, composed of free Citizens, and governed by mild and lenient Laws of their own making.

Although the Laws enjoin many duties upon both Officers and Privates, and may be clearly understood by them, yet the Commander in Chief thinks it necessary at this time, to urge a more particular regard to such as require their immediate attention.

Of these, perhaps at this moment, none will more particularly call the attention of the Officers, than that of the enrollment, which must be compleated before the 2nd day of September next ; and the Adjutant General will furnish blank Muster Rolls for that purpose, with proper columns to contain the names and equipments of each man,—The Adjutant General will also furnish the following Officers with the new Laws, conformably to a Resolve of the General Court, of the 20th of October, 1786, directing their distribution, viz.—To each General Field and Staff Officer, and to each Captain, one Copy, for the benefit of their several Corps.

The equipment and arrangement of the Cavalry, Artillery and Infantry, required by the present Act being in some respects different from those directed by the former Laws ; the Officers of those Corps will attend to the completion of the several alterations specified, as fast as circumstances will conveniently admit.

The Act directs every Officer to furnish himself with a Book containing the Rules of Discipline : This regulation is of the first importance to the discipline of the Militia ; for by combining Theory with Practice, an Officer may soon become acquainted with his duty—but without this Knowledge, he can never be capable of instructing others.

Under the present Laws the Militia may be mustered Regimentally, once in every alternate year, and in the intermediate years, by Settler bodies. The Commanding Officers of Divisions will therefore issue their orders as speedily as possible, for uniting the Militia within their respective commands, the present Season, in such Bodies as they shall think proper, conformable to the Law, for Review, Inspection and Discipline ; and they will report such arrangements, as they shall make for those purposes.

Major General DAVID COBB, has resigned the command of the fifth Division, and his resignation has been accepted.

By order of the Commander in Chief.

WILLIAM DONNISON,

(Adjutant-General.

General Orders

For the FOURTH DIVISION *of* MILITIA.

THE Major General having issued orders for the review and inspection of the troops in this division previous to the passing the late Militia law, which does not require an annual review by Regiments, is now induced from the purport of the said act and from several other considerations to countermand the said General Order for review and inspection, the Officers commanding Regiments from my obligation to parade their men in consequence of the said orders. He however requires the Brigadier Generals to issue orders to the Officers commanding Regiments to parade their Regiments, by Battalions by Towns or by companies, as they shall deem most convenient, in conformity to the said Act of the Legislature of this Commonwealth, and they will also cause all such Regiments in their respective Brigades to be filled as soon as may be.

WILLIAM SHEPHARD, *Major General 4th Division Militia.*

To commence drawing the 18 of October, *Not one* BLANK *to a* PRIZE.

Eastern Stage-Road Lottery,

GRANTED by the Legislature of the State of Connecticut.—Highest prize 2000 dollars—Tickets at 4 dollars each, may be had at JAMES REED HUTCHINS' Printing-Office, Springfield.

Hampshire Gazette.

NORTHAMPTON, *(Massachusetts)* PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY WILLIAM BUTLER.

Vol. VII.] WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 12, 1793. [NUMB. 366.

A PATRIOT of the WORLD to the French Nation.

FRENCHMEN !

THE cause of Liberty, in which ye are engaged, is the common cause of man. It is, therefore mine ; and as a patriot of the world, I demand an audience.

The eventful crisis is too serious for the vanity of compliment. Perish, then, the coward bashfulness that would flatter and betray you in this solemn moment of danger! Perish, too, every idea of deserting the post of glorious duty !

To speak to all mankind, is the right of Philosophy. Then listen to her voice, and consider your own situation !

To present the interesting spectacle of a great nation, the peculiar exigence of whose affairs demands, at once, temperance of deliberation, and forceful promptitude of action. In this exigence, a recurrence to the past, may assist in estimating the present, and in pointing forward to the future.

To convince the votaries of wisdom, that we touch the critical moment of a vast revolution in human affairs, I shall not here particularize the various progress of the universe, or recount the beneficent labours of philosophy. That the crisis of empire in favour of mankind, is a profound truth, which must be clearly seen by the discerning eye of wisdom. The first born sons of republicanism, the citizens of the new world, have already fought through their revolutionary conflict. Their French allies are now combating for the sovereignty of society against the rebellion of monarchy. The rest of the globe are under orders for the revolutionary march.

Frenchmen ! In the cause of liberty, ye are advanced in front of the old world. Ye have fought, and yet stand alone, in Europe, against a dygius conspiracy of despots—whose zeal in the cause of iniquity has suspended their rival hostilities, and enlisted them for a general war against the principles of universal humanization and beneficence. The tyrants of Europe have conspired—not against the French man, or the French nation, as such—but against the principles of universal liberty, which have been proclaimed in *France.* On the French, therefore, humanity, and philosophy, now fix an ardent eye. Attend, then, to their dictates, and impartially eliminate their friendship !

Ye have dared to meet the combined force of the monarchies of Europe. Dare ye more ?—Dare ye meet yourselves ? If ye dare, then hear the frank sentiments of a republican ! Ye ! Hear me, Franks, while I speak unflattering truths, which profoundly concern your happiness, and glory !—truths, which concern the liberty of the universal fraternity of mankind !

Humanity has wept at tragic excesses which have been acted in *France.* Philosophy has compassionated follies that have stained the Gallic councils. The equitable spirit of republicanism has observed, with mingled regret and indignation, that the principle of liberty has been outraged by its professed friends. Legislative decrees, like the laws of DRACO, have been written in blood. The sanctity of justice has been profaned by arbitrary tribunals. The majesty of the French sovereignty has been required to bow before sectarian dogmas. Yes ! Yielding the national glory to the clamours of fanaticism, guilty of continuing its deliberations even while victorious tyrants outraged the liberty of debate, your National Convention has prostituted the spectacle of a complex despot; claiming, at once, the powers of sovereignty, and of actual administration ; trampling on the forms that guard the rights of humanity ; and exhibiting a terrible example of anti-republican imbecility and violence. Proscriptions, confiscations, attainders, sanguinary decrees, arbitrary executions, have sullied the glory of the French name, and rebelled against philosophy and liberty. The despotism of public bodies has contemned the empire of prescribed law, has disobeyed the voice of intelligent humanity, and aided the adversaries of universal republicanism. Sectarian animosities have disturbed the affairs of *France.* Patriot soldiers have fallen victims to the folly, the prejudices, the misguidance, or the profligacy of political fanaticks. Riotous ferocities, assassinations, massacres, have multiplied the calamities of the revolution.

Such are some of the evils that have tarnished the large honours of a gallant nation. I have pointed to them, not from the wish to reproach you, but to call your attention to their CAUSES, and their CURE.

The ghosts of your combined enemies, could they at once speak from their graves, would proclaim to the world, the glory of your arms. The CAUSE, then, of the calamities of France, is——not that her citizens want valour, but that her *councils want wisdom and consistence.*

The radical vice of the Gallic state is the disconnexure, the disorganization of the social body. To the want of a liberal, equated, effective system of social union —to the want of an organized system of republican policy, may be primarily, ascribed, the disorders and vices that have too long harrassed *France,* and tyranized over the principles of social liberty. As a republican, I claim the right to denounce these disorders and vices. But let not the adherents to monarchy presume to arraign them ! No ! Let royalists, remember the systematic wickedness of tilled prerogative, and be dumb ! Let none misuse me for the friend of hereditary despotism ! For, although I condemn enormities that have taken place in the course of the Gallic Revolution, I abhor the homicide system of monarchy. In my zeal for the annihilation, I find additional reasons against the anti-republican outrages perpetrated in *France ;* and, as a friend to genuine republicanism, as an enemy to every species of despotism, I denounce these outrages in the face of the world.

Frenchmen ! In the cause of liberty, ye are advanced in front of the old world. Ye have fought, and yet stand alone, in Europe, against a dygius conspiracy of despots—whose zeal in the cause of iniquity has suspended their rival hostilities, and enlisted them for a general war against the principles of universal humanization and beneficence. The tyrants of Europe have conspired—not against the French man, or the French nation, as such—but against the principles of universal liberty, which have been proclaimed in *France.* On the French, therefore, humanity, and philosophy, now fix an ardent eye. Attend, then, to their dictates, and impartially eliminate their friendship !

Ye have dared to meet the combined force of the monarchies of Europe. Dare ye more ?—Dare ye meet yourselves ? If ye dare, then hear the frank sentiments of a republican ! Ye ! Hear me, Franks, while I speak unflattering truths, which profoundly concern your happiness, and glory !—truths, which concern the liberty of the universal fraternity of mankind !

Humanity has wept at tragic excesses which have been acted in *France.* Philosophy has compassionated follies that have stained the Gallic councils. The equitable spirit of republicanism has observed, with mingled regret and indignation, that the principle of liberty has been outraged by its professed friends. Legislative decrees, like the laws of DRACO, have been written in blood. The sanctity of justice has been profaned by arbitrary tribunals. The majesty of the French sovereignty has been required to bow before sectarian dogmas. Yes ! Yielding the national glory to the clamours of fanaticism, guilty of continuing its deliberations even while victorious tyrants outraged the liberty of debate, your National Convention has prostituted the spectacle of a complex despot; claiming, at once, the powers of sovereignty, and of actual administration ; trampling on the forms that guard the rights of humanity ; and exhibiting a terrible example of anti-republican imbecility and violence. Proscriptions, confiscations, attainders, sanguinary decrees, arbitrary executions, have sullied the glory of the French name, and rebelled against philosophy and liberty. The despotism of public bodies has contemned the empire of prescribed law, has disobeyed the voice of intelligent humanity, and aided the adversaries of universal republicanism. Sectarian animosities have disturbed the affairs of *France.* Patriot soldiers have fallen victims to the folly, the prejudices, the misguidance, or the profligacy of political fanaticks. Riotous ferocities, assassinations, massacres, have multiplied the calamities of the revolution.

Such are some of the evils that have tarnished the large honours of a gallant nation. I have pointed to them, not from the wish to reproach you, but to call your attention to their CAUSES, and their CURE.

The ghosts of your combined enemies, could they at once speak from their graves, would proclaim to the world, the glory of your arms. The CAUSE, then, of the calamities of France, is——not that her citizens want valour, but that her *councils want wisdom and consistence.*

The radical vice of the Gallic state is the disconnexure, the disorganization of the social body. To the want of a liberal, equated, effective system of social union —to the want of an organized system of republican policy, may be primarily, ascribed, the disorders and vices that have too long harrassed *France,* and tyranized over the principles of social liberty. As a republican, I claim the right to denounce these disorders and vices. But let not the adherents to monarchy presume to arraign them ! No ! Let royalists, remember the systematic wickedness of tilled prerogative, and be dumb ! Let none misuse me for the friend of hereditary despotism ! For, although I condemn enormities that have taken place in the course of the Gallic Revolution, I abhor the homicide system of monarchy. In my zeal for the annihilation, I find additional reasons against the anti-republican outrages perpetrated in *France ;* and, as a friend to genuine republicanism, as an enemy to every species of despotism, I denounce these outrages in the face of the world.

In vain, Frenchmen, may it be urged, that the mad proceedings of some of your authorities have been necessary. Can it be necessary to be tyrannical and unjust ? In vain may members of the National Convention pretend, that despotic measures were requisite to prevent yet greater evils. Does the cause of freedom depend on despotism ? If they had not the wisdom and magnanimity to provide for the safety of *France,* without aiding the despot, they must have been incompetent to the majestic scene in which they have undertaken to act. Indeed, their incompetence as a body, to the grand concerns before them, clearly appears to admit a rational doubt. Chosen in the moment of public agitation, the illiberal zealot has been honoured with an appointment of which philosophy pronounces him unworthy. The philosophical merit, the talents, and virtues, of some of the Convention are, however, acknowledged and honoured. But the number of such members has been less than your happiness, and your glory required. In point of political capacity, the National Convention, as viewed in the mass, has appeared incompetent to the great affairs of a great empire—incompetent to ordinate the grand proportions of your public policy—incompetent to sustain the majesty of the French nation. Political fanaticism has insulted philosophy. Principles have violated principle. The momentous subject of a CONSTITUTION has been vilely neglected. The plan of government, which has been at length produced, although in some respects commendable, yet, as a whole, wants some essential characteristics of the true republic ; is notoriously inadequate to your public exigences ; and, as the present vivid moment, deserves more contemplation than admiration.

Too often flattered by pretended patriotism, do ye demand, Who it is that now denounces the excesses of public bodies in *France ?* Know, then, that it is a man ! and unless ye are more, or less, than men, hear me for mine honour !—hear me for your own glory ! Do ye demand, Why I denounce such excesses ? Know, then, that I denounce them, because they are hostile to the principles of right, declared by the French. I denounce them because they are unwise and unjust. Is your high spirits offended, that I do not fear to speak thus freely of the affairs of a great nation ? Then hear, in the language of your own poets, a reply that comports with republican magnanimity !—*Je crains Dieu, ô mon cher, et n'ai point d'autre crainte.*"

Franks ! If ye delight in the servility of cowardice, condemn, then, the frankness with which I dare to address you ! Yes ! If ye deserve the chains which ye have broken—then worship the scoundrel who flatters your faults, and curse the man whose courageous friendship tells you the truth !—then go !—receive the stripes of slaves, and live in infamy !—go !—live !—the pity of the wise, the scorn of the brave, the jest of tyrants ! But, if ye are men, if ye are worthy the name of Franks, if ye have the soldier's sense of glory, yet dare to hear the truth !

The calamities of *France* are changeable to the errors of past measures. Let this reflection be a source of auspicious consolation and hope ! Reform but those errors ! and happier days will, most assuredly, smile upon your country. Then wisely improve the present moment ! Correct the evils of past folly, by calling wisdom to your councils, and impartially estimate the consequences of your public measures !

In your political state, should ye search for the germe of public evils which ye have suffered. Let us, then, note some of the features that distinguish the prominent exterior of your policy, and point to that order of things which is dictated by the principle of republicanism !

Although the territorial distribution of *France,* as delineated by the Constituent National Assembly, marked sublimity of talent ; yet the system of government, which they framed, was, in some respects, viciously hostile to the republican principle. It was no more hostile to this principle, in admitting an hereditary, instead of an elective Chief, than it was in the plan of the deliberative authority.

The principle of universal republicanism, of universal right, liberty, and fraternity—the principle of ethical, and of physical order—the commanding law of the social, and the solar systems—is RECIPROCITY. Applicable to the imprescriptible rights of humanity, and to the mutual intercourse of citizens—applicable to the simplest form of social union, and to the various intervolutions of human society—sweeping through the vast series of associated existence, as progressing, in regular gradation, from domestic society, through various intermediary associations, to the community of the globe—regulating, with perfect exactitude, the concentrated revolutions of the mundane system, and demonstrating the art of perfectionating universal society—the principle of RECIPROCITY IS THE SIMPLE AND SUBLIME LAW OF UNIVERSAL ORDER. This necessary principle of social justice, intelligible to all mankind, and perfectly definable by the rule of mutual intercourse in the various affairs of the world, is the single and universal principle of equitable policy, of social order, liberty, peace : It is the principle of universal humanization, and PERFECT CIVIL GOVERNMENT.

It is this perfect principle which, in the affairs of JURISDICTION, requires the *reciprocal* functions of the judge, and the juror. It is this, which, in the concerns of LEGISLATION, demands the *reciprocal* voice of two co-equate chambers. It is this, which likewise demands, that the EXECUTIVE power, *reciprocally* controuled and controuling, should be capaciated, by its preventative energy, to check the march of legislative despotism. It is this, which, denouncing hereditary magistracy and *every* species of prerogative, requires an *equitable* constitution to be permanently established, by the SOVEREIGN WILL OF SOCIETY, and in virtue of the *reciprocal* rights of humanity. It is, in fine, this universal principle of social perfection, which, for the purpose of universal *equity,* requires a republican constitution to be ordinated by society, so as to enable the constituted depositaries of power, by their *reciprocal* energies, to maintain their respective authorities, and by *mutual* performance of their related offices, to permanently protect the constitutional order, the virtuous harmony, the *reciprocal* felicity, of the associated parts of the whole republick.

This pure, and purifying principle of the true republic, being the law of perfect justice, should preside in every political system throughout the universe. Presiding with perfect equity, beneath the torrid zone, in temperate climates, and amidst the polar snow, this universal principle claims, as its right, the sovereign empire of the globe.

This just principle denounces the proposed, as well as the past, plan of your deliberative authority : It decidedly condemns your fond adhesion to fractional policy of a partial legislature, consisting of but one chamber ; for it, necessarily, requires the legislature to consist of two constituent organs, whose mutual voice should express the reciprocal will of the public. Know ye not, that the perfection of the social body as well as of the individual, results the distinct, yet associated, organs of the heart, and of the brain ? Does not philosophy teach, that the qualities of the heart, and of the brain, are both essentially implicated in the human will, and that, if either of these organs be taken from the system, the requisite functions of humanity must cease ? Are not the lights of the understanding, as well as the energies of the heart, mutually necessary to the proper conduct of human affairs ? Know ye not, that both sensibility, and mental firmness, are reciprocally essential to the character that inspires attachment, and veneration, and that the happy association of both should characterize the will of the individual ? The social will involves a similar union of qualities, and exacts a correspondent organization of society. So far, therefore, as respects the reciprocal union of the *moral* powers of society, the public capacity of deliberate *volition,* the proposed plan of your government, in providing for but one legislative organ, is radically wrong.

It is also radically wrong, as relative to the *physical* capacity of the social body, the public capacity of *action.*

Is *France* intended to form one integral, indivisible, republic ? Why then, as if to yet determine the vicious plan of fractional legislation, is it proposed to institute an executive council, consisting of rival ministers, who have no common centre of union ? What is this but a measure for dissuiting the social force ?—a preposterous measure for dividing, disorganizing, and dissipating, the physical energies of society ? Do ye fear to provide, by the social constitution, for freely electing a SOCIAL CHIEF, a citizen to PRESIDE in the affairs of empire, and to whom, on his responsibility, might be confided, for a limited term, the deposit of the executory power ? The Columbian republic has not feared to constitute such a policy ; and is now enjoying the happy effect of this wise and equitable institution.

But the want of unity is not the only defect in executory power. Viewed with reference to the grand principles of constitutional order, its want of force, its radical weakness, its contemptible imbecility, is a palpable vice in the executive. Why is the constituted depositary of the social force doomed to bow to the despotism of the depositaries of legislative authority ? The executory power, already enfeebled by the division of its parts, is yet further debilitated by making each minister responsible to the legislative functionaries. And to complete its imbecility, the executive authority is denied the constitutional power of opposing a rational barrier against legislative usurpation. Do ye fear to authorize the executive depositary to exert even the energies of reason in defence of the constitutional order ? Do ye fear to entrust this depositary with the equitable power of examining the resolutions of the legislature and of referring unconstitutional decrees, with the reasons against them, to the temperate reconsideration of the legislators ? The MAGNANIMOUS CITIZENS OF THE NEW WORLD have dared to entrust their REPUBLICAN CHIEF with this rightful power of preventing wrong ; and, such is the patriot firmness of that epitome of his country, WASHINGTON, that they have already witnessed its utility ! I disdain to flatter even this PHILOSOPHICAL SOLDIER. He was capacitated, by the social constitution, to defend it in this instance :—And, when the moment required him to act, this Virginian citizen evinced, by his conduct, that, like the body of his countrymen, according to the exigence of official fidelity, he has the republicanism to execute his duty. This instance of his executing the trust committed to him is, however, worthy to be particularly noted,

as it presents a practical proof of the wisdom of those who framed the constitution of the United Columbia.

Frenchmen! Are not the tyrannies of *Europe* combined against you? And is not the combination as formidable in power, as it is unprecedent in extent, and infernal in purpose? Why then, when the example of the new world is before you, is it, that you do not adopt a policy that will give reciprocal union, systematic arrangement, concentrated efficiency, to your efforts for defence? Tamely to surrender your liberty even to the formidable combination against you, would be rascally cowardice. But to rush headlong to destruction, must be stupidity and madness. Be it that all the despotisms of *Europe*—be it that all the despotisms of the globe,—are armed against your national liberty! The numbers, the bravery, the physical resources of the French nation, if duly arranged, and ordered into action, are, undoubtedly, equal to the national defence: Of this proposition, I have no more doubt, than I have of the acknowledged principles of the planetary revolutions. But thus to arrange and order your resources, is a work that exacts the magnanimous serenity of wisdom.

[*Remainder in our next.*]

Chief Justice JAY'S *opinion, on the question*
—"*whether a State be liable to be sued by a private citizen of another State?*

THE question we are now to decide has been accurately stated, viz. Is a State suable by individual citizens of another State?

It is said that Georgia refuses to appear and answer to the Plaintiff in this action, because she is a *sovereign* State, and therefore not *liable* to such actions.

In order to ascertain the merits of this objection, let us enquire,

1st. In what sense Georgia is a sovereign State.

2. Whether suability is incompatible with such sovereignty.

3. Whether the Constitution (to which Georgia is a party) authorises such an action against her.

Suability and *suable* are words not in common use, but they concisely and correctly convey the idea annexed to them.

1. In determining the sense in which Georgia is a sovereign State, it may be useful to turn our attention to the political situation we are in, prior to the Revolution, and to the political Rights which emerged from the Revolution.

All the country now possessed by the United States was then a part of the dominions appertaining to the crown of Great-Britain.

Every acre of land in this country was then held mediately or immediately by grants from that crown.

All the people of this country were then subjects of the king of Great Britain, and owed allegiance to him; and all the civil authority then existing or exercised here, flowed from the head of the British empire. They were in a strict sense *fellow* subjects, and in a variety of respects one people. When the revolution commenced, the patriots did not assert that only the same affinity and social connection subsisted between the people of the colonies, which subsisted between the people of Gaul, Britain, and Spain; while Roman provinces, viz. only that affinity and social connection which result from the mere circumstance of being governed by the same prince—different ideas prevailed, and gave occasion to the Congress of 1774 and 1775.

The revolution, or rather the declaration of Independence, found the people *already* united for general purposes, and at the same time providing for their more domestic concerns by State conventions, and other temporary arrangements.

From the crown of Great Britain, the sovereignty of their country passed to the people of it—and it was then not an uncommon opinion, that the unappropriated lands which belonged to that crown, passed not to the people of the colonies or States within whose limits they were situated, but to the whole people—on what ever principles this opinion reseed it did give way to the other, and thirteen sovereignties were considered as emerging from the principles of the revolution, combined with local convenience and considerations—the people nevertheless continued to consider themselves, in a national point of view, as one people; and they continued without interruption to manage their national concerns accordingly. Afterwards, in the hurry of the war, and in the warmth of mutual confidence, they made a confederation of the States, the basis of a general government. Experience disappointed the expectations they had formed from it; and then the people in their collective and national capacity established the present Constitution.

It is remarkable that in establishing it, the people exercised their own rights, and their own proper sovereignty and conscious of the plenitude of it, they declared with becoming dignity, "We the *People* of the "United States, do ordain and establish this Constitution."

Here we see the people acting as sovereigns of the whole country; and in the language of sovereignty, establishing a Constitution by which it was their will, that the state governments should be bound, and to which the State Constitutions should be made to conform.

Every State Constitution is a compact made by and between the citizens of a State to govern themselves in a certain manner—and the Constitution of the United States is likewise a compact made by the people of the United States to govern themselves as to general objects, in a certain manner. By this great compact however, many important prerogatives were transferred to the national government, such as those of making war and peace, contracting alliances, coining money, &c. &c.

If then it be true, that the sovereignty of the nation is in the people of the nation, and the residuary sovereignty of each State in the people of each State, it may be useful to compare these sovereignties with those in Europe, that we may thence be enabled to judge, whether all the prerogatives which are allowed to the latter, are also essential to the former.

There is reason to suspect that some of the difficulties which embarrass the present question, rise from inattention to the differences which subsist between them.

It will be sufficient to observe briefly, that the sovereignties in Europe, and particularly in England, exist on *feudal* principles. That system considers the *prince* as the *sovereign*, and the *people* as his *subjects*—it regards his *person* as the object of allegiance, and excludes the idea of his being on an equal footing with a subject, either in a court of justice or elsewhere.—That system contemplates him as being the fountain of honor and authority; and from his grace and grant derives all franchises, immunities and privileges—it is easy to perceive that such a sovereign could not be amenable to a court of justice, or subjected to judicial control and actual coalition. It was of necessity, therefore, that suability became incompatible with such sovereignty. Besides, the prince having all the executive powers, the judgment of the courts would, in fact, be only monitory, not mandatory to him, and a capacity to be advised, is a different thing from a capacity to be sued. The same feudal ideas ran through all their jurisprudence, and constantly reminded us of the distinction between the prince and the subject. No such ideas obtain here—At the revolution, the sovereignty devolved on the people; and they are truly the sovereigns of the country—but then they are *sovereigns without subjects* (unless the African slaves among us may be so called)—and have none to govern but *themselves*—the citizens of America are equal as fellow citizens, and as joint tenants in the sovereignty.

From the difference existing between feudal sovereigns, and governments founded on compacts, it necessarily follows that their respective prerogatives must also differ.

Sovereignty is the right to govern; a nation or state sovereign is the person or persons in whom that resides. In Europe the sovereignty is generally ascribed to the prince, here it resides with the people—there, the sovereignty actually administers the government; here, never in a single instance—our Governors are the agents of the people, and at most stand in the same relation to their sovereign, in which regents in Europe stand to their sovereigns. There princes have *personal* powers, dignities and pre-eminencies—our rulers have none but *official*, nor do they partake in the sovereignty otherwise, or in any other capacity, than as private citizens.

2. The second object of inquiry now presents itself, viz. whether suability is incompatible with State sovereignty.

Suability by whom? not a subject—for in this country there are none—not by an inferior; for all the citizens being as to civil rights perfectly equal, there is not, in that respect, one citizen inferior to another.

It is agreed that one free citizen may sue another—the obvious distates of justice, and the purposes of society demanding it.

It is agreed that one free citizen may sue any number on whom process can be conveniently executed—nay, in certain cases, one citizen may sue forty thousand for where a corporation is sued, all the members of it are *actually*, though not *personally*, sued.

In this city there are forty odd thousand free citizens, all of whom may be collectively sued by any individual citizen. In the State of Delaware, there are fifty odd thousand free citizens, and what reason can be assigned why a free citizen who has demands against them should not prosecute them? Can the difference between forty odd thousand, and fifty odd thousand, make any distinction? a slight is it not so? and as conducive to the peace and happiness of parties, to refer a complaint against the Governor and Attorney General of Delaware, as on the Mayor or other officers of the Corporation of Philadelphia?

(*To be continued.*)

A WORD OF ADVICE.

"*United we stand, divided we fall.*"

THIS is a common saying among well disposed people, when any thing is proposed to them that is a little difficult, especially if it be removed from the common line of their pursuits. This is a weakness, to which all men are liable; it affects them in all the various stages of life, and follows them from the cradle to the grave. The aged politician when he is required to repeat his action, declares it is without his inability—and the King on his throne is often ready to resign that he is incapable of attending to the common affairs of his family. Thus many things of importance are neglected, which might easily be performed; and neglected merely on account of the almighty difficulties which attend them. But in reality difficulties shall be done away, if the nation or people to be administered *will* it so.

Some men are timid and diffident; they have acquired a habit of modesty, and are very liable to neglect some of the duties of their profession, from an idea that the discharge of those particular duties is beyond their reach. What shall we think of the attorney who is afraid to harangue before the court; but becomes himself a client to another, whom he employs to argue or defend his cause? By this means he loses his reputation, and offends his client. Ask him for an explanation of his conduct, or why he neglects to essential a part of his profession, his answer is ready, *I do not love to*; or, which is the same thing, *I cannot do it*. A school-master cannot attend to prayers in his school, because he is young and diffident; a minister cannot visit the sick, because he has not a talent in conversation: and so of the rest. But men in general are apt to likely to neglect the duties of their particular professions, as from habitual indolence, to neglect those which belong to them as men and as citizens.

I once knew a clergyman, who was by no means deficient in the essential duties of his public office, but had contracted such a habit of indolence, that he really thought he was unable to pay any attention to his domestic concerns. He could attend to nothing but his bodies; these things therefore were out of the line of his profession; he could not do them.—The consequences of such a line of conduct are easily imagined. Poverty, and of course begging, excuses; his buildings are not repaired; his garden is neglected; his children are unlimited, indolent, and vicious; and all for what? For the want of a little resolution. If a friend happen to call from his fire, which will unavoidably sometimes happen, he immediately cries out (unless a servant is at hand) *My dear, do be so kind as to step this way and split me; for my fire has fallen down, and I cannot reach it.* His wife, though perhaps in a remote part of the house, must immediately quit her employment, and fly to his assistance. Ought she not rather to say any day, *and very well*.

What shall we say to a mechanic, who cannot attend to pursue his occupation? There is a breach in his garden, caused by which his property is exposed to his neighbor's cattle or swine; but he cannot repair it, because it is out of the line of his profession. In such a difficulty, what must the poor man do? He runs, with the breeches speech, to a neighbor, who lives him, and earnestly solicits his assistance. In the mean time, the mischief is performed; he returns, when it is too late; his garden is ruined, and he and his family reduced to a state of dependence. Poor soul! Ought we not to direct such a person to *up, and try?*

I lately had a conference with a very modest gentleman of my acquaintance, who is now a little turned of forty; and has passed the meridian of life in a state of celibacy. On being asked, why he had never married? he very sincerely replied, that it was not because he had not relish for the innocent sweets of matrimony; but because he was no gallant, and had never found a woman who was willing to marry him. I asked him, if he had ever put the question? He again honestly replied, he had not; nor could he, he added, to gain an empress. As he spoke this, a tear of the purest water trembled in his eye. I felt the weakness that overcame him, but was afraid, to comfort it. I instantly seized him by the hand, and with an air of confidence and sincerity, advised him to *up and try.*

From the CONNECTICUT COURANT.

Messrs. Hudson & Goodwin,

MUCH has been said and written on the subject of the French revolution. Americans appear to be deeply concerned for the fate of the French; as the progress of liberty in Europe is a high point in view, upon the event of the present struggle depends the future happiness of a great proportion of Americans. It is not meant the fate of Louis the 16th, or of the despotic government, or the wretchedness of the great body of the people. The severe and multifarious disposition exercised over the peasantry of that ill-fated country under the monarchy, if it will not justify every outrage, will at least apologize for the most desperate efforts of the people to rid themselves at once of the tyrants and their tyranny. To enable the people of America to form some estimate of the severity and aggravation of government, and to sympathize with candor of the violences committed on the French in prosecuting this battle, beg leave to communicate to the public a short abstract of that system of despotism, which has been exercised by the French nobility, which the mass of the people in this country have groaned for ages. The following extract is here offered is taken from a letter of unquestionable authority.

"The Bastile, that engine of oppression, during those reigns had been filled with prisoners, who without even knowing the cause of arrest, or their crime, have been doomed to darkness and chains for life. At those periods, despotism lorded it in high state; blank lettres de cachet have been sold to be filled up with names at the pleasure of the purchaser.

"*But lettres de cachet* though formidable to individuals, were among the least instruments of tyranny. Some of the direct taxes were levied wholly on the *gens d'estate*, of people, the rich nobility and clergy being exempt from paying them. These taxes were collected with unfeeling rigor by the intendants of generalities and their sub-delegates, who were vested with absolute authority to enforce the collection.—In addition to this, the inequality of the duties and taxes was such as to mark an astonishing degree of corruption in the whole system. Some provinces, during the expensive wars of Louis 14th, purchased an exemption from the Gabelle, or duty on salt—some paid a small excise of 8 or 9 livres on the tun of land—and perhaps the very next province, paid 50 or 60 livres.—Such an immense difference of duty in provinces, separated only by a river, or perhaps an imaginary line, encouraged smuggling and smuggling was punished with unheard of severity—*four condemnation to the galleys, and death.* A well informed writer on finance, calculates the number of men, women and children, annually sent to the galleys to work like slaves, for a breach of the revenue laws, to be between 3 and 4000—whole properties was seized and confiscated. Yet these were poor people, guilty of no crime but that of attempting to smuggle a little salt for their families, to avoid the enormous tax of eight or ten dollars on the bushel. Yet all persons subject to the TAILLE, in some provinces, were enrolled and obliged to pay 2lb. a head of salt annually (exclusive of *salt-less* bartelling-meat) whether they wanted it or not.

"There were numerous edicts for preserving the game, which prohibited shooting and killing it. If the young partridge should be destroyed (keeping feed, till it should injure the grain) incurring with eight livres; but the slaughter of the patridge should be injurious by feeding on the corn so produced, incurring the penalty before a certain time, which was so late often times, as to spoil the crop; and taking away the double fee, if the birds should be robbed of their eggs. These capitaineries extended over four hundred leagues of the country; and such was the tyranny exercised in them that in the late revolution, almost all classes of people concerned in demanding the suppression of them.

"By a barbarously inhuman and oppressive law, the people were bound to grind their corn at their lords mills only; to press their grapes in his press, and bake their bread in his oven. By means of this restriction, they were often obliged to wait till their bread was spoiled, and their grapes damaged. They were not indulged the privilege of using hand mills for grinding their corn, even in the modern times the Parisians have ordered the hand mills of the peasants to be broken, and have obliged them to *purchase the right of bearing their back burdens and hobby horses home from fairs.*

"The *corvées* or *pollices*, of the manner by which the labouring people were called out to work on the roads at the option of their masters, were an origin of extreme oppression. Many hundreds of families were ruined annually by it, and 300 were reduced to beggary, in filling one mile in Lorraine.

"Nothing could exceed the oppressions practised by the liberal and arbitrary exemptions of the judiciary power. The judges ignorant—holding courts in taverns—depending on and subservient to the lords of manors; appeals endless, arguments litigations favoring every species of chicane, mining the parties by expences and loss of time; the provincial parliaments were unblushingly corrupt, interest was openly made with them, and woe to the man who had not money or a handsome wife to procure favor.

"A heavy fine of an eighth, and sometimes of a fifth was paid at every sale, of property; besides a fine at every change, whether in the direct or collateral line of descent. Feudal redemptions, tyrannical cadeaus, and arbitrary assessments would fill the catalogue of oppression; but the recitations cannot be translated. We have neither the idea nor words to express them. I will however just mention one feudal right called in French, Silleage des grenouilles, by which, when the lady of the manor lay in, the peasants were obliged to beat the water in marshy places 1 to keep the frogs silent; that she lady need not be disturbed. This oppressive duty was afterwards commuted to a sum of money.

A man who can coolly reflect on the wretchedness of 20 millions of peasantry, subject to all the foregoing and a hundred other cruel despotic laws or customs, and yet censures the outrages of a mob which murders a single tyrant, or burns a chateau, without apologizing in his own mind for their licentiousness, must be void of pride, or feeling. To whom shall we impute the crime of murders and conflagration? to the people who are the instruments, or their oppressors? who have driven them to desperation? Those who choose to be served by ill treated slaves, in every part of the world, hold their lives and properties by a very precarious tenure. Witness the late catastrophe in St. Domingo.

Insurrections are always charged upon the insurgents as a crime; and justly, but they are nine times in ten, more imputable to the tyranny of the matter, than to the cruelty of the slave. The murder of a cruel and the burning of his house are recorded in every newspaper; but who records the private sufferings of the poor slave? Who hears the tale of his woe? Of thousands and thousands of forlorn wretches who die beneath the scourge of despotism; of the thousands that have died in France within four years; where is the register? Who knows the fact? I am no friend to the violence of a Paris mob—I detest every violation of property and law; but I am perfuaded that Americans who pronounce positively on the merits or demerits of parties in France, would be more sparing of censure, if they were better acquainted with the whole detail of fact.

PHILADELPHIA, August 23.

The following decree of the National Convention, though perhaps given in fabbarres, has not been published in full among us. Its importance demands for it a place.

[Translated from an authentick copy.]

Decree of the National Convention, of the 15th April, 1793, the second year of the French Republic, which declares that the French people will in no manner, contract themselves in the government of other powers, but will suffer no power to meddle with the internal government of the Republic, and pronounces the pain of death against any one who should propose to negociate or treat with the inimical powers who shall not solemnly acknowledge the Independence and sovereignty of the French Republic.

THE National Convention declare in the name of the French people, that they will intermeddle in no manner with the government of other nations; but declare, at the same time, that they will rather be buried under these own ruins than suffer any power to meddle in the internal government of the Republic, or influence the formation of the constitution which they are about to frame.

The Convention decrees the pain of death against any one who should propose to negociate or treat with the powers at war, which should not at first have acknowledged the independence of the French nation, the sovereignty, invisibility and unity of the Republic, founded upon liberty and equality.

September 4.

Travellers who arrived at Maldenade and Montevivo, Spanish places, relate an extraordinary phenomenon which happened in the river *La Plate* last April—an impetuous wind rose, it blew with a violence to extreme, that it drove the waters of the river ten leagues from its banks—all the neighbouring country was inundated, the bed of the river was left dry—This terrible irruption discovered vessels which had been lost for thirty years—they found among others an English ship which was lost in the year 1762—many persons went to the place—and walked all about the bed of the river on dry feet; they are returned laden with the silver and spoils which had been swallowed up in the vessels.—This phenomenon which ought to be ranked in the number of the grand revolutions of nature, lasted three days; at the end of which time the wind ceased, and the waters returned with grand impetuosity to the natural bed of the river.

NEW-YORK, August 24.

At present the public seem to be amused with vague rumours, (swelled and enlarged by crafty furmists and animated vesions. Among others we find the following—

TOUGHSTORY.

By the brig Jean, from Jamaica, we learn that the spoken British vessel, who informed that they had spoke a vessel at sea, which sailed from Jamaica for the Jean, the Captain of which said, that a British frigate had arrived there, with intelligence, that the Royalists had burnt Brest, the dock yards and 70 sail of vessels—Such were his information.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in London, dated June 6, 1793.

"Advices have reached England of the firing out of the privateer Genet, which forwarded reports of your country joining the French, and you may well suppose gave fresh alarm in the traders of this country.

The citizens of London insisted on an embargo being laid on all American vessels, and the business became serious, until some explanation took place with your minister. In the course of these he was informed, either by a letter to him from lord Grenville, or a letter is received by our President from his Majesty, stating that his Majesty was sensible of the particular and delicate situation which America was placed in by her treaty with France; that it was his Majesty's wishes and intentions to preserve the present subsisting harmony between America and Great Britain; and that it should not be interrupted on his part as long as any acts of ours could be justified by a fair and candid discussion. It was further undersood and admitted that there might be ill disposed citizens in both countries, who would wish to disturb the public tranquility; but where these acted contrary to the laws, and when detected were punished, the injured government would be satisfied.

August 30.

The following account of the Epidemic Fever now raging at Philadelphia, is given for the information of the Citizens.

THIS fever appeared first in Water-Street, between Arch and Race-Streets, between two and three weeks since. It remained nearly confined to this street about a week; from this center, in the course of last week, it extended itself to several of the neighbouring squares, it has since appeared in Walnut and Dock-Streets, and it is continually breaking out and spreading in different parts of the city. About forty persons have died of it in the square, where it began. The general consternation is such, that it is impossible to learn of the inhabitants to what parts of the city, the sickness does extend, or to determine what number have died; I was told about seventy within two weeks. This account does not appear to be exaggerated—about twenty died on Tuesday last, and the number of the sick is very rapidly increasing.

Consternation and dismay are universal; there is not a cheerful countenance to be seen; the inhabitants are flying to the country in all directions; fifty carriages loaded with them went out on Tuesday last; large numbers were preparing to follow. Business is very much at a stand, never before was Philadelphia in such a state of alarm. Every person in the streets has a handkerchief wet with vinegar at his nose, and barrels of tar are burning in every street.

The conjectures respecting the cause of this terrible scourge are various; some imputing it to one thing and some to another—That it was produced by some specific contagion, is probable from its being at first confined to a particular square, and from this extending itself to parts adjacent. Time only can explain it.

It is evidently of a very highly putrid and contagious: its operation is generally violent and rapid. In some instances it has proved mortal the first day, frequently the second, third and fourth, but instances not till the tenth.

It is attended with such a variety of symptoms in different as to baffle, that it is no easy matter to distinguish it from sundry other disorders. A general symptom is extreme langnor and debility, and in the last stages of it, high symptoms of putrefaction.

The remedies which have been found most efficacious are impregnating the rooms in which the sick are kept with vinegar, together with a free use of tonic and antiseptic medicines, especially the bark, vitriolic acid wine, colombo root, &c. which have proved useful only when given in very large quantities.

(London Papers)

SALEM, August 27.

Capt. Wellman arrived here on Sunday in 55 days from Corunna, in Spain. He could learn nothing there of the politicks of Europe or the progress of the war—except that the Spaniards had been soundly whipped by the French down the Bay, & reinforcements were slowly going off to the Spanish army. The Spaniards, he says, tremble at the name of a Frenchman—have no hope of success against them—and the vulgar opinion of that ignorant, debased people, is, that the French have sworn revenge against Spain, and will march into their country, and execute it without mercy. A Philadelphia vessel, which reached at Falmouth about the 15th of June, for orders, arrived at Cowes, and said, there were accounts in England of some late important success over the Combined Armies in the Netherlands—but we cannot find of what date.

BOSTON, Sept. 5.

More good NEWS.

From Philadelphia, August 30.

"Capt. Makins, of the ship Andrews, arrived yesterday from L'Orient, which port she left on the 4th of July.

By this vessel we have the agreeable and certain intelligence, that Gen. Biron has beaten the insurgents near Nantz, in two engagements, in the first of which 7000, and in the second 12,000 of the rebels were killed.

A considerable change had taken place in the National Convention, greatly to the honour and safety of the Republic of France.

"The GREAT CUSTINE was at the head of the army, in high esteem, beloved by the SOLDIERS, and confided in by the PEOPLE.

"In almost every engagement at sea, the French ships have had the superiority—Dumpard's conduct is equalled by every commander. Prizes to an immense amount, have been brot into L'Orient."

CONFIRMATION—

Hartford August 23, 1793.

A Gentleman, well known in this town and Salem, and who arrived yesterday from the latter place, informs us, That he had conversed with the Captain of the ship, which arrived there on Tuesday last, in 30 days from Nantz, who told him, that he was an eye-witness of the action of the 29th of June, between the Parrists and Insurgents—That it was reported, there were 35,000 of the insurgents embodied, with an intention of attacking Nantz—That the Patriots being apprised of it, made a sally upon them, routed and defeated the whole body, leaving near 15,000 dead—that the Insurrection was entirely at an end; and that the Patriots were determined on establishing a Constitution, without the interference of any power on earth—That the patriotic females of Nantz, were spiritedly employed, previously to the action, in preparing lint and provisions, to aid in crushing the rebellion—That Valenciennes and Conde were not taken, and no danger apprehended from the combined forces—In short, That the affairs of France were a more pleasing aspect, than at any time since their revolution; and that it was believed at Nantz, that the British Cabinet were the principal fomenters of all their internal commotions.

After the action of the 29th of June, the Patriots, it is said, examined the dead bodies, in order to find the Priests and Nobility, who were the principal leaders in all their internal difficulties, but being difficult in the habits of peasants, they could only discover them by the softness of their hands, and the *petite maitre* effeminacy of their persons—there were many of their gentry, however, found among them.

Our readers will naturally remark, That the first rumours of a battle are unavoidable exaggerations, both as to the numbers engaged, and the loss sustained. This, however, we may presume is certain, that these deluded insurgents will not be able to support an army, after such an entire defeat.

A correspondent informs us, that there are now building in this Commonwealth, near an hundred sail of vessels, from 150 to 800 tons burthen—a great number of which will be launched this autumn.

NORTHAMPTON, Sept. 11.

The following inhuman circumstance took place not long since at Martinique. A party of English and Artificers having captured about 30 patriots, made them march out, one by one, and shot them down. The last man thinking to excite compassion, took a child in his arms, but the unfeeling monsters shot them both.

There is now in prison at *Portsmouth*, a young French Midshipman, not 15 years of age, whose conduct during the late action between the *La Nymphe* and *Cleopatra*, gave proof of extraordinary courage.

Three of the French officers under his command quitted their gun, two of them he instantly run through the body, and the third he shot dead with his pistol.

(London Papers)

ERATUM—In the date of this paper instead of September *twelve*, read *September eleven.*

BRIGADE ORDERS,

FOR THE SECOND BRIGADE, FOURTH DIVISION MASS. MILITIA.

September 5, 1793.

THE Brigadier General in conformity of Orders from the Maj. General, predicated upon the late Militia Act, dispensing with the annual reviews of the militia in regiments—Hereby orders, and requires, the officers commanding the several regiments, corps of artillery, and squadrons of Horse, in his Brigade, to parade the several companies in their regiments, in battalion or otherwise, as they shall deem most convenient, conformable to the said act, at such time and place, within the limits of their regiments, as early as may be, either in the month of September or October, in order for their inspection and enrollment. And he enjoins the strictest attention, and most correct punctuality in the several officers, to complete the said enrolment as soon as possibly may be, agreeable to the said law, and the orders of the Commander in Chief. And the said officers are requested to fill all vacancies of officers in their respective Corps, as soon as conveniently may be.

By order of the Brigadier General,

SETH CATLIN, B. Maj.

Strayed or stolen from the pasture of the Subscriber on the night of the 22d of August, a dark grey HORSE, six years old, round bodied, thick fet, strait limb'd, a white streak round one of his fore legs, caused by being galled with a rope, about fourteen and an half hands high, had all round, trots only. Whoever will take up said Horse (and Thief if Stolen) and return them to the subscriber in Hartford, or the Horse only, shall receive a generous reward, and all necessary charges paid by

BARZILLAI HUDSON.

Hartford August 23, 1793.

WANTED a Journeyman to the CLOTHIER'S business, to whom good wages will be given by the subscriber—Who, also, wants a BOY as an apprentice to said business.

JOHN BOYDEN.

Conway, Sept. 4. 1793.

THE Subscriber wishes to inform his customers, that he must have a settlement by the tenth of October next, if not settled by that time, their notes and their book accounts, will be left with an attorney without any further notice.

LUKE GATES.

Chesterfield, Sept. 10, 1793.

NOTICE is hereby given to the following non-resident Proprietors, of Land in South-Brimfield, that their lands are taxed in State tax No. 9. and County and town tax for 1791 as follows, viz:—William Webber, State tax 1/3—County and town 1/11.

Benj. Nelson, State tax 0/6—County and town 0/9.

Serel Bogbee, State tax 2/7—County & town 3/9.

Elijah Alden, State tax 0/11—County and town 1/3.

Unless said taxes are paid on or before Monday the 7th day of October next, so much of said lands will then be sold at public vendue, at the house of Oliver Wales, innholder in said town, as will be sufficient to discharge the same, with intervening charges.

HEZEKIAH FISK, Com.

South-Brimfield, Sept. 6, 1793.

Take Notice.

ALL persons indebted to the late Partnership, of KING and HOW, whose accounts are more than 6 months standing, are called upon, for the last time, in this way, to make payment.

APOLLOS KING.

Chesterfield, Sept. 6, 1793.

Selah Norton,

HAS just received an assortment of NEW GOODS, which with his former assortment he is selling as cheap as ever.

He will give EIGHT PENCE, per pound, for BUTTER, part Cash if his customers chuse.

Ashfield, Sept. 8, 1793.

Strayed from the subscriber, (sometime last April,) a number of sheep and lambs, the sheep unshorn, marked with a halfpenny and a slit the upper side of the left ear——Whoever will give information to the subscriber, where said sheep may be had, shall be generously rewarded.

ABNER LYMAN.

Northampton, Sept. 11, 1793.

☞ ALL Persons indebted to the Printer hereof, are again requested to make payment.—Those whose accounts have been two or three years standing, will be called upon to a very different way, unless a settlement is effected immediately.

THE LASS OF RICHMOND HILL.
A FAVORITE SONG.

ON Richmond hill there lives a Lass,
More bright than May day morn ;
Whose smiles all other maids surpass—
A rose without a thorn:—
This Lass so neat, with smiles so sweet,
Has won my right good will :—
I'd crown'd repose, to call her mine—
Sweet Lass of Richmond Hill.

Ye zephyrs gay, that fan the air,
And wanton thro' the grove ;
Go whisper to my charming fair,
I die for her I love.—
This Lass so neat, &c.

How happy will the shepherd be,
Who calls this Lass his own :
O may her choice be fix'd on me—,
Mine's fix'd on her alone.—
This Lass so neat, &c.

AN ORATION UPON RUM.
In the stile of Doctor Harvey.

RUM ! thou art the quintessence of excellence, the assistant of nature, the enlivener of fancy, and the mother and author of great and glorious actions. When overcome with labour, or wearied with care, or vexed with ingratitude, or dejected by misfortunes, I return home sad and solitary ; the mists of sorrow are upon my countenance, and the resemblance of the sleep of death hangs on my brow.—I call for the liquid of the limped fountain : I drink it, but it yields me no relief !—My hours is still heavy, my ideas are flat and watersih, and I am but at a small remove from the beast with four legs. Some happy change, some guardian angel, the friend of man, directs me to the sparkling flask !—I seize it with rapture, and drink of it with eadacy !—Immediately I call out, Why, O. nature, were thou so niggardly ! why were not all thy springs, thy rivulets, thy rivers, thy lakes, and even thy oceans replenished with this divine liquid, instead of the insipid element of which they now consist ! ——

I drank again : I feel the strength of ten men, nothing is too difficult for me to attempt, nothing too hazardous to execute. The journey of a hundred miles is contracted to a span of my hand, and the men of mighty bones are diminished to the contemptible size of grashoppers. Rum ! thou art also the support of heroism. The mind of supreme ingenuity first placed thee in the plants that grow, and concealed thee from the undiscerning in the plump grains of the harvest. It was left to the men of latter ages to discover thee there, and accommodate thee to their own use and purposes.—While the ox or the horse travels on his tedious journey, it is indeed, with a heavy heart ! He is nourished but not inspired ; is fed, but not inebrated—how painful are the hours, how ungrateful is the road, how dull are his prospects !—But to man, who carries with him the jovial flask, it is nothing. Every object puts on the colour of gaiety, and, by the assistance of this magic, every difficulty vanishes before him. Without this, our whole life would have been little better than a sort of eat sleep, a dream between slumbering and waking, a moment of animation not worth enjoying.

And yet, true happiness is only discoverable in the first moments of intoxication —I drink again, and am immediately degraded from the rank of a god to a condition far inferior to that of a beast. Such is the unaccountable nature of man. The moment he tastes of happiness it palls upon his appetite, and tells him, I am still to be sought for.

ON DRUNKENNESS.

NO vices are so incurable as those which men are apt to glory in. One would wonder how drunkenness should have the good luck to be of this number. Anacharsis being invited to a match of drinking, at Corinth demanded the prize, because he got drunk first.

I was the other day hearing the story of Jeremy Jog, who was reasoning up how much liquor had passed through his gullet the last thirty years of his life ; which according to his computation, amounted to twenty-five hogsheads of. New-England Rum ! this he computed to have cost him twelve hundred and fifty dollars besides the time spent in earning it, which is about one thousand dollars more. In addition to this, he had incurred physicians bills for wounds, bruises, and other consequent attendants on drunkenness, amounting to two thousand four hundred and fifty dollars ! As a compensation for this sum he had the pleasure of getting drunk more than ten thousand different times ; in the course of which, he had several times run the risque of his life, had his shins broke, his body bruised, his clothes left or torn to pieces, and his pockets picked. I asked Jery what age he was of ?. He replied, It is 55 years since I first began my existence, the first eighteen of which, I am glad to be able to say, were not entirely lost ; the remainder my conscience tells me, has for the greatest part, been a state of deliberate, self, lingering murder ! and affords a reflection almost too great for a mortal to support !

Here is a picture drawn from the life ; and such, another may I never have the misfortune to behold. A man almost sixty years of age, whose head was silvered with hoary locks, and his cheeks furrowed with age, uttering truths that made him appear even worse than a brute beast. My horror for his situation was, however, considerably abated, on perceiving the ray of light that was dawning upon his mind—he appeared to be sensible of his situation, and desirous to exchange it for a better.

However highly this class of people may think of themselves, they may be assured, that a drunkard is a greater monster, than any in creation ; and indeed there is no character that appears more despicable and deformed.

Besotus, having set up for a share in the Roman Empire, and being defeated, hanged himself. When seen by the army not with-standing, he had been brave, the common jest was that the thing they saw hanging before them on the tree, was not a man but a bottle.

Remarkable ANECDOTE.

THERE is but one European who has ever penetrated China as far as Pekin, and that European is an Englishman, who now resides in the vicinity of Bromley, in Kent.—The story, for the authenticity of which we pledge ourselves, is as follows : This gentleman had so long resided at Canton, in the character of a factor, that he was perfectly master of the Chinese language, and entirely conversant with, and assimilated to the manners of the country. Having formed a strict intimacy with some Chinese merchants, who made an annual visit to Pekin, it was agreed among them, that he should accompany them to the imperial residence, as a Chinese. He accordingly did so, and proceeded with them to the metropolis, without any obstacle or interruption. The very first morning after his arrival at Pekin, he was disturbed by a noise at the door of his apartment, and the abrupt entrance of some Chinese soldiers. They shewed him the merchants, his friends, hanging on a gallows before his window, and without saying a word to him, they placed him in a kind of litter, brought for the purpose, with a single apperture at the top for light and air ; and, in this situation, accompanied by a guard, he was conveyed back to Canton with more haste than he came. He was treated with no other severity ; but what is very extraordinary, is, that this gentleman, who is well informed on all subjects, will indulge no one's curiosity on this, farther than the recital of this anecdote. He scrupulously avoids all questions concerning China, and the objects which he must unavoidably have observed on his journey from Canton to Pekin.

Advice to a Young Woman Entrance into the World.

CONSIDER yourself as an actor, preparing for his first appearance on the stage. The eyes of the audience, on such occasions, are more attentive to the performance of a beginner, than to the merit of a veteran. In the same manner, your introduction into life will be accompanied by the solicitude of all who are interested in your welfare ; and no less by the particular notice and examination of your new acquaintance.

In the circles you will frequent, on your entrance into the world, keen and severe critics will be found : these make it their business narrowly to observe fresh comers ; and the judgments they pronounce, though sometimes wrong, remain a long time controverted.

To obviate the ill consequences that will necessarily result from the unfavorable opinions of such persons, ought to be the first object of your care.

The most effectual means to compass this desirable end, is modesty. No qualification sits more becoming on youth. It is a protection to his inexperience, and an ornament to the many accomplishments he may possess : without it his abilities are disgusting, and if he wants parts he becomes insupportable.

Modesty is equally acceptable to the sensible and discerning of both sexes ; it is an infalable proof of merit, since modesty itself, if we have no other, is a very valuable quality. But it seldom is unaccompanied. Modesty is the diffidence of men of sense, and proceeds from cautiousness ; which always supposes a reflecting mind.

A marked desire and care not to give offence, is the first step to please : it proves deference and respect for those you converse with, and interests their vanity in your favour.

Let modesty then be your *motto* : wear it about you as a charm against the inquisitive eye of observation : and finally, trust implicity to that experience which daily shews, that no character will sooner gain us friendship, and preserve us from enmity, than that of a modest young man.

ANECDOTE.

AN Englishman and an Irishman were condemned for piracy. For that crime they are generally executed near a river. The Englishman was to suffer first, but by some accident the rope slipped, and he fell into the water ; being an excellent swimmer, he swam to the other side of the river and made his escape. The Irishman, seeing what had happened, begged the executioner to tie his rope fast. "For faye he, if it should chance to slip, I shall certainly lose my life, for I cannot swim."

Report from the inspectors of the prison of Philadelphia.

To THOMAS MIFFLIN, GOVERNOR of the STATE of PENNSYLVANIA.

The report of the board of inspectors on the state of the prison for the city and county of Philadelphia.

IT has been our constant endeavor to exercise the powers entrusted to us, according to the spirit of the penal code of Pennsylvania. We have therefore constantly kept in view three principal objects. The public security,

The reformation of the prisoners—and Humanity towards the unhappy members of society.

The first has been effected by the vigilant attention of the keeper and his deputies, which has frustrated some darting and artful plots of escape, as also by the mild and prudent treatment which has reconciled the greater part of the prisoners to their condition.

The second object we have pursued by moral and religious instruction—by promoting habits of industry—by a separation of the sexes—by the prohibition of spirituous liquors—by exclusion of improper connexions from without—and by confining the refractory to solitude, low diet and hard labour.

The third we have attained, by supplying the prisoners with necessary food, clothing, fuel, medical assistance, and by recommending to the governor's pardon, those whose trespasses are of a venial nature, and such as by their industry, quietness, and good behaviour in jail, appear to merit restoration to their civil rights.

To this general account we shall add a few particulars : bibles and other Books of practical religion, have been provided for the use of the prison : the clergy of the different denominations in the city and suburbs, perform divine service once a week, commonly on Sunday mornings : and other edifying persons have at all times access to the prisoners. A regular course of labours is kept up in various branches of industry, from which there are a number of poor persons daily supplied with flax, prepared in its best state : rope makers, ship chandlers and carpenters, are served in the pounding of hemp and picking large quantities of oakum ; plaster of Paris is prepared for manure and the use of millstone manufacturers ; hatters and dyers are supplied with chipped logwood : and the women spin flax : solitary cells have been constructed, calculated for the safe keeping and proper correction of the obstinate ; the security of the jail is improved by the addition of lamps, and watchmen who go the round during the night.

From the experiments already made, we have reason to congratulate our fellow citizens on the happy reformation of the penal system. The prison is no longer a scene of debauchery, idleness and prophanity, an epitome of human wretchedness, a seminary of crimes destructive to society, but a school of reformation, and a place of public labour. We hope by the blessings of divine providence, that the community of rational beings may be preserved without the deplorable necessity of cutting off evil members by a sanguinary punishment, or exposing them on the whipping posts to the painful sympathy of the humane, and the barbarous mockery of brutal mobs. This hope is confirmed by the singular fact, that of the many who have received the governor's pardon, not one has been returned a convict.

By order of the Board,
GEORGE MEAD, *Chairman.*
Philadelphia, Dec. 7, 1791.

The board of inspectors beg leave to accompany the above report with this remark, that an abolition of the jail fees would be a salutary improvement in the penal code, as the inability of paying this, must in many cases, prolong the imprisonment, and thus operate as an undestered penalty.

By order of the board,
GEORGE MEAD, *Chairman.*

To be sold at the Printing-Office, Northampton,

The Young Ladies Accidence : Or, a short and easy introduction to English Grammar,

All Persons having demands on the estate of Ephraim Robins, late of Amherst deceased, are requested to exhibit them for settlement. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to

ISAAC ROBINS, Administrator.
July 1793.

Williams College.

THE Public are respectfully informed, that at a meeting of the corporation of WILLIAMS COLLEGE, in Williamstown, on the 6th day of August 1793.

Mr. Ebenezer Fitch, was unanimously elected President, the Rev. Stephen West, D. D. Vice-President, Daniel Dewey, Esq. Secretary, Mr. Noah Linsly, Tutor, and Mr. Nathaniel Steel, Master of the Grammar School.

Among other regulations the following were adopted by the President and Trustees of said College.

That Candidates for the Freshman, Sophimore and Junior Classes will be examined on the first Tuesday of September next, and at the end of vacation, and afterwards as they shall make application—the qualifications for admission will be the same with those required by the laws of Yale College, except only that in case any person shall choose to study the French language instead of the Greek, he must be able, in order to his admission into the Freshman Class, to read, pronounce and construe, with a good degree of accuracy, in some approved French Author.

The first public Commencement will be on the first Wednesday in September in the year 1795, and afterwards on the first Wednesday of September annually.

There will be three vacations annually, viz : from the first Wednesday in September five weeks, and from the third Wednesday in January and May three Weeks.

A large and convenient College House is provided for the accommodation of students. A decent Library & apparatus will be immediately procured. Visiting has not hitherto exceeded five shillings a week—The students must provide themselves with bedding—A Grammar school will be accomplished instructor, is connected with the College. The same branches of literature which were taught, and mode of instruction which was pursued in the Academy, will be continued.

At the meeting of said corporation, *Ordered*, That the Secretary be directed to communicate the foregoing to the several Printers in this, and the neighbouring counties, within the Commonwealth and the adjoining states, and request them to insert the same in their respective papers, for the information of the Public.

Attest,
DANIEL DEWEY, Secretary.

To commence drawing the 1st of October.
Not one BLANK *to a* PRIZE.

Eastern State-Road Lottery,

GRANTED by the Legislature of the State of Connecticut.—Highest prize 2000 dollars—Tickets at 4 dollars each, may be had at JAMES REED HUTCHIS' Printing-Office, Springfield.

All persons indebted to

ROGER WING, are hereby informed, that unless their Accounts and Notes with him are settled with the subscriber, on or before the first of NOVEMBER next, their accounts will be put in suit.

ABNER WILLIAMS.

Williamsburgh, August 26, 1793.

Sherman and Peck,

ONCE more solicit the attention of their friends, as they have just received an addition to their Store of EUROPEAN and WEST-INDIA GOODS, on the lowest terms—will receive most articles of produce in payment—Check'd Linen, Woolen, and Tow Cloth, will be acceptable. They have a quantity of Canada Raccoon's Fur, and Camel's wool, cheap for cash only.

N. B. Those indebted to them are desired to settle !

Northampton, Sept. 3, 1793.

JOSEPH LAZELL,

BEGS leave to inform his *good old friends*, and the Public in general, that he has just come to hand and now ready for sale, a good assortment of

English & W. I. Goods,

which he is determined to sell on the most REASONABLE TERMS for READY PAY. Six months credit will be given for dry Goods, and all kinds of Hard Ware.

Likewise a complete assortment of

Crockery and Glass Ware,

Paper hangings of all kinds—upon the lowest terms.

Said LAZELL gives the highest price for all kinds of Grass Seed, Flax Seed, and all kinds of farm produce.

Cummington — August 12, 1793.

Hampshire Gazette.

NORTHAMPTON, (*Massachusetts*) PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY WILLIAM BUTLER.

Vol. VII.] WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 18, 1793. [NUMB. 367.

A PATRIOT of the WORLD to the French Nation.

(Concluded from our last.)

HAD ye the wisdom to constitute a system of social reciprocity, a system of reciprocal justice, a system of true republicanism ; your affairs would, necessarily, assume the auspicious aspect of rationality, and systematic energy. How long, then, shall the temperance of philosophy be excluded from your councils ? How many thousands of brave FRANKS, must be sacrificed before ye will learn the lesson of national wisdom ! How long shall the discipline of virtue, the principles of wise and magnanimous policy, be unobserved and disobeyed in *France* ? How long will ye befriend military measures, that are parents of internal discord and hostility ? Pressed as ye are by disciplined armies, numerous, and formidable ; pressed by enemies intriguing and unprincipled, who hope for success, not merely from arms, but also from your division and consequent weakness ; commanded as ye are, by the sovereign influence of your affairs, to associate your force and to give it the *maximum* of efficacy ; how long shall your executive power be disorganized and nerveless ?—how long shall your military principles be inflated, by the anomalous project of dividing the command of your armies between their proper Chiefs, and persons commissioned to watch them ?—how long shall military merit be doomed to the mortification and indignity of being required to make defence against deserters, or disorganizers ?—to the mortification and indignity of being watched, threatened, dishonoured, by commissioned spies ? If your leaders have not the capacity to adopt a firm magnanimous policy, if they have not the capacity to save the nation without such illiberal measures, they are unworthy to direct the great affairs of *France*.

Ye gallic friends of humanity ! Dare to review the conduct of some of those who have influenced recent proceedings in *France* ! And let men of sense and honour, of all true patriots, impartially consider actions that arise on the view of your affairs !

Shall the pigmy spirit of unphilosophical fanaticism impose on the French the policy of pusillanimity ? Will ye bow to the despotism of jealous ignorance ? Shall the assassin's virulence be mistaken for republican ardour ? Shall the barking of the wolf be regarded as the voice of the patriot ? Shall your councils be outraged by anarchists, by biting serpents, by insincere knaves, by renegades from humanity ? Will ye be commanded by illiberal brag-gadocios, by political bullies, who are bold in vice, and cowards in virtue ? Shall antimachican audacity, and obliquy, usurp the right of wisdom, and sway in the career of national business ? Can ye, without one manly sentiment of indignation, feel flattering ochlocrats usurp the direction of your affairs, and command measures that, inevitably, sacrifice your heroic brethren in arms ? If ye can,—if ye are dead to the sentiments of men,—then die the folks !—let anarchy tyranize over *France*, until ye are swept away by the whirlwind of destruction ! But, if ye have the spirit to be true to yourselves, then

—by your execration of monarchical barbarism ; by your zeal to extinguish the torch of war ; by the tears of philanthropy ; by your love of country, liberty, glory ; by the indignant ghosts of your fanaticised heroes ;—I conjure you, Frenchmen, to listen to the temperate voice of philosophy, and ordinate a magnanimous, as equitable, a republican, system of policy.

What is the untrovelled power proposed to be vested in your national legislature, but a provision enabling one constituted tyrannic authority to disorganize the system ? What is it but an anti-republican measure of legislating, the legislature to absorb all public powers, and to exert a complex despotism over the nation ?—a despotism rebelling against the sovereign will of the constituting power ?—a despotism which none of the public functionaries are capacitated to check ?—a multitudinous despotism, that may become a conspiracy, at once, imposing and formidable from its numbers, and armed with a terrible power against equity ?—a despotism from which *France* must, in the event, resolve to be freed, even though at the price of admitting, in a more humanized form the detestable policy of monarchy ?

But *France* is not yet reduced to this odious alternative. It is yet in the power of the French, would they respect the temperate sentiments of wisdom, to ordinate a republican constitution, and thus annihilate the possibility of re-establishing hereditary magistracy in *France*. But, FRANKS, know assuredly, that the dagger of the assassin is not the argument of wisdom, nor the symbol of patriot magnanimity ! Then let not your public deliberations be outraged by gladiatorial madness ! Leave the eloquence of daggers, the sublime of gladiatorship, to the *savage tyrants of Britain*, to the *savage tyrants of Algiers*, ROYAL MASTER and their SLAVE or KINGS ! Restore freedom and dignity to your own public councils, and by your political institutions adjure to philosophy the right of speaking the liberal sentiments of true republicanism ! The cause of liberty is, essentially, the cause of justice, and of truth ; and, of consequence, cannot suffer from discussion ; Obstinacy, and error, may withstand the fiery trial of perfection : but the omnipotence of truth, and that alone, triumphs over the severer ordeal of free debate.

As relative to the organic arrangement of the legislative, and executive authorities, the abstract theory of perfect republicanism, and the actual experience of the Columbian republic, concurrently denounce the proposed form of your public policy. The plan contravenes both metaphysical and experimental principles ; and, as it naturally tends to consequences injurious to the public, it is radically anti-republican. In the zeal against an hereditary patriciate, and hereditary throne, political heresiarchs have vibrated to the opposite vice ;—and, renouning the prejudices of political bigotry, they have adopted the prejudices of fanaticism. Both are incompatible with the temperate magnanimity of philosophy. And the calamities which ye have suffered from the despotism of prejudices severely inculcate the importance of adhering to principle. It is, because your past, and proposed measures, in particulars of high concernment, are inconsistent with the sovereign principles of society, that they merit denunciation. Your practical deductions have been inconsistent with your theoretic principles ; and, in points of commanding importance, your policy is hostile to the necessary principle of the republican order. Men incompetent to the magnificent word of constructing a PERMANENT CONSTUTION for a great empire have disgraced your public councils. Gallant Franks ! Does not the indignant blush of honour disdain the being duped by impudent pretenders ? Illiberal heresiarchs, the prophets of fanaticism, the apostles of insubordination, barbarity and murder, are not the preachers of true republicanism. While I reprobate their fanatic impudence, I, however, discriminate between them and their abettors and followers. In my zeal for the universal triumph of the equitable order of republicanism, and in my indignation against the systematic iniquities of that feudality which the French have abolished, I find many apologies for the errors of a people yet smarting from the scourge of hereditary usurpation : And, to the fame zeal and indignation, I find abundant cause for denouncing homicide ochlocrats who abuse their confidence.

Patriotic Frenchmen ! Were your public policy but duly organized ; were *France* in truth, a republic ; clamourous impostors, who assume the mask of patriotism, would no longer be able to tyranize over liberality, decency, and wisdom ; their impudent ignorance would be detected ; their lowering obloquy would be despised, or neglected ; and humanity would rejoice at the fraternal order and repose of *France*. Reflect, then, on your affairs, and consider, that A REPUBLICAN CONSTITUTION IS THE SOVEREIGN PANACEA OF SOCIAL DISORDERS ! The attainment, therefore, of such a constitution, as assuring the CURE *of your public maladies*, demands your fedulous and profound attention.

I have now but pointed to some of the capital defects of your form of government ; for such are those which immediately concern the legislative and executive authorities of the nation. There are, however, other defects, which argue, that your Convention, like the general mass of European politicians, does not understand the singular, yet happy, organization of the Columbian Republic : The form of administration proposed for the respective departments of *France* is essentially defective ; and proves, how little the Convention has understood the policy of the distinct states comprehended within the Columbian Union. These distinct, yet associated states, are so many territorial departments ; but they are organized far more happily than the several departments in *France* ; and their local government cannot become such anarchical oligarchies as the proposed administrations of your department. I know not of any writer who has ever been in the *United States*, and who has yet appeared to be master of their unprecedented system of social arrangement. With, perhaps, some exceptions, the body of Europeans, who attempt an estimate of the forms of policy instituted by these confederate, yet distinct republicans, may, I apprehend, be fairly regarded as wanting the requisite information, acuteness, depth, vastness, nerve, discipline and boldness. As relative to this subject, I consider the generality of European statesmen as being more like fashionable coppyists, than sublime originals : They do not appear to have the intellectual serenity and courage, that are requisite to a competent estimation of this novel and sublime system of society.

The Columbian policy is a bold departure from doctrines of some of the greatest political writers of the old world. Each of the *United States* is a constituent part of the national republic ; and governs its own public administration, consisting of legislative, executive, and judicial authorities ; and these authorities are all requisite to the public interest of the particular state. Their existence, too, is perfectly consistent with the wisest principles of national policy : For, although the local affairs of each department of the Columbian Empire are administered by its own local government, yet the general affairs of the nation are confided to the national administration, which consists, also, of correspondent legislative, executive, and judicial authorities. And to render the social gradation yet more complete, the respective states intervolve various smaller associations, progressing, with various degrees of analogical correctness, from the individual person, that little republic of the elegant PLATO, to that collective person, the general community.

Thus the new world presents a series of intervolved republics associated by a common constitution ; and this singular interrolution of associated republics constitutes one grand, national, republic. This novel system of reciprocal association exhibits a precious example of public order, energy, and social harmony :—An example which points to the DESIDERATED ART OF ASSURING THE MAXIMUM OF SOCIAL LIBERTY :—An example which triumphs over the despotism of precedent, which confounds the pedantry of political criticism, and laughs at baalled usages of the old world.

Notwithstanding opinions that have been accredited in Europe, the Columbian States are, at this moment, united, organized, and imbodied, into one nation, as perfectly as any past, or existing, country on the globe. And the principles, on which their union depends, are, in their nature, permanent, simple, universal.

In thus speaking of the policy of the United States, I am not inconscious, that writers distinguished in the political world have disapproved, as defective, what I admire as excellent. Such writers, however, in condemning the graduated system of republican order in the new world, evince their imperfect knowledge of the happy conformation, and effect, of this system. From the authenticity of my information in this respect, I have not the minutest doubt of the truth of my practical remarks on the actual policy of these discerning republicans. I am, at this moment, in the new world. In here speaking of the happy effect of the grand order of things which your allies, the republican descendants of Britons, have constituted, I refer to what is notorious in this country ; and my opinion is supported, not merely by the observations of others, but by the evidence of my own senses. I now know, that the European prejudice, against the distinct organization of their respective states is condemned by indubitable experiment. I add also, that this prejudice is not warranted by principle. This distinction of their individual states is no more inconsistent with the unity of the national republic, than the distinction of individual persons. These distinct states are organical parts of the whole republican body. And is it not a clear principle of philosophy, that each should be capable of such functions as appropriately concern the individual, without affecting the nation ? Each part should, undoubtedly, be so organized as to have the distinct capacities that are requisite to the perfect performance of its proper offices : And, without this distinct organization of the respective parts, it is, demonstratively, impossible, that the whole should be perfectly organized. The respective republics, which are intervolved and concentrated in the grand republic of the new world, are all arranged upon similar principles : The local policies are analogous to the policy of the nation. And the harmony of the whole, is a fact, as glorious to the Columbian citizens, as it is instructive to *France*, and to the universe.

The policy of these estimable republicans has, indeed, some remaining imperfections—imperfections, however, of which the common mass of political writers do not appear to have ever formed any distinct idea. Nay more ! Persons who have denounced this policy, have, generally speaking, been so far from being masters of the subject, that they have not only failed to develope its real defects, but the mass of their proposals for reforming it, have been either of no effective importance, or demonstratively wrong. Viewed, however, in the total, and notwithstanding its imperfections, which may be peaceably corrected, THIS EMPIRE OF LAWS *has no equal on the globe.*—And, in point of political heroism, these soldierly citizens, are, undoubtedly, some of the most astonishing men that ever existed. As a body, they are the most informed and discerning, of the human race. Potently attached to their republican sovereignty, prompt to obey and support the constitutional law, bold to resist the invasion of their rights, sons worthy of their sires, reflecting a new lustre on the name of Briton, and turning back the stream of descending glory to its fountain, these descendants of British ancestry possess a political magnanimity, a practical skill in government, of which there is no example in history. Their policy is one of the most important achievements ever accomplished by mortals. And so familiarized are they to the magnanimity of republicanism, that, except on some great occasion, they scarcely seem conscious of the glorious part which they have acted in the cause of universal humanity.

Frenchmen ! Did ye clearly understand the policy of this nursery of WASHINGTON, ye could not hesitate as to the main outline of your own political system. Supported by what I myself have seen and known of the Columbian order of things, I have spoken of your affairs with the freedom of a republican. Judge ye, what I have said ! Although I have encountered some of your darling prejudices, yet dare to examine, as becomes the sons of philosophy !—Dare to sacrifice your prejudices on the altar of principle !

That the organization of your policy pre-eminently exalts your attention, is a profound truth which severely interests your permanent welfare. A republican constitution equally distant from oligarchy, or ochlocracy, would assure to the social body the requisite faculties of volition, and of action ; and, in consequence, would exterminate from your country the evil of disorganization. Harmonizing, integral order, and the empire of the law ; such a constitution, would protect reciprocal liberty, and present, to the eyes of astonished Europe, a practical refutation of predictions of your enemies : It would con-

found the senseless yell that calumniates the republican policy, as if impracticable for a great nation: it would enable philosophy every where to refute the lying doctrines of despotism.

A constitution truly republican, necessarily involves the distribution, and the consequent reciprocity, and equation, of the public powers. Establish, then, such a constitution! The establishment will give the desiderated system to your affairs;—will aid the efforts of your valour;—will extend the triumph of principle,—will fatally smite the empire of prejudice;—will accelerate the overthrow of the alters, and thrones, of iniquity. Then fedulously attend to the momentous work of constituting an equitable system of republican order!—Remembering, that the ensign of freedom is yet to dance on the face of the Danube, and the plains of Castile, on the palaces of Moscow, of Pekin, and of Jeddo! Remembering, that the tree of liberty is yet to be planted on the shores of the Baltic, and the Propontis, on the banks of the Tiber, of the Ganges, and the Thames!

In vain is it for the French, at this interesting moment, to think of treating of peace with the despots who have conspired against them. Franks! Ye are engaged in a war of principles. Such a war admits no partial compromise. 'Tis the combat of death between vice, and virtue: And despotism, or liberty, must expire. Then wisely organize your national policy, and, thus prepare to exert your associated force with the rapid energy of lightening! Expect the enmity of every tyrant around the globe, and well estimate the high character which ye are called to sustain!

The eyes of nations are upon you. History will record your conduct. The tribunals of posterity will sit in judgment upon it. Again, therefore, I say;—Listen to the voice of philosophy, and consider your situation!

Are ye, as in a general action of the universe, ordered to the front of battle? Then speak, Heroic Franks! Is not the glory of being assigned to such a post, a glory worth ambition? Rise, then, to the majesty of the scene before you! With elevated head, attentive eye, and manly breast, let disciplined valour point your equitable arms! Reverencing your gallant selves, meet the warrior tempest with bold and imperative serenity! Conduct as befits heroes ordered to act a glorious part in the regeneration of the world! Then terror shall ride on your swords: Then eagle winged victory, attending the republican banner, shall dance to the music of freedom. And, however any detached encounters may issue, be assured, that, IN THE EVENT OF THIS VAST CONFLICT, EITHER UNIVERSAL LIBERTY MUST TRIUMPH!!

Chief Justice JAY's *opinion, on the question*
—"*Whether a State be liable to be sued by a private citizen of another State?*"

(CONTINUED.)

WILL it be said, that the fifty odd thousand citizens in Delaware being associated under a state government, stand in a rank so superior to the forty odd thousand of Philadelphia, associated under their charter, that although it may become the latter to meet an individual on an equal footing in a court of Justice, yet that such a procedure would not comport with the dignity of the former?—In this land of equal liberty, shall forty odd thousand in one place be compellable to do justice, and yet fifty thousand in another place be privileged to do justice *only* as they may think proper?—Such objections would not correspond with the equal rights we claim—with the equality we profess to advance and maintain, and with that popular sovereignty in which every citizen partakes—Grant that the Governor of Delaware holds an office of superior rank to the Mayor of Philadelphia—they are both nevertheless the officers of the people; and however more exalted the one may be than the other, yet in the opinion of those who dislike aristocracy, that circumstance cannot be a good reason for impeding the course of justice.

If there be any such incompatibility as is pretended, whence does it arise? in what does it consist?

There is at least one strong undeniable fact against this incompatibility—and that is this—as one state in the union may sue another State, in this court—that is—all the people of one state may sue all the people of another State. It is plain then, that a State may be *sued*, and hence it as plainly follows, that *inability* and *State sovereignty* are not incompatable.

As one state may sue another state in this *court*, it is plain that no degradation to a state is thought to accompany her appearance in this *court*—It is not therefore to an appearance in the *Court* that the objection points.—To what does it point? it points to an appearance at the suit of one or more citizens.

But why is it should be more incompatible, that all the people of a state should be sued by *one* citizen than by one hundred thousand, I cannot perceive—the process in both cases being alike—the judgments alike—and the consequences of the judgment alike. Nor can I observe any greater inconveniences in the one case than in the other, except what may arise from the feelings of those who may regard a letter number in an inferior light.

But if any reliance be made on this inferiority as an objection, at least one *half* of the force is done away by this fact, viz. that it is conceded that a state may appear in this court as plaintiff against a single citizen as defendant; and the truth is, that the State of Georgia is at this moment prosecuting an action in this court against two citizens of South Carolina.

The only remnant of objection therefore that remains is, that the state is not bound to appear and answer as a *defendant* at the suit of an individual; but why it is unreasonable that she should be so bound, is hard to conjecture.—That rule is said to be a bad one, which does not work both ways—the citizens of Georgia are content with a right of suing citizens of other States; but are not content that citizens of other States should have a right to sue them.

Let us now proceed to enquire whether Georgia has not, by being a party to the national compact, consented to be suable by individual citizens of another state.

This inquiry naturally leads our attention,

(1) To the design of the Constitution.

(2) To the letter and express declaration in it.

Prior to the date of the Constitution, the people had not any national tribunal to which they could resort for justice—The distribution of justice was then confined to state judicatories, in whose institutions and organization the people of the other states had no participation, and over whom they had not the least controul. There was then no general court of appellate jurisdiction, by whom the errors of state courts, affecting either the nation at large or the citizens of any other state, could be revised and corrected. Each state was obliged to acquiesce in the measure of justice which another state might yield to her, or to her citizens; and that even in cases where State considerations were not always favorable to the most exact measures—there was danger that from this source animosities would in time result; and as the transition from animosities to hostilities was frequent in the history of independent states, a common tribunal for the termination of controversies became desirable, from motives both of justice and policy.

Prior also to that period, the United States had, by taking a place among the nations of the earth, become amenable to the laws of nations; and it was their interest as well as their duty to provide, that those laws should be respected and obeyed—In their national character and capacity, the U. S. were responsible to foreign nations for the conduct of each state, and of the citizens of each state, relative to the laws of nations, and the performance of treaties; and there the inexpediency of referring all such questions to state courts of delinquent states, became apparent. While *all* the states were bound to protect *each*, and the citizens of *each* it was highly proper and reasonable, that they should be in capacity, not only to cause justice to be done *to* each, and the citizens of each; but also to cause justice to be done *by* each, and the citizens of each; and that, not by violence and force, but in a stable, sedate, and regular course of judicial procedure.

These were among the evils against which it was proper for the nation, that is, the people of the United States to provide by a national judiciary, to be instituted by the whole nation, and to be responsible to the whole nation.

Let us now turn to the constitution.

The people therein declare, that their design in establishing it, comprehends *six* objects.

(1) To form a more perfect union.

(2) To establish justice.

(3) To ensure domestic tranquility.

(4) To provide for the common defence.

(5) To promote the general welfare.

(6) To secure the blessings of liberty to themselves and their posterity.

It would be pleasing and useful to consider and trace the relations which each of these objects bear to the others; and to shew that they collectively comprise every thing requisite, with the blessing of Divine Providence, to render a people prosperous and happy—On the present occasion such disquisitions would be unseasonable, because foreign to the subject immediately under consideration.

It may be asked, what is the precise sense and latitude in which the words "*to establish justice*," as here used, are to be understood? The answer to this question will result from the provisions made in the constitution on this head. They are specified in the second sect. of the 3d. article, where it is ordained, that the judicial power of the United States shall extend to ten descriptions of cases, viz.

(1) To all cases arising under this Constitution—Because the meaning, construction and operation of a compact ought always to be ascertained by all the parties, or by authority derived from them all; and not by one of the parties, or by authority derived only from one of them.

(2) To all cases arising under the laws of the United States—Because as such laws constitutionally made, are obligatory on each state, the measure of obligation and obedience ought not to be decided and fixed by the party from whom they are due, but by a tribunal deriving authority from both the parties.

(3) To all cases arising under treaties made by their authority—Because, as treaties are compacts made by, and obligatory on the whole nation, their operation ought not to be afflicted or regulated by the local laws or courts of a part of the nation.

(4) To all cases affecting ambassadors, or other public ministers and consuls—Because, as these are officers of foreign nations, whom this nation are bound to protect and treat according to the laws of nations, cases affecting them ought only to be cognizable by national authority.

(5) To all cases of admiralty and maritime jurisdiction—Because, as the seas are the joint property of nations, whose rights and privileges relative thereto, are regulated by the law of nations and treaties, such cases necessarily belong to national jurisdiction.

(6) To controversies to which the United States shall be party—Because in cases in which the whole people are interested, it would not be equal or wise to let any one state decide and measure out the justice due to the others.

(7) To controversies between two or more states—Because domestic tranquility requires, that the contentions of states should be peaceably terminated by a common judicatory; and, because, in a free country justice ought not to depend on the *will* of either of the litigants.

(8) To controversies between a state and citizens of another state—Because in case a state (that is all the citizens of it) has demands against some citizens of another state, it is better that she should prosecute their demands in a national court, than in a court of the State to which those citizens belong—the danger of irritation and animations arising from apprehensions and suspicions of partiality, being thereby obviated.

Because, in cases where some citizens of one state have demands against all the citizens of another state, the cause of liberty and the rights of men forbid, that the latter should be the sole judges of the justice due to the latter; and true republican government requires that free and equal citizens should have free, fair, and equal justice.

(9) To controversies between citizens of the same state, claiming lands under grants of different states—Because, as the rights of the two states to grant the land, are drawn into question, neither of the two states ought to decide the controversy.

(10) To controversies between a state, or the citizens thereof; and foreign states, citizens or subjects—Because, as every nation is responsible for the conduct of its citizens towards other nations; all questions touching the justice due to foreign nations or people, ought to be ascertained, by, and depend on national authority.

Even this cursory view of the judicial powers of the United States, leaves the mind strongly impressed with the importance of them to the preservation of the tranquility, the equal sovereignty, and the equal rights of the people.

(To be continued.)

IMPORTANT COMMERCIAL COMMUNICATION.

(CIRCULAR)

PHILADELPHIA, AUGUST 28, 1793.

Gentlemen,

Complaint having been made to the government of the United States of some instances of unjustifiable vexation and spoliation committed on our merchant-vessels by the privateers of the powers at war, and it being possible that other instances may have happened, of which no information has been given to the government: I have it in charge from the President to assure the merchants of the United States, concerned in foreign commerce or navigation, that due attention will be paid to any injuries they may suffer on the high seas, or in foreign countries, contrary to the law of nations or to existing treaties: and that on forwarding hither well-authenticated evidence of the same, proper proceedings will be adopted for their relief: The just and friendly dispositions of several belligerent powers, afford well founded expectation that they will not refuse to take effectual measures for refraining depredations and vexations on our citizens or their property.

There being no particular propolition or description of the mercantile body pointed out by the laws for receiving communications of this nature, I take the liberty of addressing it to the merchants of Boston for the State of Massachusetts, and of requesting that through them it may be known to all those of their State whom it may concern. Information will be freely received, either from the individuals aggrieved, or from any associations of merchants, who will be pleased to take the trouble of giving it, in a case so interesting to themselves and their country.

I have the honour to be, &c.

with great respect, Gentlemen,
your most obedient servant,
THOMAS JEFFERSON.

The Merchants in Boston.

IRELAND.

Disturbances in the Counties of Sligo and Roscommon.

SLIGO, May 28.

THE misconception of the militia operated like electric fire on the weak understandings of the poor uninformed multitude. They believed that they were to be torn from their wives and children, and transported to the continent; and under the false impression they assembled on Sunday and on the holidays of Whitsuntide, and otherwise come plan by which they might avoid the enrollment. In these assemblies another idea, equally absurd with the former was started, that the catholic clergy and gentry had absolutely engaged to pay 50,000 men for his majesty's service whenever required, on account of their late emancipation: Hence arose an inhuman dislike to the clergy, and their first acts of violence was shutting up the chapel doors, and threatening to murder the priests.

At the Fair of Ballysadare, in the county of Roscommon, on the 18th inst. they began to administer their confederation oath, viz. "To be true and faithful to his majesty, King George, and all the royal family—loyal to each other—and to refit the militia act with all their power." Mr. Tennison, of Castle-Tennison, in that neighbourhood, wishing to prevent this illegal conduct, remonstrated a long time with these misguided wretches, who, unfortunately would not listen to reason, but abused this respected gentleman, with all the virulence of heated error, and compelled him at length to fly, in order to avoid their fury; to intimidate them and suppress, if possible, this wicked spirit in his neighbourhood, for a party of soldiers, and some policemen, who were lodged in Carrack goal; the consequence was, an attack on his house, and the total demolition of all his furniture and papers. The Commission of this atrocious act rendered them hopeless of pardon, and drove them to new outrages; they spread themselves all over the country—communicated their fears in all the neighbouring peasantry—the contagion spread wide and rapid, and a general burst of insurrection appeared almost instantaneously in the counties of Leitrim and Sligo.

Their own clergy, for the reason already assigned, and those gentlemen who accepted any commissions under the late militia act, were the chief objects of their fury.

Their audacity carried them so far, as to attack in a most violent, and tumultuous manner the house of Mercury, in this county, the seat of the Right Hon. Joshua Cooper, where they broke into his cellar, and not content with drinking to excess the wines, and other liquors, spilled great quantities, and committed several acts of unwarrantable outrage. Castle Dargan within four miles of this town, was also attacked. Hollybrook the residence of William Phibbs, Esq. did not escape a visit. Mr. M'Donough, of Heathstown, the late catholic delegate for the county, was treated with uncommon cruelty; as was also Mr. O'Reilly, another catholic gentleman, whose sons were forcibly carried away by the furious insurgents, to give themselves additional consequence. Capt. Carter, of Drumleafe, was also visited by those deluded wretches; if any thing like order has yet appeared in their conduct, it was at this gentleman's place; they only demanded his arms by a detachment from the main body, who said they would not advance nearer the house, least they should terrify Mrs. Carter. His nephew, John Johnston, Esq. of Friestown, was likewise carried away by night from his own house, to be their Captain for the ensuing day's expedition; he however, had the good fortune to get away from them before morning.

By their numberless and other effects, they did spread terror and dismay around; the country gentlemen were flying into this town, (Sligo) and the inhabitants were filled with the most alarming apprehensions for their own safety, from the many reports and mercenary accounts of an intended attack. The exertions of our magistrates however, and the cheerful co operation of the townsmen, not only prevented an attempt upon this place, but for the present, restoring peace and tranquility to the whole country.

One worthy High Sheriff, William Barnes, Esq. at the first constituted authority in the county, called upon the Posse Comitatus, the Worshipful Thomas Soden, Esq. Provoft, had previously dispatched an order for a detachment of the 41st regiment of foot, quartered at Ballyshannon, who arrived here on Friday morning at five o'clock, under the command of Lieut. Smeale, and rested only a few minutes after a march of 20 miles, when they declared themselves ready to go in pursuit of those insurgents. At 8 o'clock the different parties left town to scour the country, all dividing into companies of 30 men each, under the following magistrates, viz. Thomas Soden, Esq. Sligo, 4 by Jones, Esq. Lieut. Wm. Russell, Esq. Stonehall, Thos. Orme, Esq. Castle-Dargan, Phil. Cox, Esq. Sligo, Wm. Gillmore, Esq. Ballyglass.

After marching through the country, every one expecting to come up with the insurgents, who were reported to amount to five or seven thousand in number, and all well armed; the rest of the gentlemen were obliged to spend the night in the country, leading a small escort with four prisoners into town.

Since writing the above, certain accounts have been received that numbers of those unfortunate wretches have fallen victims to the offended laws. On Sunday evening last, after meeting in great bodies near Boyle, they attacked Holybrook and all the neighbouring farms—compelled the gentlemen to march at their head, and were proceeding with the avowed intention of liberating from Carrick goal, those of their party who had been lodged there. The Boyle Association with a party of military marched out to meet the insurgents, fortunately came up with them, killed several on the spot, and made many prisoners. At the same time a party of the 43d regiment on their way from Carrick to Major Hamilton, fell in with another large body of the insurgents, near Drumkerrin, in the county Leitrim, eight of whom were left dead, and twelve dangerously wounded, among the latter, a Mr. Thomas Ormsby. The military in this last engagement suffered much, three men and a servant being badly wounded.

An express, containing the above intelligence, came in here yesterday evening, and also demanding a reinforcement from our volunteers: troops are marching from all parts of the kingdom to our relief, which with our own exertions must shortly put a stop to the cruelties of this infatuated banditti.

ATHLONE, June 1.

On the night of Sunday last, part of the effects belonging to Thomas Harrison, Esq. of Clonown, near this town, were set on fire by his populace, on account of Mr. Harrison being concerned in the militia business, and entirely consumed.

LONDON, June 18.

On Sunday morning, General Dumourier arrived in town from Flanders, and soon after had a long conference with Mr. Pitt, at his house in Palace-yard, Westminster.

JUNE 20—*The ex general Dumourier yesterday sailed in the packet from Dover, which carried over the foreign mail to Ostend. During his short stay here, he had notice of several challenges; one gentleman published the guillotine as a letter, and left it at Dumourier's lodgings with his address enclosed, and others had declared they would spit in his face wherever they met him.*

M. Dumourier during his short stay here, went to the bank, & transferred a small part of his very large sum of money standing in Navarre in our funds.

JULY 2.—The effusion of innocent blood begins to operate powerfully upon the feelings of the lower descriptions of Parisians; and should the Revolutionary Tribunal soon exhibit such another scene of cruelty as was perpetrated to the public a few days since, when twelve innocent victims lost their heads, by the murderous guillotine, there is every reason to believe that the sanguinary reign of Marat will meet with a speedy end. Many of these victims excited the deepest interest from their youth, and the women particularly so, by their beauty and heroism! They made application to the Convention for a respite; but Tinrior, that worthy brother of Marat in iniquity, over-ruled their request.—They all suffered death about 12 o'clock on the 18th.

The fortitude of the Demoiselle Theresa Modeau, a young lady of the most exquisite beauty and mental endowments was universally admired. The blood thirsty Jacobine Emissaries who insulted the last moments of this unfortunate young lady and her fellow sufferers were answered by her, that their turn would soon come! They refused to receive the sacrament from the hands of the constitutional priests; and during the fatal instrument made the air resound with the cries of GOD SAVE THE KING!!

ALEXANDRIA, August 15.

Extract of a letter from Captain Le cake, of the schooner Harriet, to captain Slatum of this town, dated St. Kitts, July 20.

"There is all the reason in the world to complain of the treatment the Americans receive in this place from the people of the island; and I hope our friends will take it into consideration, so as to give us some satisfaction for such treatment.

"There are about thirty American vessels here (all of them in the court of admiralty) and it is feared that many of them will suffer on account of the approaching hurricane month. The court has been employed all this week in trying three vessels, but no determination has yet taken place. If they do not get through business faster than they have done, some of our countrymen will not get away before next spring. Five or six American ships and brigshope to sail in about ten days; but what they will do for hands I know not. Their hands have been induced to leave them by the owners of the privateers, although American citizens, and every assistance given to recover their wages by law.—Some masters have been sent to goal, on refusing to pay such demands; but at last, were permitted to land some parts of their cargoes, and sell them at vendue, in order to raise the money for those fellows, and pay their goal fees, as they had no money when brought into this place. Such usage, I hope will remain in the breast of every true American.

"I suppose you have heard of the American vessels being brought in here *with the Union down*. This has been done repeatedly, and I have then it several times with the masters on board, and they dared not attempt to reverse the colors for fear of being ill treated. I make no doubt our countrymen will take such insults into consideration and know the reason of them."

PHILADELPHIA, September 4.

Yesterday arrived here the ship La Ville de l'Orient, Capt. Malin, in 105 days from Bengal, with a valuable cargo of silks and muslins, valued at 500,000 livres. Capt. Malin did not hear of the war until informed by some American Captains off the Western Islands, to whom he acknowledges himself to be particularly indebted, for by following their advice he shunned and escaped the British cruizers in the Atlantic ocean. To Capt. Coffin of Boston, he is more particularly indebted. By the intelligence of a Delaware pilot he avoided falling into the power of the Orian man of war in the Chesapeak bay, as he intended for Norfolk, after which he fleered for and arrived safe into this port.

An express arrived yesterday at the War Office, from the Commissioners for treating with the INDIANS, North of the Ohio.

We learn that they were not able, even to effect a meeting with the body of hostile Indians who were assembled at the Rapids of the Miami River which runs into Lake Erie.

The Indians by deputation insisted upon the Ohio as the boundary between them and the United States. But as to extensive a concession was inadmissible, and no relaxation of this demand being indicated, the Commissioners, who had been waiting at the mouth of Detroit River, from the 21st of July, left that place on the 27th of August, and arrived at Fort Erie on the 23d of the same month.

The tribes determined for war, are the Wyandots, Delawares, Shawanese, and Miamis; although it is understood, that a considerable portion even of those were for peace.

It is also understood, that the six nations, including Capt. Brant, and his Mohocks, strongly urged the hostile Indians to make peace.

Eighty-four deserters from the ship Jupiter, belonging to the French Republic are lodged in the New Jail of this city. They were apprehended by the militia, ordered out for that purpose, and gave up their arms without resistance.

There has been a hurricane at St. Kitts, and at St. Eustatia on Monday the 12th of August, which lasted until nine the next morning; five sail of vessels were blown a shore at St. Eustatia, and twelve or fifteen at St. Kitts; among the number, it is said were, the Liberty, Capt. Miller, of Philadelphia, and the ship Aurora. Capt. Byrne; also two of Capt. Amory's New Providence privateers.

SEPTEMBER 11.—Sunday morning last between three and four o'clock a very alarming fire broke out in the buildings back of Mr. Kennedy's house, in Second Street, between High and Chesnut-Streets which was soon communicated to Mr. Dobson's Printing Office and other buildings contiguous—The confined situation of the fire rendered the exertions of the citizens unavailing, till great destruction of property had taken place—all the back buildings of Mr. Kennedy, and several others and their contents being entirely consumed.—Mr. Dobson's Office nearly in the same situation. The citizens displayed their usual spirit and alacrity on this occasion. The officers and men from the French frigate *La Precieuse*, and the India ship *La Villede l'Orient*, merit very particular acknowledgments for their intrepidity and essential services, on this occasion—They bro't their engines with them and by means of those conveyed the water through smoke and flames to the very spot where the fire raged: Mr. Dobson is particularly indebted to these intrepid sons of Neptune for the preservation of his dwelling house—as it was extremely difficult and entirely impossible in some directions to bring the large city engines in immediate contact with the fire.—Two persons were killed at the time of the fire, by the sudden falling of a brick wall, and some others wounded.—The loss of the sufferers, Mr. Kennedy in particular, is very great—and that of Mr. Dobson is heavy, as he had a very large amount in types, &c. exposed and destroyed.

The sufferers by the above fire, and others, who were in imminent danger, have publicly, and personally acknowledged their obligations to their fellow-citizens, and particularly to the French seamen, for their benevolent and spirited exertions whereby the flames were arrested in their course, and great property preserved.

SALEM, Sept. 3.

Captain STONE arrived since our last, from *Ostend*, which he left the 9th of July. He confirms the accounts by former arrivals from Europe, of the dull movements of the Combined Armies—who had not, nor was it probable they would make the least impression favourable to the cause of *France*, and of Liberty. A few days before Capt. STONE sailed, all the Dutch troops who were encamped about 15 miles from *Ostend*, fled into the town panic struck, on an alarm that the troops of the Republic were marching against them, who are in great force near that place—this circumstance will give an idea of the imprefsion which the French soldiers make upon their enemies. The inhabitants of *Ostend* were under fearful apprehensions of the French attacking it—which is considered as very probable event—as the English have great quantities of hay and other fitures, and a vast deal of property there.

Capt. STONE was in company with an English Colonel at *Ostend*, who spoke very faintly of their prospects at *Valenciennes*: There are 80,000 men attacking it, (who were then many of them severely attacked by the dysentery) among which are the English troops. It is bravely defended by 10,000 French, who are assisted by the inhabitants. They have six months provisions in the town, and are determined to defend it to the last extremity. The Duke of YORK (who *nominally* commands) sent in four times desiring a surrender; the last time the Commandant informed him, that if he was impertinent enough again to repeat his message, he would hang the messenger upon the ramparts. It was reported and afterwards contradicted, that the houses in *Valenciennes* were principally destroyed.

When Capt. STONE was at *Morlaix*, (in June) there were 15 rich prizes sent in by the French cruisers—one of them a large ship from *Bombay*, with two thousand bales of cotton on board. The citizens of *Morlaix* were in excellent spirits, confident of the speedy success of the armies of Liberty over the combination of Despotism. Provisions there were cheap, plenty, and good. Before he left *Morlaix* seven gun-boats, well armed and equipped, sailed on a fresh expedition.

SEPTEMBER 10.—Capt. HENDERSON in the schooner POLLY, arrived since our last from *Nantz*, in 50 days—he informs us, That he left that city the 13th July, and that for 15 days previous to his departure it was besieged by an army of between 60 and 80,000 Royalists or insurgents—that the city was defended by 50,000 National troops who are aided by the inhabitants—that the General, after visiting the different posts, and guarding securely the city, made a sally upon the enemy with 30,000 chosen troops, at 10 in the morning on the 29th June—he met a warm reception from them, and the contest continued the whole day.—At dark, the National troops returned, leaving the insurgents, who in the night retreated to their fortification about 9 miles from *Nantz*. The day Capt. HENDERSON sailed, the general marched from the city with 35,000 troops in order to attack the insurgents in their encampment—he was to be joined with an army of 100,000 men from *Paris*, with a fine field of Artillery—and it was generally believed at *Nantz*, that the two armies would entirely destroy that of the Rebels.—The people in the city had been much alarmed for their fate during the siege, but had recovered their spirits at the defeat of the Royalists, and were under no apprehensions of a second attack. It was impossible to ascertain the numbers killed—upwards of *One Hundred Thousand* are were fighting nearly 10 hours, and the firing was incessant—it was supposed there were nearly 20,000 killed and wounded on both sides.—The General would not give a statement of the killed and wounded of the Patriots—the latter must have been considerable, as the trumpeters went through the city requesting the use of the spare beds of the inhabitants for the wounded soldiers, which was immediately complied with. The insurgents were poorly armed, many of them having nothing but long wooden spears—but they have been infatuated to such a degree by the obstinate *Priests*, their leaders, that they evinced great valor, marching up to the mouths of the Patriot's field pieces. Many of the prisoners who were brought in, declared their wish to have died in battle on that day. *St. Peter's*, as the Priests told them that fain would deliver up to the to the keys of heaven, and permit them to enter therein!

A volunteer Artillery Officer, who frequently dined with Captain HENDERSON, informed him that in perfuing the retreating Insurgents for 3 miles, they were obliged to drag their field pieces over the dead bodies of the enemy.

NORTHAMPTON, SEPT. 18.

A letter from Philadelphia, dated the 8th September inst. mentions, That the yellow fever is in that city rages to such a degree as to carry off 20 and 30 persons a day, and renders passing the streets, in some parts of the city extremely dangerous.—On the 12 inst. was ordained to the Pastoral care of the first Church in Pelham, the Rev. Mr. OLIVER—the introductory prayer was made by the Rev. J. Morrison, of Londonderry, as also a Sermon adapted to the occasion, from first epistle to Timothy, 6 Chap. part of the 20th verse, "O Timothy keep that which is committed to thy trust."—The ordaining prayer and also the charge, and right hand of fellowship, was performed by the Rev. Samuel Taggart of Colerain—the greatest degree of civility and decorum was observed by the numerous spectators assembled upon the occasion.

THE Subscriber being appointed, and having accepted the trust of Executor of the last Will and Testament of GILES CRAVEN KELLOGG, Physician, late of Hadley, in the County of Hampshire, deceased—Hereby informs all persons indebted to said estate, that as the statute of limitations will take place on the first day of December next, he shall be under the necessity of commencing actions against all those who do not immediately settle their dues. Those to whom said estate is indebted, are desired to exhibit their demands for settlement.

JONATHAN E. PORTER,

Hadley, Sept. 16, 1793.

TO BE SOLD,

A good

Team Horse.

Enquire of the Printer.

Sept. 16, 1793.

ALL persons indebted

to the company of DICKINSON and BARDWELL, are requested to call immediately and settle their accounts, or they will be put in suit.

DICKINSON & BARDWELL.

Hatfield, Sept. 16, 1793.

STRAYED or Stolen from the subscriber on the 13th inst. a brown MARE, 4 years old, dark mane and tail, trots and paces, about 14 hands high, star in the forehead, one white hind foot. Whoever will take up said Mare and return her to the subscriber, or give information where she may be had, shall have a generous reward.

JEDUTHUN TUCKER.

Northampton, Sept. 18. 1793.

WANTED two active LADS from twelve to fourteen years of age, as apprentices, one to the TAYLOR's business, the other to the GOLDSMITH's.—Enquire of

W. & JOHN HODGE.

Hadley, 16th of Sept. 1793.

THE *subscriber takes this method to inform his Customers, and others, that he it now carrying on the CLOTHIER's business as usual, a few rods west of the Meeting house in Worthington; those who wish to favour him with their Custom may depend on having their work done with neatness and dispatch, the favours gratefully acknowledged.*

by the public's humble servant,

THADDEUS CUPP.

N. B. Said Cupp wants to hire a JOURNEYMAN, to the above business for four months, for which good pay will be made.

Worthington, Sept. 16, 1793.

WANTED,

A quantity of

Geese Feathers,

for which CASH will be paid.—Enquire of the Printer.

Northampton, Sept. 18, 1793.

From the GENERAL ADVERTISER.

STANZAS,

On the Unfortunate Emigrants from Cape-Francois.

YE generous fouls, who feel for others grief,
Who for misfortunes heave the heavy figh,
Who with a willing hand impart relief,
And view their forrows with a tearful eye.

Oh ! lift, indulgent, to the woe fraught tale—
See what a group of hapleſs wights appear ;
Hear thouſands their unhappy fate bewail
And giv'n to all the frenzy of deſpair !

By ſavage hands deprive'd of fortune's ſmile,
By ſavage hands bereft of friends and home,
Where's now the joy that could their hours beguile,
Where's now the friends they fondly call their own ?

Methinks I hear the woe empaſſion'd ſtrain,
The voice of anguiſh in the bloody hour,
That calls for ſuccour ;—but the calls in vain,
The conquering ſavage glories in his power.

The tender Offspring, and the aged Sire,
The ſpotleſs Virgin, and the Matron grave,
All feel alike his dread ferocious ire—
Nor prayers nor tears the wretched victims ſave !

Haply ſome few, lol by a fate more kind,
Fled from the ſcene, inſtin'd with human gore,
Heav'd the deep ſigh on all they left behind,
And landed helpleſs on *Columbia's* ſhore.

Oh ! may the breaſt of charity expand,
Oh ! may it now the grateful *ſcene* beſtow,
So ſhall the poor exile bleſs the happy land,
That cherr'd a heart oppreſs'd with many a woe.

LEXINGTON, July 20.

On Saturday laſt Mr. Daniel Ketchum, who was taken priſoner on Baſtreer's creek in March laſt, paſſed through this place, on his return from captivity. He was taken to a town below the Miama village, from whence he eſcaped to Detroit, from thence acroſs Lake Erie (in an Engliſh ſhip) to Niagara, where he met with the Commiſſioners of the United States, and from thence into the United States. Mr. Ketchum is of opinion that the Indians will not attempt to treat unleſs the Ohio River is made the boundary line between them and the United States, nor does he think that the Commiſſioners nor any of their attendants will ever return, if they are at any time in the power of the Indians.

We are informed, that two Indians attempting to croſs the Ohio River near the mouth of Gooſe Creek, on Sunday laſt, with ſtolen horſes, were diſcovered and fired on by the ſpies from Jeſſamon, and one of them killed ; the other made his eſcape.

JULY 27. The week before laſt the Indians killed a man on Braſheer's creek.

About the 20th May laſt, a boat bound to the Illinois from Kentucky, was taken by the Indians near the mouth of the Ohio ; there were ſix men on board, the whole of which were killed, their heads and hands cut off and their bodies rip̃t open ; the boat was loaded principally with merchandiſe.

By a gentleman who arrived in town on Tueſday laſt from Cumberland, we are informed, that juſt before he left that place, a ſon of Gen. Robertſon's arrived there from the Chickaſaw nation, with information of great offers, having been made by the Spaniards, to that nation, to induce them to break with the United States, which offers were treated with contempt by the chiefs of the nation, and eſpecially by the Mountain Leader.

Mr. Robertſon further informs, that about four hundred Creeks and Cherokees had lately paſſed by that nation towards the Miſſiſippi.

BALTIMORE, Auguſt 20.

On Sunday, the 4th inſt. the Rev. Mr. Cibor, Superior-General of the Clergy in St. Domingo, who came to this place with the fleet from Cape-Francois, delivered an elegant and effecting diſcourſe to his emigrated flock, in the Catholick Church. The public, who have manifeſted ſo much benevolence to the unhappy ſufferers, will read with pleaſure a tranſlation of ſome paſſages of this Sermon.

The text was taken from the firſt chapter of the book of Job—"The Lord gave, and the Lord hath taken away ; as it hath pleaſed the Lord ſo it is done ; bleſſed be the name of the Lord." Mr. Cibot, after recapitulating the calamities of Job, and his reſignation under them, continued thus—"What an admirable leſſon for ſuffering Chriſtians! May this example of patience, ſubmiſſion and moderation, become you. O unfortunate citizens of St. Domingo, a fruitful ſource of inſtruction! What uſeful and ſalutary effects may you not derive from it ?—

"You were proprietors of invaluable lands—you were the Lords, and almoſt the ſovereigns of a race of people, over whom you never became tyrants : Fortune ſeemed to have exhauſted her bounty in your favor ; immenſe treaſures grew up under your feet ; your active and laborious hands gathered them ; you enjoyed the pleaſing ſenſation of pouring the greateſt part of them into channels which conveyed plenty & opulence to your mother-country, which was dear to you always ; which is ſtill dear to you ; and towards which I behold you caſt, even now, looks of tenderneſs and hope.

"Ah, he will ſhudder, your country will ſhudder with horror, when a faithful picture of your miſfortunes will be offered to her view ! when ſhe will ſee the deep and cruel wounds inflicted on you ! when ſhe will hear, that the fruits of your labor and induſtry are deſtroyed ; your propertr laid waſte, or torn from your hands ; your ſlaves armed againſt you with the poinard of aſſaſſination and parricide ! your parents, your friends and brethren, murdered before your eyes ; the whole iſland made deſolate, and that one of the fineſt, the moſt fertile & flouriſhing portions of the globe is loſt to her, perhaps, for ever !—

All then is loſt for you ! Reduced to the deepeſt diſtreſs, you have nothing left but grief, and your tears. You experience, as Job, how little ſolidity there is in riches : The moſt brilliant fortunes, and ſeemingly the moſt permanent, have vaniſhed out of your hands. In this ſtate (painful, I own, to nature and ſelf-love) will you, my Brethren, yield to the ſuggeſtions of deſpair ? will you murmur at Providence ? will you give vent to imprecations againſt thoſe, whom you conceive to be the authors of your miſfortunes ? Such a diſpoſition of mind would afford no relief to diſtreſs, and would be unworthy of the auguſt character of a Chriſtian ; unworthy of the diſciples of a God Man, who, after ſubmitting himſelf to a life of poverty, and to a death of ignominy, of pain and torments, collected, in his laſt moments, his remains of ſtrength, to implore forgiveneſs for his murderers. Recognize, in your preſent miſfortunes, the hand of an offended God, and the chaſtiſements which you have deſerved too much. You muſt not flatter yourſelves ; but confeſs, with an inward conviction, that you have provoked the wrath of Heaven by your crimes, by your long continued tranſgreſſions, & increaſing infidelity. It is painful perhaps to you to hear me ſpeak theſe truths in a foreign land, and in the midſt of a people, mild, affable, generous, and beneficent ; who, compaſſionating your ſufferings, with to eraſe the memory of them from your minds, and have ſucceeded, at leaſt, in ſoftening their rigour, by their general and unanimous concurrence in affording you relief ; who receive and harbor you as Brethren ſo much more dear, as your wants are more urgent.

"O, worthy and generous inhabitants of Baltimore ! O, all you, who dwell on this Continent ! O, our Brethren and Benefactors, may this heroical act of benevolence be told and proclaimed amidſt all nations of both hemiſpheres ! They will beſtow on it the tribute of their admiration. But can the unfortunate inhabitants of St. Domingo ever expreſs the extent of their gratitude ? Ah ! why am I not able to give utterance to their feelings, and ſpeak the language of their hearts ! Miniſters of religion ! I addreſs myſelf to you to ſupply my deficiency : Be, I conjure you, the interpreters of my ſentiments, and thoſe of my Fellow Citizens : Say to them from the pulpit, in their houſes, and every where ; that the Coloniſts of St. Domingo ſwear to them a brotherly friendſhip, and form with them an irrevocable alliance ; that they deſire to conſtitute henceforward one People, and wiſh for nothing more earneſtly, than to be worthy of this alliance, by endeavouring to imitate the virtues which they have found on this Continent."

NEW-LONDON, Auguſt 22.

Saturday laſt arrived here the brig Prudence, Doane, from Cape-Francois, with 34 French paſſengers. He left the Cape the 20th ult. the day previous to which it was reported that the Spaniards, joined by the brigands, were within a few miles of the town ; and orders were iſſued by the commiſſioners forbidding the embarkation of any inhabitant on board the veſſels, but the prohibition was taken off in the evening.

On the 1ſt inſt. Capt. Doane was bro't to by the privateer ſchooner Suſanna, Tucker from New-Providence, and compelled to anchor under the Weſt Caicos. They boarded him and ſentinized all the trunks and baggage in the brig ; and notwithſtanding the Captain repreſented to them in the moſt feeling manner the unfortunate ſituation of his paſſengers, they plundered them of their plate, a few pieces of linen, ſome boxes of ſoap and what money they knew to be theirs, it being almoſt the whole of the little pittance theſe unhappy wanderers had been able to ſave from a calamity that involved in its ruins their friends, their fortunes and their country.—In leaving the veſſel they took with them ſeven negro ſervants, but the tears and ſupplications of their owners, induced Capt. Doane to redeem ſix of them with his own money, at 200 dollars each.

Surely there muſt be ſome *choſen curſe* laid up in ſtore, for the wretch who in cool blood could remain unmoved by the perſuaſive cries of the widow and the fatherleſs, the pleading tears of elegant and imploring beauty, and the eloquence of generous and manly perſuaſion. It is but juſtice, however, to *give the devil his due* ; it muſt be acknowledged that the *human* ſo far overcame the *ſavage* in the Capt. of the pirrateer, that he returned a piece of linen and ſome ſilver ſpoons and fuſkes as a preſent to a widow whom he had robbed to a conſiderable amount.

BRIGADE ORDERS,
FOR THE SECOND BRIGADE, FOURTH DIVISION Mass. MILITIA.

September 5, 1793.

THE Brigadier General in conſequence of Orders from the Maj. General, prodicated upon the late Militia Act, dipenſing with the annual reviews of the militia in regiments—Hereby orders, and requires, the officers commanding the ſeveral regiments, corps of artillery, and ſquadrons of Horſe, in his Brigade, to parade the ſeveral companies in their regiments, in battalions or otherwiſe, as they ſhall deem moſt convenient, conformable to the ſaid act, at ſuch time and place, within the limits of their regiment, as early as may be, either in the month of September or October, in order for their inſpection and enrolment. And he enjoins the ſtricteſt attention, and ſhall correct punctuality in the ſeveral officers, to complete the ſaid enrolment as ſoon as poſſibly may be, agreeable to the ſaid law, and the orders of the Commander in Chief. And the ſaid officers are requeſted to fill all vacancies of officers in their reſpective Corps, as ſoon as conveniently may be.

By order of the Brigadier General,
SETH CATLIN, B. Maj.

Selah Norton,

HAS juſt received an aſſortment of NEW GOODS, which with his former aſſortment he is ſelling as cheap as ever.

He will give EIGHT PENCE, per pound for BUTTER, part Caſh if his cuſtomers chooſe.

Aſhfield, Sept. 8, 1793.

Sherman and Peck,

OCCUPY more ſolicit the attention of their friends, as they have juſt received an addition to their Store of EUROPEAN and WEST-INDIA GOODS, on the loweſt terms—will receive moſt articles of produce in payment—Check'd Linen, Woolen, and Tow Cloth, will be acceptable. They have a quantity of Canada Raccoon's Fur, and Camel's wool, cheap for caſh only.

N. B. Thoſe indebted to them are deſired to *ſettle* !

Northampton, Sept. 3. 1793.

JOSEPH LAZELL,

BEGS leave to inform his *good old friends*, and the Public in general, that he has juſt come to hand and now ready for ſale, a good aſſortment of

Engliſh & W. I. Goods,

which he is determined to ſell on the moſt REASONABLE TERMS for READY PAY. Six months credit will be given for dry Goods, and all kinds of Hard Ware.

Likewiſe a complete aſſortment of

Crockery and Glaſs Ware,

Paper hangings of all kinds—upon the loweſt terms.

Said LAZELL gives the higheſt price for all kinds of Graſs Seed, Flax Seed, and all kinds of farm produce.

Cummington — Auguſt 12. 1793.

Strayed or ſtolen from the paſture of the Subſcriber on the night of the 22d of Auguſt, a dark grey HORSE, ſix years old, round bodied, thick ſet, ſtrait limb'd, a white ſtreak round one of his fore legs, cauſed by being galled with a rope, about fourteen and an half hands high, ſhod all round, rto's only. Whoever will take up ſaid Horſe (and Thief if ſtolen) and return them to the ſubſcriber is Hartford, or the Horſe only, ſhall receive a generous reward, and all neceſſary charges paid by

BARZILLAI HUDSON.

Hartford Auguſt 23, 1793.

Spencer Whiting,

HAS for ſale, POWDER, put over or ſingle quarter caſk ; (at the Hartford price.)

He wiſhes to remind thoſe who are indebted to him, that FLAX-SEED will be received in payment.

Wanted a quantity of Check'd FLANNEL CLOTH, for which a generous price will be given, if delivered before the laſt of October.

Worthington, September 1793.

All Perſons having de-

mands on the eſtate of Ephraim Rogers, late of Amherſt deceaſed, are requeſted to exhibit them for ſettlement. All perſons indebted to ſaid eſtate are requeſted to make immediate payment to

ISAAC ROBINS, Adminiſtrator.

July 1793.

WHEREAS in the former paper there has been an advertiſement, for *Moſes Geer*—to ſave the tender feelings of the mother, and for the advantage of ſaid Boy, I therefore wiſh to inform the public, that the boy was bound to me by the Seletmen of this town, laſt fall, to learn the Carpenter's trade, and lived with me till about the ſixteenth day of May laſt. But finding ſaid boy was inſufficient for that buſineſs, I adviſed him to go and live with a farmer to which he conſented and was accordingly bound to him ; I further not being a majority of the ſelectmen together, his indentures to me were left in my hands and mine in theirs as before ; til a majority ſhould ſign the others, which afterwards they did—But his mother not being willing her ſon ſhould live with the man for ſome reaſon or other, went with one of the ſelectmen and another perſon to have him releaſed from his indentures which accordingly was done, and the indentures given up by the farmer and ſelectmen. When ſhe viewed her ſon at liberty and under her care only, ſhe adviſed him to go into the country to labour ; accordingly he did. I heard ſaid boy was gone to ſea and the man who had my indenture in keeping declined giving them up. Fearing trouble or coſt on his account might come upon me, I thought beſt with the advice of ſome of my neighbours to advertiſe him ; ſince which the boy has returned and taken up his indenture and is at liberty from me and that advertiſement.

JONATHAN LOVELL.

Norwich, Auguſt 28, 1793.

THE Subſcriber wiſhes to inform his cuſtomers, that he muſt have a ſettlement by the tenth of October next, if not ſettled by that time, their notes and their book accounts, will be left with an attorney without any further notice.

LUKE GATES.

Cheſterfield, Sept. 10. 1793.

NOTICE is hereby given to the following non-reſident Proprietors, of Land in South-Brimfield, that their lands are taxed in State tax No. 9. and County and town tax, for 1791 as follows, viz :

William Webber, State tax 1/3—County and town 1/11.

Benj. Nelſon, State tax 9/6—County and town 6/9.

Serel Bagbee, State tax 2/7—County & town 3/9.

Elijah Alden, State tax 9/11—County and town 1/3.

Unleſs ſaid taxes are paid on or before Monday the 7th day of October next, ſo much of ſaid lands will then be ſold at public vendue, at the houſe of Oliver Wales, innholder in ſaid town, as will be ſufficient to diſcharge the ſame, with intervening charges.

HEZEKIAH FISK, Con.

South Brimfield, Sept. 6, 1793.

Take Notice.

ALL perſons indebted to the late Partnerſhip, of KING and HOW, whoſe accounts are more than 6 months ſtanding, are called upon, for the laſt time in this way, to make payment.

APOLLOS KING.

Cheſterfield, Sept. 6. 1793.

WANTED a Journeyman to the CLOTHIER's buſineſs, to whom good wages will be given by the ſubſcriber—Who, alſo, wants a BOY as an apprentice to ſaid buſineſs.

JOHN BOYDEN.

Conway, Sept. 4. 1793.

Strayed from the ſub-

ſcriber, ſometime laſt April, a number of ſheep and lambs, the ſheep unſhorn, marked with a half penny and a ſlit the upper ſide of the left ear.—Whoever will give information to the ſubſcriber, where ſaid ſheep may be had, ſhall be reaſonably rewarded.

ABNER LYMAN.

Northampton, Sept. 11. 1793.

CASH GIVEN FOR CLEAN COTTON AND LINEN RAGS.

Hampſhire Gazette.

NORTHAMPTON, *(Maſſachuſetts)* PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY WILLIAM BUTLER.

Vol. VII.] WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 25, 1793. [NUMB. 368.

Chief Juſtice JAY's *opinion, on the queſtion*—"*Whether a State be liable to be ſued by a private citizen of another State ?*"

[CONCLUDED.]

THE queſtion now before us renders it neceſſary to pay particular attention to that part of the 2d ſection which exceeds the Judicial power, "*To controverſies between a ſtate, and citizens of another ſtate.*" It is contended, that this ought to be conſtrued to reach none of thoſe controverſies excepting thoſe in which a ſtate may be *Plaintiff*. The ordinary rules for conſtruction will eaſily decide whether thoſe words are to be underſtood in that limited ſenſe.

This extenſion of power is *remedial*, becauſe it is to ſettle controverſies. It is therefore to be conſtrued liberally. It is politic, wiſe and good that, not only the controverſies in which a ſtate is *plaintiff*, but alſo thoſe in which a ſtate is *defendant*, ſhould be ſettled—Both caſes therefore are within the reaſon of the remedy ; and ought to be ſo adjudged, unleſs the obvious, plain and literal ſenſe of the words forbid it.

If we attend to the *words*, we find them to be expreſs, poſitive, free from ambiguity, and without room for inch implied exceptions—"*The Judicial power of the United States ſhall extend to controverſies between a ſtate and citizens of another State.*"

If the conſtitution really meant to exempt theſe powers only to thoſe controverſies in which a ſtate might be *plaintiff*, to the excluſion of thoſe in which citizens had demands againſt a ſtate, it is inconceivable that it ſhould have attempted to convey that meaning in words, not only ſo incompetent, but alſo ſo repugnant to it—If it means to exclude a certain claſs of thoſe controverſies, why were they not expreſſly excepted—on the contrary not even an intimation of ſuch intention appears in any part of the conſtitution.

It cannot be pretended that where citizens urge and inſiſt upon demands againſt a ſtate, which the ſtate refuſes to adjuſt and comply with, that there is no *controverſy* between them. If it is a *controverſy* between them, then it clearly falls not only within the ſpirit but the very words of the Conſtitution. What is it to the, cauſe of juſtice, and how can it affect the definition of the word *controverſy*, whether the demands which cauſe the diſpute, are made by a ſtate againſt citizens of another ſtate, or by the latter againſt the former ? When power is thus extended to a *controverſy*, it neceſſarily, as to all judicial purpoſes, is alſo extended to thoſe, between whom it ſubſiſts.

The exception contended for, would contradict and do violence to the great and leading principles of a free and equal national government, one of the great objects of which is, to enſure juſtice to all—To the few againſt the many, as well as to the many againſt the few. It would be ſtrange, indeed, that the joint and equal ſovereigns of this country, ſhould, in the very Conſtitution by which they profeſſed to *eſtabliſh juſtice*, ſo far deviate from the plain path of equality and impartiality, as to give to the collective citizens of one ſtate, a right of ſuing individual citizens of another ſtate, and yet deny to thoſe citizens a right of ſuing them.

We find the ſame general and comprehenſive manner of expreſſing the ſame ideas, in a ſubſequent clauſe ; in which the conſtitution ordains, that "in all caſes affecting ambaſſadors, other public miniſters and conſuls, *and thoſe in which a ſtate ſhall be a party*, the ſupreme court ſhall have original juriſdiction."—Did it mean here *party plaintiff*—if that *only* was meant, it would have been eaſy to have found words to expreſs it—Words are to be underſtood in their ordinary and common acceptation, and the word *party* being in common uſe, applicable both to *plaintiff* and *defendant*, we cannot limit it to one of them in the preſent caſe.

We find the Legiſlature of the United States expreſſing themſelves in the like general and comprehenſive manner—they ſpeak in the 13th ſect. of the judicial act, of controverſies where a State is a *party*, and as they do not impliedly or expreſsly apply that term to either of the litigants, in particular, we are to underſtand them as ſpeaking of *both*. In the ſame ſection they diſtinguiſh the caſes where Ambaſſadors are *plaintiffs*, from thoſe in which Ambaſſadors are *defendants*, and make different proviſions reſpecting thoſe caſes ; and it is not unnatural to ſuppoſe, that they would in like manner have diſtinguiſhed between caſes where a ſtate was plaintiff, and where a ſtate was defendant, if they had intended to make any difference between them ; or if they had apprehended that the Conſtitution had made any difference between them.

I perceive, and therefore candor urges me to mention, a circumſtance which ſeems to favor the oppoſite ſide of the queſtion—It is this—The ſame ſection of the conſtitution which extends the judicial power to *controverſies* "between a ſtate and the citizens of another ſtate," does alſo extend that power to *controverſies to which the United States are a party*. Now, it may be ſaid, if the word *party* comprehends both plaintiff and defendant, it follows, that the United States may be ſued by any Citizen, between whom and them there may be a *controverſy*. This appears to me to be fair reaſoning—But the ſame principles of candor which urge me to mention this objection, alſo urge us to ſuggeſt an important difference between the two caſes—it is this—In all caſes of action againſt ſtates or individual citizens, the National Courts are ſupported in all their legal and conſtitutional proceedings and judgments, by the arm of the executive power of the United States—but in caſes of action againſt the United States, there is no power which the courts can call to their aid. From this diſtinction important concluſions are deducible, and they place the caſe of a ſtate, and the caſe of the United States, in very different points of view.

I with the ſtate of ſociety was ſo far improved, and the ſcience of government advanced to ſuch a degree of perfection, as that the whole nation could in the peaceable courſe of law, be compellable to do juſtice, and be ſued by individual citizens—Whether that is, or is not, now the caſe, ought not to be thus collaterally and incidentally decided—I leave it a queſtion.

As this opinion, though deliberately formed, has been haſtily reduced to writing between the intervals of the daily adjournments, and while my mind was occupied and wearied by the buſineſs of the day, I fear it is leſs conciſe and connected than it might otherwiſe have been. I have made no reference to caſes, becauſe I know of none that are not diſtinguiſhable from this caſe ; nor does it appear to me neceſſary to ſhew that the ſentiments of the beſt writers on government and the beſt rights of men, harmonize with the principles which direct my judgment on the preſent queſtion. The acts of the former Congreſſes, and the acts of many of the State Conventions, are replete with ſimilar ideas ; and to the honor of the United States, it may be obſerved, that in no other country are ſubjects of this kind better, if ſo well underſtood. The attention and attachment of the Conſtitution to the equal rights of the people are diſcernable in almoſt every ſentence of it ; and it is to be regretted that the proviſion in it which we have been conſidering, has not in every inſtance received the approbation and acquieſcence which it merits.—Georgia has in ſtrong language advocated the cauſe of republican equality ; and there is reaſon to hope that the people of that ſtate will yet perceive that it would not have been conſiſtent with that equality, to have exempted the body of her citizens from that ſuability to which they are at this moment exerciſing againſt citizens of another ſtate.

For my own part, I am convinced that the ſenſe in which I underſtand and have explained the words "controverſies between a ſtate and citizens of another ſtate," is the true ſenſe. The extenſion of the judiciary power of the United States to ſuch controverſies, appears to me to be *wiſe*, becauſe it is *honeſt*, and becauſe it is *uſeful*.

It is *honeſt*, becauſe it provides for doing juſtice without reſpect of perſons, and by ſecuring individual citizens as well as States, in their reſpective rights, performs the promiſe which every free government makes to every free citizen, of equal juſtice and protection.

It is *uſeful*—becauſe it is honeſt—becauſe it leaves not even the moſt obſcure and friendleſs citizen without the means of obtaining juſtice from a neighbouring ſtate, becauſe it obviates occaſions of quarrels between States on account of the claims of their reſpective citizens—becauſe it recognizes and ſtrongly reſts on this great moral truth, that juſtice is the ſame whether due from one man to a million, or from a million to one man—becauſe it teaches and greatly appreciates the value of our free republican national government, which places all our citizens on an equal footing, and enables each and every of them to obtain juſtice without any danger of being overborne by the weight and number of their opponents—and becauſe it brings into action, and enforces this great and glorious principle, that the people are the ſovereigns of this country, and conſequently that fellow citizens and joint ſovereigns cannot be degraded by appearing with each other in their own Courts to have their controverſies determined. The people have reaſon to priſe and rejoice in ſuch valuable privileges ; and they ought not to forget, that nothing but the free courſe of conſtitutional law and government can enſure the continuance and enjoyment of them.

For the reaſon before given, I am clearly of opinion, that a ſtate is ſuable by citizens of another ſtate ; but leſt I ſhould be underſtood in a latitude beyond my meaning, I think it neceſſary to ſubjoin this caution, viz. That ſuch ſuability may nevertheleſs not extend to all demands, and to every kind of action—there may be exceptions—for inſtance—I am far from being prepared to ſay that an individual may ſue a ſtate on bills of credit iſſued before the conſtitution was eſtabliſhed, and which were iſſued and received on the faith of the ſtate, and at a time when no idea or expectation of judicial interpoſition were entertained or contemplated.

From the Connecticut Courant.

THE late attack made on the President, and his Proclamation of neutrality, by the enemies of the peace and happineſs of the United States, may very juſtly cauſe ſome alarm to thoſe who are friends to the conſtitution, and the ſafety and proſperity of their country. When the conduct of the chief Magiſtrate of a free people, is thus cenſured and calomniated, it becomes the dignity, it becomes the honor of that people, boldly to expreſs their ſentiments on the ſubject. It is truly aſtoniſhing, that there ſhould be a diverſity of ſentiments, relative to the line of conduct, the United States ought to purſue towards the nations at war ; and that all ſhould not agree in the opinion of obſerving a ſtrict neutrality, as expreſſed in the President's Proclamation. It can be accounted for on no other ground, than this, that in every country, there are always ſome reſtleſs ſpirits, who, either diſaffected with the government they live under, or diſdaining to obtain an honeſt ſubſiſtence by the induſtrious arts of peace, are always willing to involve their country in a war, in hopes that, in the buſtle of the conteſt, they may better their ſituation. To remove the diſaffection or to ſatisfy the rapacity of ſuch, would be indeed a new cauſe of war.

But, it may be ſeriouſly aſked, why the people of the United States, ſhould relinquiſh the ſweets of peace for the calamities of war ? What objects ſhould they have in view in doing it ? Are they bound by treaties ? Or does national intereſt and policy dictate the meaſure ? Are their reſources ſuch, as to enable them to carry on the war, with a probability of ſucceſs ? Would they be able to defend the French poſſeſſions in America, even ſuppoſing they were bound by treaty to do it, in the preſent war ? Where is their navy to aſſiſt this ? Or, in fine, What more effectual aſſiſtance can the United States, in their preſent infant ſituation, afford the French, by entering into the war, than by remaining neutral ? Theſe are queſtions, which the advocates for war ought to take into their moſt ſerious conſideration.

Every honeſt, every enlightened citizen, muſt agree, that it is the duty, that it is the intereſt of the United States, to obſerve a ſtrict neutrality ; and muſt ſincerely join, as he values his own and the happineſs of his fellow citizens, in deteſting the man, who ſhall, by his conduct, in any way attempt to break this neutrality. That there are ſome, however, ſer the conſequences of their country be what they will, who wiſh to involve the United States in the war for the ſake of plunder, is but too evident. But privateering, againſt the property of individuals of either nation at war, by the Americans, can be conſidered in no other point of light, than that of robbery and piracy. A licenſe or commiſſion from a French or Engliſh Conſul or Ambaſſador, cannot alter the nature of things ; cannot make that right, which is originally and fundamentally wrong. It is feared, that this diſpoſition among ſome, to make war upon property, is encouraged by the French Ambaſſador, with a view by degrees to draw the Americans into the conteſt ; this fear is increaſed, when it is known, that his Secretary, has openly, in the public papers, attacked two perſons high in office ; and this fear is realized, when in a late memorial on the ſubject of a treaty, preſented by him to the President he has threatened, that in caſe the President ſhould fail to conform with his ideas on the ſubject, he will appeal to the PEOPLE.—If ſuch is the conduct of the French Ambaſſador ; as the Repreſentative of a free people, delegated with authority to a free people, he muſt expect to be treated freely. He muſt expect, and he will be told, that the people of the United States have no intereſt ſeperate from that of the rules of their choice. That in this country, feudal policy, and feudal tenures, never reigned ; that lords and tenants, here, are never known. That an oppoſition intereſt between the governors and the governed, or in other words, between the laws and the people, never has been recognized as a principle in their political creed. That the preſent firſt executive Magiſtrate, riſe to his exalted ſtation, by the unanimous voice of four millions of people, is the idol of their affections, and has their utmoſt confidence ; and that every inſidious attempt, to eſtrange their affection, to ſhake that confidence, will meet with the moſt pointed contempt.

If by an appeal to the people, however, no more is meant, than a reference of the ſubject of the memorial, to the Repreſentatives of the people in their legiſlative capacity, in caſe his wiſhes were not complied with ; however inſidious, however improper, the inſinuation might be in addreſſing the head of the executive department, the principle would not be ſo dangerous. But if, as is very evidently the caſe, the intention was to appeal to the people at large, independent of thoſe whom they had appointed to be the legal, conſtitutional organs of their will, with an intent to ſow the ſeeds of diſcord, between the people and their Repreſentatives ; it becomes the honor of the people freely to expreſs their ſentiments on the ſubject. Let the appeal then be brought forward. Convinced of their dignity and importance, the people will inform the Repreſentatives of the French nation, that they have eſtabliſhed a conſtitution, and form of government, under which they are proud to rejoice. That under that conſtitution, they have choſen certain perſons, from their number, to be the organs of their will and intentions ; and that with thoſe perſons, alone, as in his official capacity, can conſtitutionally treat, in matters of national concern.

That, convinced of the neceſſity, of order and regularity in ſociety and government, they are proud of their obedience to the laws and conſtitution of their own making ; that they know no diverſity of intereſts between themſelves and their repreſentatives, for all are equally affected by the laws, and that any attempt to make ſuch a diſtinction, is ſapping the foundation of their government. They hold it as an indiſputable truth, that every independent nation, has complete power within itſelf, for the organization of ſuch a government, as it ſhall chooſe, without being, in the ſmalleſt degree, liable to the control of any other nation whatever ; and that when ſuch organization has taken place, it becomes every nation, in treating with that government, to treat with it in the mode pointed out by ſuch government, & in no other. That no nation under heaven,

has a right to interfere in the internal policy and government of another nation, which is independent; for the admission of such a right, would at once destroy the very idea of the independency of the nation. And that whatever foreigner should attempt, however high in office, and with whatever authority he may be clothed from his own nation, to interfere in the internal government of the nation, to which he may be sent, to excite an enmity between the ruler and the ruled, or, to come nearer to the truth, between the people and their laws, would be guilty of violating the laws of nations, and could no longer expect to be protected by those laws which he himself had violated. Convinced of these truths, the people consider the appeal to them, as an attempt to excite commotions in the country, as derogatory to the dignity and honor of the executive, as well as every other department of government, and an insult to their own understanding. They will, in the mean time, however, inform the representatives of the French nation, that on the subject of a neutrality in the present war, the President, in his proclamation, has fully spoken their sentiments.—They are clearly of opinion, that by the treaty they are not bound to enter into the war on the side of France, and that it would be highly impolitic for the United States, situated at such a distance from the scene of action, and in their infant state,—with out any very considerable resources, and without a navy, to hazzard their all, with the prospect of affording the French nation but a trifling assistance. They were happy to find, that it appeared, by the extempore reply made by M. Genet, to the address of the citizens of Philadelphia, on the 17th of May, the French nation did not expect America to become a party in the war; for in that reply were the following words. "With respect to you I will declare openly and freely, for the minister of a Republic should have no secrets, no intrigue, that from the remote situation of America and other circumstances, she does not expect that America should become a party in the war." How the subsequent conduct of the Ambassador can be reconciled with these ideas, they are at a loss to determine.

On the subject of the war in general, the people will openly and freely declare their sentiments. They will inform the French, that no people on earth are more friendly to their cause than they. That they rejoice at the downfall of feudal tyranny in France, and are happy in reflecting that twenty four millions of people are liberated from the iron grasp of oppression. They believe the cause of France to be just, and that it will finally prevail. They detest the combination of Kings against her liberties, because they believe it to be contrary to the laws and the sacred rights of independent nations.

As citizens of the world, as well withers to the progress of liberty, they sincerely with her success in the important struggle; and hope that at length the will establish a permanent system of government, under which, in peace and safety, all will equally enjoy the blessings of civil liberty; while at the same time, as men, as christians, they must draw a veil over some of the transactions that have taken place, during the revolution, in secret hope, that they may be justified from inevitable necessity, though they are not able to see that necessity.

NEWENGLAND.

FRANCE.

NATIONAL CONVENTION.

MONDAY, July 1.

IN the name of the committee of Public Safety, Barrere said, that an American vessel, the Petit Cherubim, had brought to Havre some Frenchmen, whom the Spanish Government had expelled. They left that place on the 3d, and on the 6th June, near Dunkirk, they were taken by the privateer True Patriot, and brought into port. These seamen were ill treated, and one of the crew of the privateer shot the second lieutenant of the American vessel. The Envoy of the United States had demanded satisfaction for this violation of the Rights of Nations, the punishment of the assassin, and the delivering up of the vessel. In consequence, the committee proposed the following decree:

I. The Minister of Justice is required to cause to be immediately taken, the necessary information about the murder that has been committed on the 6 h June, at Dunkirk, upon the person of the second Lieutenant of the American vessel, the Little Cherub, and upon the conduct of the crew of the True Patriot, and the Logger, Argus, which belong to the Republic, against the Capt. and crew of the said American ship, and to send these informations immediately to the National Convention.

II. The American ship, Little Cherub, shall be immediately given up, and the Minister of the Marine will fix the indemnity which may be due, either with regard to her departure, or the loss suffered on board.

III. The Minister of the Marine shall inform himself of the family of the second Lieutenant of the American vessel, Little Cherub, to determine the indemnity which the Republic ought to make it.

IV. The Minister for Foreign Affairs is ordered immediately to notify this decree to the Envoy of the United States, and to the Minister of the French Republic in America. The Convention adopted this decree.

COMMERCE of the UNITED STATES.

The Envoy of the United States also demands a suspension of the Decree which permits the privateers of the Republic to attack American ships:—In consequence, the committee proposed the following Decree:

"The National Convention desirous to maintain the Union established between the French Republic, and the United States of America, declares, That the vessels of the United States are not included in the dispositions of the Decree of the 9th of May, according to the 16th article of the Treaty made on the 6th February, 1788."

This Decree was also adopted.

SITTING of July 2.

Read, a letter from General Custine, dated Cambray, June 30, in which he very loudly complains of the calumny of the Jacobins, and particularly Marat's Journal.

He concludes by the following postscript:

"We have just learnt, that 12,000 Russians have been embarked from Petersburg. This completes the coalition of the kings of Europe; but these hardy soldiers shall not terrify the Republic. Our success will be certain; for Liberty will make us triumph over our enemies, if the choice of the nation falls on men of talents; if intrigues are banished from your councils, and if a War Minister of talents and judgment is chosen, who is able to direct the plans of the Generals, and to make them respected and executed.

"The new Constitution ought to be the admiration 2s well as the dread of our enemies; but the Republic must have Ministers of integrity and talents, and consequently very different from those we have already seen. Then will the French Republic stand on a solid basis, and plant with GLORY THE TRIUMPHANT TREE OF LIBERTY.

(Signed) CUSTINE."

LONDON, July 2.

M. EGALITE

Has written to the Convention from Marseilles—he complains that he is more closely confined than ever; that he is deprived of domestics, and not allowed to have any communication with his sons: M. Egalite does not recollect the maxims of a book, which he and the French reformers have exploded, which say, "that with whatsoever, measure ye mete, it shall be meted to us again; and that whomsoever sheddeth man's blood, by man shall his blood be shed." After having embrued his hands in the blood of his sovereign, is close confinement a sufficient punishment for his parricide and crimes?

The interrogatory of M. Egalite, at Marseilles, has been given from authority in some of the French papers; but it contains nothing but flat denials to charges sent, of his having aimed at the crown, or the dictatorship, at different periods of the revolution. He disclaims also any particular intimacy with Mirabeau, and all knowledge respecting the treacherous designs of Dumourier.

The third son of Egalite, the ci-devant Compte de Beaujolais, merely said, that his papa had never told him that he should be King, and that he, for his part, would rather be a citizen than a prince.

The ci-devant Prince de Conti was examined before the tribunal. He declared that he had never correspoued with the emigrants or meddled in politics. His conduct has always manifested his submission to the decrees of the assembly.

FROM OSTEND, JUNE 25.

GENERAL DUMOURIER,

Accompanied by M. *La Coste* and *Baptiste*, arrived at *Ostend* on the 23d of June, at noon; and on his landing in a boat from on board his Majesty's packet the Express, was seized by a party of the Chasseurs emigrants, having at the time the guard at the harbour, and forcibly conducted into the guard house many of them exclaiming "*A la Lanterne! A la Guillotine!*"—He was afterwards brought to Sir *William Erskine's* the commanding officer. Soon after his arrival, the bailiff of Ostend communicated to Sir William, a dispatch from Count Metternich, acquainting him of the probability of Dumourier's arrival, and that he had it in command from the Arch Duke Charles, acting by the Emperor's express orders, to direct him (the bailiff) to watch the arrivals of the packets, and by no means to suffer Dumourier to set his foot on shore. This circumstance being known too late, occasioned some dilemma; but it was at last resolved, that the bailiff should dispatch a courier to Brussels for further instructions. Dumourier also dispatched letters to Count Metternich and the Prince of Cobourg, and forwarded them by La Coste, his friend, a merchant at Brussells.

General Washington's late present of 1000l. sterling has been received by La Fayette with the most heartfelt satisfaction. It was accompanied by a letter of a very consolatory nature; and should La Fayette survive his present misfortunes, the most happy asylum is open for him in America.

JULY 16. The French Executive Councils have issued orders that American ships shall pass free, even with enemy's property on board, provided that property be not warlike stores.

This they hope, & not without reason, will make a favourable impression on the minds of the Americans, when compared with the conduct of the powers with whom France is at war.

OFFICIAL ACCOUNT.

Operations of the army before Valenciennes.

Head Quarter, Herin, July 12.

The Siege of Valenciennes is always pushed on vigorously; and in despite of the efforts of the garrison to raise obstacles against it; we loose but very few men, because we need not hurry our works and attacks, since it is impossible for the enemy's armies to come to relieve the place—a circumstance which affordsus every leisure to spare our people.

The night between the 8th and 9th has been employed in perfecting the batteries of the third parallel, establishing two new ones, and in forming fresh communications. During the day we continue to enlarge the excavations. The heavy fire which the enemy incessantly kept up that night from their cannon, mortars, and musquetry, killed five of our men, and wounded fourteen among whom we reckon Count Henkl, of the Artillery, who received a bad contusion on the leg.

In the afternoon of the 9th, the enemy directed a most extraordinary effort from the curtain near the gate of Mons upon our batteries and communications, by means of a most lively discharge of cannon, mortars and howitzers; but the fire from our dismounting batteries silenced theirs. Towards the end of the night they renewed the attempt, but with as little success. The last 24 hours cost us five men killed, and 25 wounded. "Among the latter is Lieut. Helfestein, of the Bombardiers.

The night between the 9th and 10th has been so zealously employed in pushing forward and completing the preceeding works, that two dismounting batteries of the third parallel, and one in the second have been entirely finished, and the communications brought to their requisite breadth.

JULY 13.—Dispatches received yesterday from the camp, dated the 12th instant, state, that the third parallel is finished, but that they must not dare to think of batteries in breach until they have completely ascertained the position of the mines, and sprung them—This they own will require at least a fortnight; and this part of the work is carried on under the direction of M. de Bonille, who, having commanded in the place, knows the direction of the chambers and traverses—The miners have come to water, and knowing therefore that no mine can be lower, they are proceeding in horizontal directions to countermine the place—By the end of this month, if no unforeseen accident takes place, they hope to be in possession of all the citadel.

An article in one of the Dutch papers that arrived yesterday, mentions, that on the 6th and 7th, a great number of waggons loaded with sick and wounded, arrived at Brussels from the camp before Valenciennes. This is the second convoy of the same sort since the 30th of June.

The Duke of York had, at the time of his last dispatches, received accounts up to the 10th, and he was thereby informed, that Mr. Gaston, after his defeat by Westermo, had rallied and given him battle, in which he gained a signal victory, and taken 12 pieces of cannon.

Translation of a letter from Gen. Dumourier to Lord GRENVILLE.

"*Saturday, June 15, 1793.*

"MY LORD,

"I CHARGE Monsieur de Lacoste, a merchant of Brussels, to deliver to your Excellency this letter, and two passports from the Arch Duke Charles; the one under the name of Charles Peralia, the other under my real name. I found great inconvenience in travelling through Germany, without this precaution; and it was by the advice of Messrs. de Metternich and de Mercy, together with their friends, that I took an Italian name.

"My intention is not to stay in London, being too well known there to make my situation agreeable; I seek a house at a distance from London, where I can live main quiet, and wait the end of the miserables of my unfortunate country. If the greatest Statesman in Europe, Mr. Pitt is your, My Lord, will agree to this, to necessary for my safety and my people, I shall remain in the greatest privacy.

"My Lord Auckland will acquaint your Excellency of what the Chevalier de Maulde informed him during the negociation. My Lord Gower will also give you an account of my conduct towards England, during my Ministry; but it is not for these that I claim the generosity of the English nation.

"Your Lordship will see that it was necessity alone that made me change my name when I came to seek an asylum in England. I respect its laws. The action I made use of when at Dover, was merely local, and I hasten to repair it by a true declaration of myself.

"If my request can be granted, I will comply with whatever the prudence of the Minister shall require of me. I have the honor to be, &c.

(Signed) DUMOURIER.

Lord GRENVILLE's Answer,

"*White-hall, June 16, 1793.*

"I RECEIVED, Sir, this morning, the Letter you did me the honor to address to me. It is the business of the Secretary of State for the home department, to take the orders of his Majesty relative to the residence of strangers within this Kingdom, and notify the same officially; but as it is to me that you have addressed yourself on this occasion, I could not do otherwise than acknowledge the receipt of your letter, and answer the demand contained therein.

"Your stay in England will be subject to too many inconveniences, to make it possible for the Government of this country to permit it. I cannot but regret, that you have not gained information in this particular before you came to England. If your wish had been made known to me before you undertook the journey, I would have informed you without reserve, that it would have been a useless one. It remains now for me to point out to you my opinion, that you must conform without delay, to the decision I have been under the necessity to communicate to you by this letter. I have the honor to be, &c.

(Signed) "GRENVILLE.

Letter written by his most serene highness, the Elector of Mentz, to Gen. Dumourier, first published in the German Gazette, in Francfort, on the 2d of July.

"COLOGNE, MAY 16.

"I HAVE received your letter of the 12th inst. and am strangely surprised to find that you still reside at Mergentheim. I once had hopes you would have made better use of the indulgence which I had shewn in the orders to my governour, to induce you to seek some other place of residence. But it appears that you want, by your letter, a further declaration of my sentiments, which I will not delay giving you.

"France, whose interior parts were shaken by divers prestigate factions, inspired me at first with nothing but compassion; a horde of ruffians have since changed that sentiment, by their iniquitous deeds, into abhorrence. I beheld the events which then occurred, as the madness of the moment; and although myself, and the Teutonick order of which I am director, sustained great losses by them, yet I considered the wholeas mere catastrophes, and flattered myself with confidence to see a new order of things from the moment their minds should have recovered from their phrenzy. All spirit of order and constitution was destroyed in France, but the rest of the world remained quiet. To your ministry alone, Sir, the greatest part of Europe stands indebted for its participation in those unlucky events. You was the first that advised France to invade foreign countries, to attack neighbours, and to spread among them all the horrors which convulsed your own country. All the blood which has been spilt, all the cruel extortions and oppressions which several and disastrous a war brings, not only upon France, but upon all the world, reflect upon you as first author and promoter, and the signal and splendid successes of your Generalship, can neither palliate nor obliterate the injury you have committed on mankind.

"I will forbear speaking of the manner in which you quitted the army; my judgment, which, as private man, is only founded on a sense of candour and rectitude, would not please you; and I congratulate you upon, your interpreting as a token of regard, the curiosity which the people manifested when they saw you; the author of their misfortunes, and the objects of their apprehensions, deprived of the power of ill treating them in future. Nay, it is not your principles, but the times alone which are altered; and if the powers of Europe entertain that you might be of service to them, or if you imagine they owe you thanks, I assure you, on the contrary, that a single private individual, whom some countries have chosen for their chief and governour, can neither reconcile myself to such a thought, nor have any direct or indirect connexion with you; I rather find myself under the necessity of renewing the orders of my governour to urge your departure from my dominions.

With these sentiments, I am,

FREDERICK CHARLES JOSEPH.

Baron Vel Erthael, Primate of all Germany, Archbishop and Elector of Mentz.

BOSTON, Sept. 19.

Legislature of Massachusetts.

YESTERDAY at 10 o'clock, the General Court, pursuant to his Excellency's proclamation, convened at the State House: The House of Representatives having formed a quorum, chose a Committee to join one from the Senate, to wait on his Excellency and inform him that they were ready to proceed to business, and would receive any communications he would be pleased to make; but there not being a quorum of the Senate, the House adjourned to the afternoon.

Being met, a message from the Senate informed them that they had formed a quorum, and were ready for business;—whereupon a Committee of both Houses were appointed, who waited on the Governor, with the above message, and reported, that his Excellency would meet them in half an hour in the Representatives Chamber. A message was then sent from the House to inform the Senate that seats would be reserved for them. At half past 4, his Excellency was brought in, attended by the Secretary and High Sheriff. Being seated, he informed the Legislature, that the state of his health would not permit him to address them in the usual way, but was hopeful that they would keep their seats, and requested their indulgence, while the Secretary would read his Address, as his infirmity rendered it totally impossible for him to speak so as to be heard.—Accordingly, the Secretary, by his Excellency's direction, read the following

SPEECH.

Mr. President and Gentlemen of the Senate, Mr. Speaker and Gentlemen of the House of Representatives,

THE Proclamation by which the General Court is convened, contains a copy of and precept. The service of which on me, and on the Attorney-General, was the principal reason of my exercising this part of that authority devolved on me by the Constitution.

The suit commenced by WILLIAM VASSALL, if the Commonwealth is held to answer thereon, must be decided on principles very interesting to its welfare as a State.

I cannot conceive that the People of this Commonwealth, when they, by their Representatives in Convention, adopted the Constitution of a General Government, expected that each State should be held liable to answer on *compulsory civil process*, every individual resident in another State or in a foreign Kingdom. Three Judges of the United States of America, having solemnly given it as their opinion, that the several States are thus liable, the question then has become highly important to the people.

I did not find myself in virtue of my office, as Governor of the Commonwealth, to appear, either by myself or by my substitute, in any Court of Justice, either to pray the authority of the Court over this Government, or to submit to its jurisdiction in a point, which I cannot, at present, consider as settled. Nor did I conceive that any other person could have that authority, without a special appointment by the Legislature for that purpose.

The service of this process being laid before this Council, they advised me to call the two Houses into session. My opinion accorded with their advice, for several reasons; some of which are too obvious to need repeating—others I will suggest to you.

The demand of WILLIAM VASSALL, if I am not mistaken, in his design and in the tendency of the process, will involve & conclude a question of legality, on the mode of confiscating the personal estate of citizens of people, who in our laws, are denominated ABSENTERS. It is therefore necessary that effectual measures should be speedily adopted, to prevent a determination, which may so greatly injure the interest, and so disagreeable affect the feelings of the citizens of this Commonwealth. Should you Gentlemen, be of opinion, that by the Constitution of the United States, the Commonwealth may be compelled to answer on this process, you will also find provision for defending against the suit, as shall appear to you to be proper and expedient.

Should you consider the Commonwealth not to be thus liable, your deliberations will be such, as will tend to procure to the Constitution, under, which this authority is claimed, a more favourable and a more unexceptionable confirmation. But it may happen that your investigations may lead you to conclude, that the constructions given to the Judiciary Power of the United States, by three of the Judges, is right, according to the letter of the Constitution, and yet, that it will tend to the promotion of peace and harmony in the Union, and to the preservation of our Federal Government, for happily established, to procure such alterations in the Judiciary Article, as may secure the States severally, in the enjoyment of that share of sovereignty which it was intended they should retain and possess. In this last case you will direct your measures to that point.

From these considerations, I considered it as absolutely necessary, that you should be in session at an earlier day than that to which the General Court stood adjourned. Your deliberations on this subject will take some time, and though Congress will meet on the first Monday in December, yet their session may be short. You could not, therefore, after the last Wednesday in January, have time to do what will be necessary.—The Court too, where this suit is pending, will be in session early in February, and the result of the business will then be expected.

I avoid giving an opinion either on the question, whether the Commonwealth is liable to be sued; or whether if it is so circumstanced, and attempt to procure an alteration, is eligible. Yet I consider it to be of the last importance to the happiness and interest of the United States, as in their separate capacity, to have this point, properly, satisfactorily and finally settled. It is true that States, Kingdoms and Empires ought to do justice; but it is true, that there are certain inherent principles in the Constitution of each, which can never be surrendered, without essentially changing the nature, or destroying the existence of the Government.

I believe that the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, from the generosity & good feelings of its citizens, will be always ready, as far the people's ability shall admit of, to do justice to all men. Yet in order to preserve the peace and safety of the Union, and to establish in the bosom of other nations, a confidence in the rectitude of this, it is very proper that there should be a tribunal of justice, independent of the particular States, which may be referred to in certain cases. This was intended to be provided for by the Federal Constitution—But whether the present case is properly before that tribunal, according to that Constitution, or whether the process under consideration, is within the intendment of that provision, you will consider.

Whether the provision in the Federal Constitution for the extension of the Judiciary power to States, is intended to be exercised in matters of civil contract, or in other matters which took place before the Government was formed; or whether it is intended only to give a remedy for such injuries as may take place by force, and may therefore have a tendency to destroy the peace of the Union, or involve the nation in a war with a foreign power, is of consequence enough to demand a consideration. If the Judiciary Power of the Union is to be exercised on questions of civil contracts made by a State, the decision must be had, either on the Laws of the State against which the demand is made, or on those of the State or Kingdom to which the demandant belongs, or on the Laws of the United States: The absurdity of the two first need not be pointed out, but the other would render the Legislative authority of Congress over the particular States, as mere Corporations commensurate to the claim of the Judiciary Power. Where the demand shall be for a recompence of damages resulting from an injury; there the law of nations, the Constitution of the United States, and exisling treaties, will govern the decision. And even in that case, it will be a question, whether it should be intended that each State is liable to be drawn to the seat of the Federal Government, and there tried by a jury of the vicinage in the same manner as a Corporation would be treated.

Congress, no doubt, should you instruct your Senators on the subject, will take time to consider these questions, in proportion to the important light they may appear in.

The Legislature of the Union, has never yet contemplated this subject: For in the establishment of the Judiciary System, it is entirely neglected: No mention is made in the Acts of Congress of the inability of a State. Nor is there any process against a State, provided for in the Laws of the United States.

Gentlemen of the Senate, and Gentlemen of the House of Representatives,

When the Government of the United States was proposed to the People's consideration, I then was, and yet am, deeply impressed with the necessity, "*of a more perfect union of the States*" than at that time existed, and, therefore exerted the share of influence, which I possessed, in favour of its being adopted. I then considered it as being by no means explicit in the description of the powers intended to be delegated; but trusted, that the wisdom of the People would very soon render every part of it definite and certain. The idea, that it is dangerous to examine systems of Government, and to compare the effects produced by their administration, with the principles on which they were raised, is inadmissible among a Free People. If the People are capable of practising on a Free Government, they are able, without disorders or convulsions, to examine, alter & amend the systems which they ordained.—And it is of great consequence to the Freedom of a Nation to review its civil Constitution, and to compare the practice under it, with the principles upon which it depends. The tendency of every measure, & theeffect of every precedent, ought to be scrupulously attended to, and critically examined. This is the business of the Representatives of the People, and can never be by them confided to any other persons.

The great object presented to us by our political situation, is the support of the General Government, the giving force and efficacy to its functions, without destroying the powers, which the People intended to vest and to reserve in the State Government.

A confolidation of all the States into one Government, would at once endanger the Nation as a Republic, and eventually divide the States united, or eradicate the principles which we have contended for.

It is needless to mention to you, to prevent the establishment of so dangerous precedent than to attempt an abolition of it, after it has obtained a place in a civil institution.

Your fellow citizens anxiously wait the event of your deliberations on the important business before you. And, as one of them, reft fatisfied, that the result will be such, as will establish the Rights of the Commonwealth, and give support and efficacy to the General Government. In this view, and in every other, in which the Peace, Liberty and safety of our fellow-citizens, not only of this State but of the United States, are concerned, rest assured, Gentlemen that no effort nor zeal on my part shall be wanting. I shall, therefore, only add, I will do every thing in my power to expedite the business of the session, and to render it as little expensive to our Constituents, as exigencies will admit.

JOHN HANCOCK.

Council Chamber, BOSTON,
September 18th, 1793.

After the Secretary had finished reading this interesting and pertinent Speech, his Excellency made the following truly pathetic apology, with a tone of voice, which at once demonstrated the sincerity of his heart, and which could not fail of making a deep impression on the mind of every spectator. He said—"I beg pardon of the Hon. Legislature, and I rely on your candor, Gentlemen, to forgive this method of addressing you; I feel the *seeds of mortality* growing fast within me; but I think I have in this case done no more than my duty, as the servant of the people; I never did, and I never will DECEIVE THEM, while I have life and strength to act in their service."

NEW YORK, Sept. 18.

Every precaution has continued to be carried into execution in this city to prevent the infection from being communicated. Since our last the Corporation, conjointly with the citizen's Committee, have been very vigilant, and yesterday by hand bills ALL INTERCOURSE between this city and Philadelphia was ordered to be stopped—but, unless the CITIZENS will second these endeavours, they will be vain—no citizen must take in passengers from thence should they succeed in getting to town—and, parolair as if we did those who persist in doing it will be treated as affailins. The Committee have enjoined upon duties to every individual citizen, which must be adhered to—we can be cautious without suffering ourselves to be alarmed—undue apprehension weakens the system, and renders the body an easier prey to disease of every kind—cowardice and fear expose the citizens as much to disempers, as they do soldiers to the enemy. We have heard of but two instances of death, in this quarter, by the distemper—one who was removed to Governor's Island on Sunday (a Mr. Spier) and the other riding quarantine on board of Capt. Baily, from Philadelphia, same station.

NORTHAMPTON, Sept. 25.

On the 10th inst. was brought to trial before the Supreme Court, in Hartford, Ezekiel Case, of Windsor, for the murder of a child—but was acquitted on the ground of his being insane.

COMMONWEALTH of MASSACHUSETTS.

In the HOUSE of REPRESENTATIVES,
MARCH 23. 1793.

ON the Petition of DAVID SMEAD, and others, praying for a division of the County of *Hampshire*, or such other relief as may be found necessary.

RESOLVED, That *Thomas J. Skinner, Ebenezer Pierce* and *Nathaniel Bishop*, Esq'rs. be a Committee to repair to the County of Hampshire, (at the expence of the Petitioners, or of said County, at the Committee shall think proper,) to view said county, so far as said Committee may think proper, and to hear the inhabitants of said County, by their agents respecting the grievances suggelled, in said Petition; said Committee are hereby directed to publish the time and place of their meeting for the purpose aforesaid in the *Northampton, Springfield* and *Greenfield* News-Papers, three weeks prior to their convening—and to report their opinion,—what relief, if any is necessary, to the next General Court.

Sent down for concurrence.

DAVID COBB. *Speaker.*

In Senate, March 26, 1793.

Read and concurred.

SAMUEL PHILLIPS, *President.*

Approved— JOHN HANCOCK.

A true Copy—Attest

JOHN AVERY, Jun. *Secretary.*

PURSUANT to the foregoing Resolves the Committee aforesaid, hereby give notice, that they shall attend on the business of their appointment, on the third TUESDAY of OCTOBER next, at 10 o'clock, A. M. at the house of Mr. Asahel Pomeroy, innholder, in Northampton.

THOMPSON J. SKINNER.
EBENEZER PIERCE.
NATHANIEL BISHOP.

Lenox, 13th Sept. 1793.

WANTED two or three JOURNEYMEN *SHOE-MAKERS*, to whom generous wages will be given.

Apply to

SETH RUSSELL.

WANTED, also, as an apprentice to the above business, a smart, active, LAD, 14 or 15 years of age.

Northampton, September 25, 1793.

Forty Dollars Reward!

BROKE into the SHOP of the Subscriber on the night of the 20th inst. and stole a number of articles, viz.—One piece of Scarlet Broad Cloth, one piece Deer Coloured wide Chintz, a number of pieces of home made Men's wear, a number of pieces of Ribbon, a number of plated Boot and Knee Buckles, likewise Spangled Buckles, one pair of silver Knee Buckles, a number of pieces of Linen, a number of Vest Patterns, one piece of Crimson Jean, a number of pieces of common Callicoes and Chintzes, a number of pairs of cotton Stockings, a number of Barrons, &c. &c.

Whoever will take up the Thief or Thieves and secure them with the Goods, shall have the above Reward, and for the Thieves only TWENTY DOLLARS.—paid by

WILLIAM NORCROSS.

Munson, (County of Hampshire) Sept. 1793.

TO BE SOLD.

A LOT of good land, lying in the town of Westampton, containing about forty acres, well fitnated for a small farm, lying about fixty rods west of the county road leading from Northampton to Chesterfield. Any person wishing to purchafe the above land, may know the particulars by applying to

ISAAC SHELDON.

Northampton, Sept. 25, 1793.

THE subscriber hereby informs those that are indebted to him, that he expects they will fulfil their engagements, without further notice,—that old excuse that Produce is low, is no excuse now—every thing bears a high price, and demands the Cash—he has determined not to wait till others have gathered their harvest, therefore intreates them, to bethink themselves, for this may be the last call, they will have in this way.

DAVID CHAPMAN.

Southampton, Sept. 21. 1793.

ALL Persons indebted to the subscriber, who se accounts are of a longer date than twelve months standing, are earnestly solicited to make payment, without further invitation—those who have been waiting for a *more convenient season*, are informed, that the day of lenity will soon expire with them.

JOHN KITTRIDGE.

Chesterfield, Sept. 23. 1793.

WANTED two active LADS from twelve to fourteen years of age, as apprentices, one to the TAILOR's business, the other to the GOLDSMITH's.—Enquire of

W. & JOHN HODGE.

Hadley, 16th of Sept. 1793.

From the GREENFIELD GAZETTE.

LINES,

Written by an American Youth of Eighteen years of age, on enlisting himself into the army of the United States.

YE proudly Great, who shine on grandeur's list,
Who never heard Oppression clank her chains,
Who by the charms of gold her power resist,
And live ador'd where independence reigns.
Ye senseless fools who sink in Pleasure's arms,
Ye who recline on Luxury's downy bed,
Who, born to Ease, enjoy her pleasing charms,
And walk where Fancy's flow'ry carpet's spread.
And ye, more happy and less envied few,
On whom indulgent heav'n each blessing pours,
On whom benign Contentment smiles, and who
Draw rich supplies from Fortune's golden stores:
Long, long may you enjoy this pleasing scene,
Be all those joys and that kind fate your own;
'Tis mine to tread the vale of life unseen,
To Fame, to Fortune, and the world unknown.
On me the Graces never deign'd to smile;
But the fair Muses, from their bleft abode,
Beheld, and sentenc'd me to useless toil;
To tread Affliction's rough and thorny road.
ay, shall I Still pursue the artless theme?
Shall HE presume to join the tuneful throng,
Whose only merit, is a thirst for fame,
Whose greatest glory is a simple song?
I'll rather strive to gain the soldier's bays,
Whose fame's the fav'rite of every tongue;
I'll claim the glorious meed of martial praise,
Which DELLA CRUSCA has so sweetly sung.
The purple current, the rich streams of blood,
Which freely flow'd from youthful warriors veins,
Have ting'd the fair OHIO's chrystal flood,
And stain'd the wild MIAMI's fertile plains.
My country calls me to the field of death;
The standard flies, the clarion sounds th' alarm;
Expiring heroes, bleeding on the heath,
Call loud for justice's avenging arm!
Farewell ye flow'ry fields, ye sylvan shades,
And all the fond delights of rural life!
I go, to wander through the desert glades,
I march, to mingle with the son's of strife.
Ye, low'd companions of my infant hours,
To my remembrance have a stronger claim;
Young friends, with whom Inov'd thro' Fancy's bow'rs,
Adieu to you—Adieu to all but Fame!
And when to heav'n I've made a solemn vow,
I'll quit these scenes, to Freedom's standard fly;
I'll pluck one laurel to adorn my brow,
And conqu'ring TRIUMPH, or triumphing DIE.

J. E.

Guilford, August 1, 1793.

LONDON, June 19.

ARRIVAL *and* DEPARTURE *of* DUMOURIER.

The *ex general* driven from Switzerland, where his intrigues were dreaded: expelled from Brussels for having deceived Prince Cobourg, to whose Court he endeavoured to attribute the ill success of his wild scheme to re-establish order in France, where for many years he had made it his business to sow the seeds of discord;—arrived in England under the fictitious name of *La Coste* which he assumed in open defiance of the late Alien Bill, that expressly prohibits the assumption of false names. It was, however, not natural to expect he would find a sanctuary in London, as the agreement made by the allied powers expressly states, that no asylum should be granted to a regicide. Adroit in the choice of his positions, has thought proper to send his friend Valence to reconnoitre this country. The protection afforded to this gentleman, isolated and emboldened Dumourier to follow him thither. He was accompanied by his aid-de-camp and valet-de chambre Baptiste, who in vain knocked at the Minister's doors, to announce the great and important news of the arrival of the ci-devant hero of the French, Belgic, Liegois, and Batavian Jacobins.

It has been said, that Dumourier ought not to be classed among the regicides, because, in his address to the French nation, he loudly blames the murder of Louis XVI.

However, it is not less true, that on the 10th of August, when regicism began to spread its horrors, by imprisoning the King of France, he appeared in triumph in the regicide club of the Jacobins, at Paris, ushered in by Danton and Robert spierre, the two principal authors of the slaughter of the 2d of September, and of the royal murder on the 21st of January. It is not less certain that on the very same night, he supped with the illustrious rascal Egalite, the chief promoter of the horrid deed. All the declamatory invectives which Dumourier is now heaping upon this monster, will never obliterate his former connexion with him, at a time when better than any other person, he knew the depravity of his sentiments, and his abominable projects. It is not less incontrovertible, that he received the command of the army from the hands of regicides; that he continued to fight in their name, under their banners, and for their cause; that, after they had consummated their crimes, he retained in their interest the troops of the line in whom this crime had roused the bitterest indignation, and whose defection would have accelerated the down fall of the regicides.

His having afterwards forsaken their party, must by no means be attributed to the generous sentiments which always carries him from the wicked to the strongest side. He has betrayed the regicides as he betrayed his king. When did he desert their cause?—At that period when the victories of the Austrians proved the desperate situation of the Republican cause.

Convinced that true Frenchmen cannot forget or forgive his crimes, he has thrown himself into the arms of the Constitutionalists, whom he had before abandoned to take part with the Republicans. Thus, under whatever point of view we may consider the conduct of this political Proteus, he must be classed among the assassinations of the lawful monarch of France.

Moreover, Dumourier, to every unbiassed observer must appear guilty not only with respect to his native land, but also all Europe. To him we owe all the troubles which agitate and convulse other countries besides France, though not in a degree equally dreadful. Confining ourselves to Great Britain, we think his Proclamation to the Batavians cannot be forgotten. In this he endeavoured to stir up the English nation to the murder of their sovereign, when he says, That the people of England, led astray by the gold & deceptions of their King, shall soon now be tried of him. In this country his other ridiculous proclamations will never be forgotten. Do we not remember that he promised, in the spring, to land in England at the head of fifty fans culottes, and to publish, on the banks of the Thames, an appeal to the English people against their government, to hoist the tricoloured streamers of the regicides on the Tower of London, to confine in this tower the princes of the royal family, to banish the King's minister, and to place the red cap, the symbol of every crime, on the head of George the Third? Likewise he it remembered, that it was he who, by inflammatory manifestoes, inveigled the Belgians and Liegois against their lawful sovereigns, laboured to arm one part of Holland against the other.

If the hypocritical bum dum proclamation, published by Dumourier, under the title of an Address to the French Nation, be able to cloak all his wrongs, and dissipate the fears which the intrigues of the most restless genius, and the most corrupted mind, most naturally inspire, we have only to remark, that distinguished scoundrels enjoy very eminent advantages over honest men.

STRASBOURGH, June 1.

The ci-devant Prince of Conde was near being taken in the affair of the 17th of May. He was taking coffee, at Rhinabern, with Klinglin, and some other of the French emigrant generals, when he was told of the approach of the Republican army; but would not believe it; however, upon a second information, he mounted his horse and galloped off as did the others, who not finding their horses saddled, rode off bare backed.

LIMERICK, *(Ireland)* June 8.

Extract of a letter from Athlone, June 2.

"Yesterday five companies of infantry and one of artillery arrived here, with two howitz, four six-pound field pieces, complete camp equipage and magazine stores. The 13th dragoons on duty here, are divided thro' the country; some parties at the houses of noblemen and gentlemen, others at villages. They have had skirmishes in which a number of poor, misguided wretches have been killed, and others miserably mangled, who are now in Roscommon gaol. There have been some extraordinary instances of human forbearance in the army, and of intrepidity in the insurgents, worthy of a better cause, among which the following is not unworthy of notice: A serjeant with twelve men were ordered to disperse a number of these deluded people, who had assembled at a place called Tutrick, upwards of 600 in number, when an engagement commenced, in the course of which, one of the people posted behind a wall, fired several times at the serjeant without effect, as the wall was too high to level properly. The serjeant had a pistol in his hand, presented, and expostulating with the fellow, when a private rode up, and asked the serjeant why he did not shoot him, who replied, that he thought it a pity, if he could avoid it—the private leapt the wall, struck at the unfortunate wretch, cut his nose and upper lip completely off, and made him a prisoner. Another attacked the humane serjeant with a pitch fork, and had his hand cut off from the wrist, when grasping the fork in the other, he continued to defend himself till that hand was split down through the middle knuckles! There have been some houses burned, others attempted, many lives lost, and I fear more will follow, if these infatuated people do not return to their duty, as they have sworn to die by each other, rather than serve in the militia."

BRIGADE ORDER,

FOR THE SECOND BRIGADE, FOURTH DIVISION MASS. MILITIA.

September 5, 1793.

THE Brigadier General in consequence of Orders from the Maj. General, predicated upon the late Militia Act, dispensing with the annual reviews of the militia in regiments—Hereby orders, and requires, the officers commanding the several regiments, corps of artillery, and squadrons of Horse, in his Brigade, to parade the several companies in their regiments, in battalions or otherwise, as they shall deem most convenient, conformable to the said act, at such time and place, within the limits of their regiments, as early as may be, either in the month of September or October, in order for their inspection and enrolment. And he enjoins the strictest attention, and most correct punctuality in the several officers, to complete the said enrolment as soon as possibly may be, agreeable to the said law, and the orders of the Commander in Chief. And the said officers are requested to fill all vacancies of officers in their respective Corps, as soon as conveniently may be.

By order of the Brigadier-General,
SETH CATLIN, B. Maj.

Selah Norton,

HAS just received an assortment of NEW GOODS, which with his former assortment he is selling as cheap as ever.

He will give EIGHT PENCE, per pound for BUTTER, part Cash if his customers chose.

Ashfield, Sept. 8, 1793.

JOSEPH LAZELL,

BEGS leave to inform his *good old friends,* and the Public in general, that he has just come to hand and now ready for sale, a good assortment of

English & W. I. Goods,

which he is determined to sell on the most REASONABLE TERMS for READY PAY. Six months credit will be given for dry Goods, and all kinds of Hard Ware.

Likewise a complete assortment of

Crockery and Glass Ware,

Paper hangings of all kinds—upon the lowest terms.

Said LAZELL gives the highest price for all kinds of Grass Seed, Flax Seed, and all kinds of farm produce.

Cummington — August 12, 1793.

Strayed or stolen from the pasture of the Subscriber on the night of the 22d of August, a dark grey HORSE, six years old, round bodied, thick set, small limb'd, a white streak round one of his fore legs, caused by being galled with a rope, about fourteen and an half hands high, shod all round, trots only. Whoever will take up said Horse (and Thief if stolen) and return them to the subscriber in Hartford, or the Horse only, shall receive a generous reward, and all necessary charges paid by

BARZILLAI HUDSON.

Hartford August 23, 1793.

TO BE SOLD,
A good
Team Horse.
Enquire of the Printer.

Sept. 16, 1793.

ALL persons indebted to the company of DICKINSON and BARDWELL, are requested to call immediately and settle their accounts, or they will be put in suit.

DICKINSON & BARDWELL.

Hatfield, Sept. 16, 1793.

Spencer Whiting,

HAS for sale, POWDER, per cwt. or single quarter cask, (at the Hartford price.)

He wishes to remind those who are indebted to him, that FLAX SEED will be received in payment.

Wanted a quantity of Check'd FLANNEL CLOTH, for which a generous price will be given, if delivered before the last of October.

Worthington, September 1793.

THE Subscriber being appointed, and having accepted the trust of Executor of the last Will and Testament of GIDEON KELLOGG, Physician, late of Hadley, in the County of Hampshire, deceased—Hereby informs all persons indebted to said estate, that as the statute of limitations will take place on the first day of December next, he shall be under the necessity of commencing actions against all those who do not immediately settle their dues. Those to whom said estate is indebted, are desired to exhibit their demands for settlement.

JONATHAN E. PORTER.

Hadley, Sept. 16, 1793.

THE Subscriber wishes to inform his customers, that he must have a settlement by the tenth of October next, if not settled by that time, their notes and their book accounts, will be left with an attorney without any further notice.

LUKE GATES.

Chesterfield, Sept. 10, 1793.

Strayed from the subscriber, sometime last April, a number of sheep and lambs, the sheep uniform, marked with a halfpenny and a slit the upper side of the left ear——Whoever will give information to the subscriber, where said sheep may be had, shall be generously rewarded.

ABNER LYMAN.

Northampton, Sept. 12, 1793.

WANTED a Journeyman to the CLOTHIER'S business, to whom good wages will be given by the subscriber—Who, also, wants a BOY as an apprentice to said business.

JOHN BOYDEN.

Conway, Sept. 4, 1793.

STRAYED or Stolen from the subscriber on the 11th inst. a brown MARE, 4 years old, dark mane and tail, trots and paces, about 14 hands high, star in the forehead, one white hind foot. Whoever will take up said Mare and return her to the subscriber, or give information where she may be had, shall have a generous reward.

JEDUTHUN TUCKER.

Northampton, Sept. 18, 1793.

NOTICE is hereby given to the following non-resident Proprietors, of Land in South-Brimfield, that their lands are taxed in State tax No. 9. and County and town tax, for 1791 as follows, viz: William Webber, State tax 1/3—County and town 1/11.

Benj. Nelson, State tax 0/6—County and town 0/9.

Sarel Bogbee, State tax 2/7—County & town 2/9.

Elijah Alden, State tax 0/11—County and town 1/3.

Unless said taxes are paid on or before Monday the 7th day of October next, so much of said lands will then be sold at public vendue, at the house of Oliver Wales, innholder in said town, as will be sufficient to discharge the same, with intervening charges.

HEZEKIAH FISK, Con.

South Brimfield, Sept. 6, 1793.

THE subscriber takes this method to inform his Customers, and others, that he is now carrying on the CLOTHIER'S business as usual, a few rods south of the Meeting house in Worthington; those who wish to favour him with their Custom may depend on having their work done with neatness and dispatch, the smallest favours gratefully acknowledged.

by the public's humble servant,

THADDEUS CLAPP.

N. B. Said Clapp wants to hire a JOURNEYMAN, to the above business for four months, for which good pay will be made.

Worthington, Sept. 16, 1793.

Take Notice.

ALL persons indebted to the late Partnership of KING and HOW, whose accounts are more than 6 months standing, are called upon, for the last time, in this way, to make payment.

APOLLOS KING.

Chesterfield, Sept. 6, 1793.

WANTED,
A quantity of
Geese Feathers,
for which CASH will be paid.—Enquire of the Printer.

Northampton, Sept. 18, 1793.

Hampshire Gazette.

NORTHAMPTON, *(Massachusetts)* PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY WILLIAM BUTLER.

Vol. VII.] WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 2, 1793. [NUMB. 369.

FRANCE.

ADDRESS *of the* MEMBERS *of the NATIONAL CONVENTION.*

ORDERED TO BE PUT UNDER ARREST.

To the FRENCH NATION,

"WHEN the liberty of the national representation is no more, and truth is stifled, the temple of the laws must be shut. Thus unable to execute the trust imposed in us, it is our indispensible duty to instruct you. We shall entirely confine ourselves to evident facts, and leave to you the care of our drawing the necessary consequences from them.

"A law had been enacted, which prescribed the formation of committees in the different sections of Paris, destined to watch over foreigners and suspicious people.—This law was eluded; and instead of those committees, others were formed in the most illegal manner contrary to the letter of the law, as its intention.

"These illegal revolutionary committees have created a central committee, composed of one member from every committee of each section. This central committee, after some clandestine deliberations, has suspended the constituted authorities; it has assumed the title of the revolutionary council of the department of Paris, and has installed itself with a dictatorial power, or rather usurped it.

"An extraordinary committee had been decreed within the bosom of the Convention, to denounce the illegal and arbitrary acts of the different constituted authorities of the Republic; to trace and discover the plots formed against the liberty and security of the national representation, and to cause all persons to be arrested who shall be denounced as chiefs of conspiracies.—Surrounded by an armed force, those revolutionary committees demanded, on the 27th of May, the suppression of this commission. Their request was decreed, but on the next day, on a vote by names, it was decreed till the committee should have made their report.—(They constantly refused to attend the report.) On the 30th the revolutionary council intimated to the convention their order to suppress the extraordinary commission. Amidst armed petitioners, surrounded by cannon, under continual hissings and hootings from the galleries, some members decreed the suppression of the commission. On the 31st, the general was again beat, and the tocsin sounded, and the alarm gun fired. At these signals the citizens took up arms, and were ordered to assemble around the convention. Some deputations demanded a decree of accusation against 35 members of the convention. The assembly, who had before unanimously rejected this petition, as calumnious, when in the month of April it was brought forward by some sections, supported by the municipality, now referred it to the committee of public safety, & enjoined the members of that committee to give in their report within 3 days. On the 1st of June, at 3 in the afternoon, the revolutionary council marched their armed force to invest the hall; at night they appeared at the bar, and demanded a decree of accusation against the denounced members. The convention passed to the order of the day, and ordered the petitioners to deposit with the committee of public safety, the proofs of the crimes imputed to the accused deputies.

"Since the 30th of May, the barriers had been shut, the administrators of the post suspended, the journals stopped, the mails searched, the letters broken open and sealed again, either with a seal bearing this inscription—Revolution of the 31st of May, 1793, or with another inscribed—The Committee of public safety.

"The Committee of public safety were waiting for the necessary proofs to make their report, when on Sunday, June 2, the revolutionary council appeared again at the bar, and demanded, for the last time, the decree of accusation against the denounced members. The Assembly passed again to the order of the day. The petitioners now gave a signal to the spectators to leave the Hall and run to arms, for the purpose of obtaining that by open force which justice would not grant. About 12 at noon the general was beat, tocsin sounded. The citizens were forced to take up arms and obey the orders of a commander, whom the revolutionary council had placed at their head: more than 100 cannon surrounded the National Hall; grates to heat red hot balls were placed in the champ Elysees.

"The guard of the Convention, as well as all true citizens, were confined in different guard houses; cannon were pointed towards the avenues; the gates were shut, and the centries ordered to stop all the deputies who might attempt to pass them, and to fire at every one who should peep across the bars. Dussaulx, the venerable Dussaulx, was beaten in a most infamous manner; Boissy d'Anlas had his shirt torn; a great number of other deputies were insulted, by the vile satellites of Marat. The battallions which several days back — should have marched to La Vandee, arrived on a sudden and seized upon the inner posts of the Hall. Affiguats and wine were distributed among them. These troops were destined to assassinate your Representatives and would have done it because the National Guards were not able to prevent this slaughter. The assailants were provided with the best arms, while the sections complained of the want of them. In short, the National Hall was turned into a prison, where the Representatives of the people were threatened, disgraced, and insulted. It was demanded that the committee of public safety, to calm the rage of the deluded people who invested the Hall, should make their report.

"Barrere mounted the tribune, and speaking in the name of the committee, proposed, that the denounced members, against whom no proof whatever of the crimes imputed to them had been produced should be invited to suspend themselves from their functions. Some of them submitted to this measure. A decree passed, that the commander of the armed force should be ordered to the bar, to account for his conduct, and inform the Convention from whom he had received his orders—This decree was not executed. Two of the factions invaders insulted a deputy, and were ordered to be taken to the bar.—Violence and open force oppose also the execution of this second decree. Then it was requested; that the sitting should be ended, and the temple of the laws shut. An end was put to the sitting, the President walked out of the hall at the head of the Convention, and ordered the centries to withdraw.

"The Convention reached the middle of the court without any resistance, but being arrived there, the commander of the armed force ordered them to return. The President told him that the Convention was not to be dictated to; that it held its authority independent of any other power than the French people, and that they alone had a right to command it. The commander, Henriot, drew his sword,—ranged his cavalry in order of battle, and ordered the canoniers to point their cannon. His soldiers were ready to fire—The President turned back, the members followed him, and attempted every outlet in order to escape, but every avenue was closed or defended by cannon. At length the Convention, unable to retire, resumed their sitting. What do we say? They returned into their prison, and some members decreed, that Gensonne, Gandet, Brissot, Gorsas, Petion, Vergniaud, Salles, Barbaroux, Chambon, Bezot, Biroteau, Ladoo, Rabaut, Lafource, Lanjuinais, Grangeneuve, le Sage Kervelegan, Gardien, Boileau, Betrand, Vigee, Molleveau, Lariviere, Gomaire, and Bergein, should be put under arrest in their own houses. And why? We must not forget to mention, that Valaze and Louvet should be added to that number, and that some members gave their consent, for the greater part of them did not take any share in these humiliating deliberations.

"After the decree was signed, a deputation made its appearance to ratify its approbation of the decree, and tendered an equal number of citizens to serve as hostages for the arrested members.

"Frenchmen! Who would be free and Republicans, these are facts, which no one will dare to deny; we represent them to you only in a mass, and forbear to enter into details still more atrocious. The National Representation imprisoned, disgraced, deliberating under the poignard of an audacious faction, is no more. Do not suffer any longer the usurpation of your rights; do not leave in such hands the exercise of the sovereignty of the nation; secure the liberty, the sacred equality, the unity and indivisibility of the Republic; without them France is lost. Reject with horror all propositions tending to any kind of federalism. Rally, unite, and be firm, you may still save the public cause. This public cause resides in the whole of our country; it is not confined nor concentrated within the walls of Paris.—Your deputies may there perish, but they will die worthy of you, and worthy of themselves, too happy, if after their death their country should be saved. When the moment of national revenge is come, then Frenchmen do not forget that Paris is not guilty, that the citizens of Paris were ignorant of the plot, of which they have been made the blind tools. No! it is not upon Paris that the dreadful and all powerful hand of the nation ought to bear down; but on the horde of robbers and criminals, who have made themselves masters of Paris, who are devouring Paris and France, who cannot exist without crimes, and have no other refuge left but in despair, the offspring of vice. Farewell!"

YELLOW FEVER.

Dr. RUSH's Directions for curing and preventing the YELLOW FEVER.

AS soon as you are affected [whether by night or by day] with a pain in the head or back, sickness at stomach, chills or fever—more especially if those symptoms be accompanied by a redness, or faint yellowness in the eyes, and dull or shooting pains about the region of the liver, make one of the powders* in a little sugar and water, every six hours, until they produce four or five large evacuations from the bowels—drink plentifully gruel, or hard water, or chicken water, or any other mild drink that is agreeable, to assist the operation of the physic. It will be proper to lie in bed while the medicine is operating, by which means a plentiful sweat will be more easily brought on. After the bowels are thoroughly cleansed, if the pulse be full or tense, eight or ten ounces of blood should be taken from the arm, and more, if the tension of fulness of the pulse should continue. Balm tea, toast and water, lemonade, tamarind water, weak camomile tea, or barley water, should be drank during this state of the disorder, and the bowels should be kept constantly small dofes of cremor tartar, or cooling open, either by another powder or by salts, or by common opening glisters; but if the pulse should become weak and low after the bowels are cleansed, infusions of camomile and snakeroot in water, elixir of vitriol and laudanum, also wine and water, or wine, punch, and porter, should be given, and the bark either in infusion, in water, on in substance, may be administered in the intermission of the fever.—Blisters may likewise be applied to the sides, neck, or head, in this state of the disorder, and the lower limbs may be wrapped up in flannels wetted in hot vinegar or water. The food should consist of gruel, sago, panada, tapioca, tea, coffee, weak chocolate, wine whey, chicken broth, and the white meats, according to the weak or active state of the system.—The fruits of the season may be eaten with advantage at all times. Fresh air should be admitted into the room in all cases, and cool air when the pulse is full and tense. The floor should be sprinkled now and then with vinegar, and the discharges from the body be removed as speedily as possible.

The best preventatives of the disorder, are a temperate diet, consisting chiefly of vegetables, great moderation in the exercises of body and mind, warm cloathing, cleanliness, and a gently open state of the bowels.

R. S.

* *Each powder consisting of ten grains of Calomel, and fifteen grains of Jalep, for an adult.*

PUTRID FEVER.

Extract of a letter.

Philadelphia, Sept. 7, 1793.

SIR,

I RECEIVED your letter to day, and shall with pleasure give you every information in my power respecting the malignant fever, which proves so fatal among us. As I consider debility and putrefaction the alarming circumstances to be attended to, and to be obviated from the earliest commencement of the disease, my method of treatment is instituted accordingly; and has been generally successful. I do not administer any emetic, neither do I give a laxative, unless indicated by costiveness, when I recommend cream of tartar or castor oil, but prefer a clyster to either. In case of nausea I order a few bowls of camomile tea to be taken; if the nausea continues, it is to be relieved with the following draught, in a state of effervescence, elixir of vitriol, and if necessary, laudanum. The sickness of the stomach may also be alleviated by applying mint, cloves, or any other spice, with wine or spirits, to the pit of the stomach, being composed, 20 drops of elixir of vitriol are to be taken every 2 hours in a tea cup full of strong camomile tea, and if bark can be retained, two drachms of the best pale bark in substance are to be given every 2 hours, alternately with the elixir of vitriol. When an ounce of bark has been administered in this manner the dose is to be diminished to one drachm every 2 hours, as the continuance of the large doses might disorder the stomach or bowels. Should the bark prove purgative it will be necessary to give 10 or 15 drops of laudanum after every stool.—But if the bark cannot be retained on the stomach, 20 drops of elixir of vitrol are to be taken every hour, and recourse must be had to bark clysters.

Two ounces of bark are to be put into three half pints of boiling water and boiled down to a pint; the decoction to be strained and to 4 ounces of the decoction we add from two to 4 drachms of finely powdered bark and fifty drops of laudanum. This mixture is to be injected every 4 hours or oftener if the symptoms are violent. One or two glasses of Maderia wine may be added to each injection where the debility is great. Wine is to be given from the beginning; at first the weaker wines, such as claret and rhenish; if these cannot be had, Lisbon or maderia diluted with rich lemonade. The quantity is to be determined by the effects it produces and by the state of debility which prevails, guarding against its occasioning or encreasing the heat, restlessness and delirium. I prefer pale bark from a conviction that most of the red bark offered for sale is adulterated. But I place the greatest dependance for the cure of the disease, on throwing cool water twice a day over the naked body. The patient is to be placed in a large empty tub, and two buckets full of water, of the temperature of about 75 or 80 degrees of Farhenheit's thermometer, according to the state of the atmosphere, are to be thrown over him.

He is then to be wiped dry and put to bed, it is commonly followed by an easy perspiration and is always attended with great refreshment to the patient. This remedy however must be applied from the earliest attack of the disease and continued regularly through the whole course of it. Of regimen it is needless to say much to you: ripe fruits, sago with wine, and rich wine-whey, are the most proper. A spacious chamber with a free circulation of air and repeatedly changing the bed and body linen, are highly necessary. If the bark clysters should bring on costiveness the laudanum may occasionally be omitted; if this is not attended with the desired consequences, we have recourse to a common injection. Sprinkling the chamber with vinegar, washing the face, neck, hands and feet with it and then wiping them dry, will have their use. The fume of vinegar and of nitre will contribute much to sweeten the air in the chamber.

I am, &c. A. K.

N. B. The practice of applying the cold bath in fever is not new. In a malignant fever which prevailed at Breslau in Silesia and proved extremely fatal, yielding to none of the usual remedies, Dr. Hachu, a physician of the place had recourse to this remedy and found it effectual. It has also been used with advantage in England in putrid fevers. In many of the West India islands it is generally employed in their malignant fevers. Dr. Stevens, a gentleman of high character in his profession, who is now in this city, af-

fores me, that in the Island of St. Croix, where he practised medicine many years, it has been found more effectual than any method heretofore practised.

I am moreover indebted to Dr. Stevens for the following observations: that laxatives are never employed but when clysters are not attended with the desired effect of moving the bowels: that in violent attacks of the disease the bark clysters are repeated every 2 hours, and the water is applied to the body every 6 or 8 hours and even more frequently; that when there is a disposition to diarrhœa the elixir of vitrol has a tendency to encrease it, and is therefore laid aside, and the disease which he has seen in this country is of the same nature with the malignant fever of the West-Indies.

From the (Philadelphia) MAIL.

Mr. Claypoole,

PLEASE to insert the following, being a recipe for a cure of the *fever* at present raging in this city, and of which several persons have been cured by means of the same—of the authenticity of which any person desirous may be fully convinced by applying at the house of Mr. Brown, grave digger, in Appletree Alley.

Three bay-berries were taken and pounded together, with some brown sugar, put into a tea cup full of wine and water, half of each and stewed on coals and drank off as warm as possible, dregs and all. About half an hour after, five of the same berries were taken, pounded and prepared in the same manner, and same quantity of wine and water as the three, and drank off as warm as possible. During all which time the patient was continually rubbed and wet with *vinegar*. Afterwards a new earthen pot, of the size of half a gallon, with a cover, was taken and therein put along with water, half a pint of country barley (not shell'd) half a tea cup of allspice, about one third a penny worth of life everlasting, about one third of a penny worth of balm, & that stewed on coals until the barley split, when it was done and given to the patient to drink freely of, and when that was all drank, more made in the same manner: The patient was thrown in a great sweat, in which he continued two days: The third day a dose of salts. Rhebarb, and Senna, was given.

You would do well to continue the above in your useful paper for some time, as would the rest of your brother Printers, who publish newspapers.

Keeping a Bay-Berry in the month is said be a preventative against this disorder. One taken in the morning, and the water or moisture of it swallowed, until it brewster, and then the berry chewed and swallowed being very hard; two will serve a whole day.

From the MAIL.

Mr. Claypoole,

AS soon as I discovered the yellow fever in our city, I began the cure of it, by giving gentle purges of cremor tartar and salts, a method of treating it which I had seen used with success, by my first preceptor in medicine, Doctor Redman, in the 1762. The purges procured evacuations, but discharged no bile from the bowels, and my patients died. Distressed at my want of success, I waited upon Dr. Stevens, a physician of great eminence, from the island of St. Croix, and obtained from him an account of the method of treating the West-India yellow fever, published in the papers of yesterday, in an extract of a letter subscribed A. K. and said to be written by Dr. Kuhn. I tried it faithfully, in conjunction with Dr. Wistar, and it failed in three cases out of four.—In this awful situation, I applied myself to the investigation of the disease, and was soon convinced that my want of success in my first attempts to cure it, were owing to the inefficacy of the cremor tartar and salts to discharge the offending bile. I had seen large doses of mercury given with safety in a billious fever, in the year 1777, in the army of the United States, and I had read an account of its having been given with success in a disease in the East Indies, nearly related to our yellow fever; I therefore ventured to prescribe it. Its wonderful efficacy soon convinced me that the ideas I had conceived of the disease, were just. I combined jalap with the mercury, only to carry it more speedily through the bowels.

The necessity and advantages of the blood letting after purging, are established, not only by its success, but by the dense, and in some cases, by the fizy appearance of the blood. I have thought it prudent to defer bleeding until the morbid bile was discharged, in order that I might determine with more certainty, whether the fever would assume the inflamatory, putrid or nervous type, for unfortunately all three of those states of fever, too often come on with the same violent symptoms.

The yellow fever now prevailing in our city, differs very materially from that which prevails in the West-Indies, and in several particulars, from that of the year 1762.—This will easily be believed, by all those who attend to the influence of climate and seasons, upon disease. Prescribing for the *name* of a disease without a due regard to the above circumstance, has slain more than the sword.

The few patients who recovered under my care by the use of the remedies recommended by Dr. Kuhn, were all slightly affected. They would probably have recovered much sooner, without the use of any of them.

My only design in withdrawing myself for a moment from the solemn duties to my fellow citizens, in which I am now engaged, is to bear a testimony against a method of treating the present disorder, which if persisted in, would probably have aided it in desolating three fourths of our city.

I have had so many unequivocal proofs of the success of the short and simple mode which I have adopted, of treating this disorder, that I am now satisfied, that under more favourable circumstances of attendance upon the sick, the disease would yield to the power of medicine with as much certainty as a common intermitting fever.

BEMJ. RUSH.

Sept. 11, 1793.

BRITISH HOUSE OF COMMONS.

JUNE 17.

DEBATES on the WAR.

MR. Fox began by saying, that he conceived it to be a duty which he owed to the public and to himself, not to let the present sessions pass over without coming to some decision on the present disastrous war. If he had deferred bringing forward this question to that moment, it was not thro' any change of opinion on the subject; he conceived in the beginning that it might be avoided; he was of that opinion still; but if gentlemen conceived that his silence arose from the success of our interference in obtaining the object for which we were told this war was waged, they would impute it to its true cause. It was not his intention, to recall to the recollection of gentlemen the arguments which he adduced on the war in its commencement; he should pass over them. Whether the war was just or necessary, he should wave; he should argue on it as if it was just and necessary.

What were the grounds of the war? The grounds, as stated by the Minister himself, and in his Majesty's speech from the throne, were, the security of our allies, the *Dutch*, and the ambition and aggrandizement of *France*. These, and these alone, were stated to be the reasons which induced us to embark in the war. Much as this country lamented the fate of the unfortunate monarch who filled the throne of that country—much as the feelings of the people of this country revolted at the barbarities and atrocities exercised in *France*; it was stated, that it was not with any intention to restore the monarchy of that kingdom to its old, or to a limited form, or to give them a better republic, or to give them any model of government; or, as it was emphatically expressed, to interfere in the internal government of that country.

The object of the war then was, to secure *Holland* from the inroads of the French, and to drive them within their own territories; that was now effected; and he was tolerably well assured, that many gentlemen in that House voted for the war, under the persuasion, that as soon as this was done, we might look with pleasure to the return of peace.

But was *Holland* now perfectly secure? Had that country nothing to dread but from the ambition of *France*? Had she nothing to dread from the success of other Powers? He was persuaded she had.

Those who saw that the peace and security of Europe in general, and this country in particular, were endangered from the rapid success of the French, could they at the same time shut their eyes to the danger that would arise from the success of other arms? Yes, the danger was much worse than any that could arise from an unsettled government. The views of despotic governments could be carried on with more subtilty; they could be put into execution when least expected, and when it would be impossible perhaps to resist them.

There was one circumstance, in which he believed that House, and the country at large, would join with him in reprobating the conduct of the Empress of *Russia*, and the King of *Prussia*, in the partition of *Poland*, and the insidious manner in which the two cabinets had concerted to commit that robbery, for he could call it nothing else.

The pretensions of the Crowned Heads were curious, and worthy of notice. The Empress of *Russia* says, I want to restore the old Republic of *Poland*, which is so great a favourite with me; and the King of *Prussia* says, on the other hand, the French principles are making such progression in *Poland*, that I must take it to myself. This reminded him of a story, which he had once heard, of a defence that was set up by a person who had picked a gentleman's pocket in the street, of his watch. He declared he was so alarmed, that the first place he found his hand in was the gentleman's pocket. The defence, by the by, was not attended to. Thus *Poland*, in a fpasm of alarm, was seized upon; and he left that House to judge of the defence that was set up by the Royal Alarmists.

The King of *Prussia*'s conduct was exceedingly reprehensible; he that congratulated the unhappy King of *Poland*, on the Revolution which had taken place in that country, and afterwards in the face of day to act in the manner he had done. The Empress of *Russia* was not our ally—the House of *Austria* was not our ally—nor the King of *Prussia*, in the war as conducted at present. Why then should we aid them in the partition of *Poland*, of which, thank Heaven, we were to have none of the profit?

Much had been said on the balance of power; that was a subject on which he should not touch at present; but it might be asked, is *Poland* as dear to us as an ally, as the *United Provinces*? He would not say it was; but he would repeat what had been said in that House by persons of great weight, that no two countries were better calculated for an alliance than *Great-Britain* and *Poland*.

In the beginning of the war, when he took the liberty of differing from the majority of that House, there was a cry against him; it was then stated, that the war was popular; he believed that was not the case at present, and he foresaw it at the time. The feelings of the people were then warm with what ought not to be connected with the war, but what was unfortunately connected with it; gave a colour to the public opinion. He did not wish to draw a melancholy picture of the country, but he could not conceal it from himself; the distressed situation of numerous bands out of employment, in all the great manufacturing towns throughout the kingdom. In *Wiltshire* the effects of the war had been felt in a very particular degree. Norwich, from the solid property of the manufacturing houses, had stood the shock only—but he would leave to his Hon. Friend, Mr. Wyndham, to state the situation of that city. But there was no occasion to descend to particulars. The commercial credit was a proof of the desperateness, he did not mean that we were reduced to a situation from whence we could not recover; but he would venture to say, that some years of peace must revolve, before we could expect to see ourselves in the situation in which we were at the commencement of the campaign.

Hitherto he had argued on the war, as if it was a just and necessary one—and he wished to know if the professed objects on which he had embarked in it were not obtained. We had maintained our faith with our allies, the *Dutch*; the *French* had retreated into their own territories; and *Brabant* was now under their sovereign. As to *Savoy*, he knew not how far we were under engagements with respect to that Dutchy. He was told, when it was first invaded by the French, that the King of *Sardinia* sent a requisition to this Court, and that a negative was required: but he believed, if that was held out as an obstacle to peace, that it might easily be removed.

At this time he was persuaded, that *France* would be willing to make peace with this country; she was torn by internal divisions, and a powerful enemy making an impression on her frontiers: but in answer to this, it might be said, Who are we to make peace with? He would not fail to answer, With those who had the Executive Power in *France*. If in replication it should be said, We can never think of making a peace with those who may have the power to-day, and think themselves happy to escape with their lives the next. What was the cause of this? Why, that we were never to make peace with that country in her distracted situation; so that this country was to waste its blood and treasures as the penalty of French folly and distraction. He should, therefore, recommend peace. He had recommended Mr. Le Brun. He was no longer in office, but he would recommend Mr. *Chauvelin*. Then it would be asked, What security had we, that the terms would be observed? The best security under every circumstance, the with and inclination of the people; for it was easy to remark, that whoever was in power, whether violent or moderate, or however inimically they might be disposed to this country, they dare not advance any sentiment that did not seem to breathe a wish for peace to this country; and he was persuaded, that the return of peace would be as welcome to the Dutch as it would be beneficial to this country.

It was stated, indeed, by very sensible politicians, that those treaties which were formed with unstable governments, were not the best. He was of the same opinion; but that was to be applied where it was intended to act from some settled system.

There was another article coupled with the grounds of the present war, viz. Indemnity; that was a matter of prudential consideration. To engage in a war on account of honour, religion, &c. was a different thing; but the indemnity under the present circumstances, was to be measured only by prudence. What indemnity could *France* afford? If we looked to her *West-India* islands, perhaps, in that respect, we might not be disappointed. If his Majesty's Ministers wished to restore the throne of *Bourbon*, or to unite the two thrones, which had cost so much money in separating them, he thought it would be only acting a fair, candid part, to let the public know it; or, if they had slid beyond the bounds they at first intended, he conceived that it became that house to aid and assist them in returning within the limits.

He had heard, but he could only speak from report, that there was a division in his Majesty's councils, on the question of peace, and that some of the Cabinet Ministers were disposed to listen to it. Under such a circumstance it might be said, he wished to aid his Majesty's Ministers; he was ready to do it; if his feeble power could add any thing to it in that respect. During the ruinous war in *America*, he was persuaded that some of those who were active in carrying it on, began to grow tired of it, as they foresaw the consequences; but such was the obstinacy of individuals, that they overruled the rest. He could not avoid seeing this; and he thought it his duty to call for the opinion of that House on that war, in order to add weight to those very ministers who were anxious to recall the blessings of peace; and as it had the effect which he desired on that occasion, he thought it his duty to make a second experiment, on a war at least as calamitous, and, if possible, more unpopular, than the former in the end.

Mr. Fox lamented, that the Convention with the Empress of *Russia* had not been laid sooner on the table: He had only time to throw his eye over it, and was not surprised to find it stipulated, that the two courts were not to lay down their arms but by mutual consent. This flatted him in the beginning, as an objection to peace; but when he read a little further, he found it was in case the French should invade the dominion of the Empress, which was highly improbable. The Hon. Member also made some observations on the treaty with the King of *Sardinia*: His Majesty certainly had a right to form treaties; but the House had it in its power to grant or deny the subsidy. Having summed up the principal points which he had advanced, he concluded by moving a long address to his Majesty, conformable to the sentiments expressed in his speech.

Mr. Wyndham said, that no gentleman could enter on the task himself into the particular distress of his Constituents, or with more zeal and impatience into the general question before the House. It did not appear to him, that we had gained our object by the security of *Holland*, or even by the expulsion of the French from *Flanders*. He did not understand, however, that it was the object of this country, to impose a given system of government on *France*; it went no farther, according to his conception, than to pursue the War, until a system of government was established, with which we may treat with safety.

It had never been the custom of parties going to war, to state the precise grounds on which they could be induced to desist. This must depend upon circumstances, and more particularly so at a period so eventful as the present. The commercial distresses of the country, as far as they made a part of the argument, were, in his opinion, rather to be considered as the effect of former wars, and not of the present hostility.—This circumstance could not be quoted as a reason. It was certain, that we had not obtained the object of the War. The motion now before the House, which was in his judgment a monstrous and extravigant propolition, he should oppose; nor could he feel compunction in differing from his Right Hon. Friend on a question which at present divided the sense of *Europe*.

Mr. Whitbread spoke in support of Mr. Fox's motion.

(Concluded in our next.)

BALTIMORE, Sept. 13.

This forenoon a detachment of Capt. Mackenheimer's company of militia marched out of town, to take possession of a pass on the Philadelphia road in order to stop all persons coming from that city to this town, till they are examined by Health-Officers, and declared free of the malignant fever, or any other dangerous disease which might infect the inhabitants of Baltimore, who were never known at this season of the year, to enjoy a better state of health than they do at present.

At a late election in the county of Beaufort, N. Carolina, for members of the house of commons of that state, a riot took place, at the time of counting the ballots, in consequence of the election being likely to terminate against the wish of the rioters. Near the close of the poll, a general battle ensued, in which the ballot box was taken possession of and destroyed.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 18.

The Commissioners who set out from Philadelphia the last of April, to hold a treaty, for the purpose of making peace with the Western Indians, have returned without success. T. Pickering, Esq. arrived in this city last Friday and Mr. Randolph has since reached Germantown. They came back by the way of Geneseo, Albany and New-York. General Lincoln took another route, and, on account of the sickness prevalent in this city, will probably return directly to his home in Massachusetts.

AT a meeting of the citizens of New-York, at the Tontine Coffee-House, the 13th of September, 1793—among other resolutions adopted to prevent the introduction of infectious disorders into the city, they have agreed to the following:—

To check as much as possible the intercourse by the stages, and for this purpose to appoint a committee to acquaint the proprietors of the different southern stages, that it is the earnest wish of the inhabitants of this city, that their carriages and boats do not pass while the infection prevails in Philadelphia—to direct all Ferry-boats to land their passengers at their proper wharves only, and to have a prudent person at each to examine the passengers.

By a Proclamation of the Governor of New-York of the 13th inst.—all vessels bound from Philadelphia to that city, are to perform quarantine.

DIED on Wednesday last, Citizen *Dufief*, the French Consul for Philadelphia, a victim to the malignant fever now prevailing in this city. On Friday morning the frigate La Precieuse, and the Indis ship La Ville de l'Orient began at sunrise, and continued till the sun was down, to fire guns every five minutes, in honour of the true republican, and man of universal estimation. The American and French vessels in port wore their colours half mast high. Died also, Judge Atlee, Vincent M. Peloso.—Mr. Anthony, Doct. Pennington and several other citizens, since our last.

Sept. 21.—How in the environs of the city, now in many instances, command as high a rent as the best houses in the town. A small tenement of 2 or 3 small rooms, has let, within 3 miles of the city, at the rate of upwards of 300l. per ann.

Half the citizens of Philadelphia have become inhabitants of the country; as for the Federal Government it is neither here nor there. Most public offices are shut.

No circumstance has added more distress to the present calamity, than the disagreement of the physicians about the disease. They at first differed as to the mode of cure; but now it appears they do not agree in determing what is and what is not the yellow fever.

NEW-YORK, September 21.

On Thursday arrived from London, the ships Montgomery and Factor. By the Factor London papers are received to July 26. These papers contain some interesting accounts, from which the occupation of yesterday would not suffer us to extract largely, this day.

The heads of the most important of them are:—That the garrison of VALENCIENNES made a vigorous sortie on the 26th July, by which the loss of the combined army is computed at 6000 slain; previous to which the garrison suffered a continual fire for several days and nights, and attack by escalade was attempted by General Cobourgh, which General Ferrand suffered to approach very near before he sallied out upon them as above mentioned; daily sallies prove very successful; petrid fevers make great havock in the combined armies, occasioned by rains and damps; the hospitals at Brussels cannot contain their sick—thus much says Adjutant General Cherin, dated Cambray July 20, and read in the convention July 25.—That the letters from before Valenciennes are better, but that the cannonade was incessant; the last parcelled was finished, but had not begun their fire on the 19th—That the King of Sardinia was to command the combined armies in person—That the garrison of CONDE (4800) marched out, on the 13th July, and laid down their arms, and the Austrians marched in, and found 103 pieces of cannon, and VERY LITTLE ammunition. That Cosheim is taken by the Prussians; this is a village in the vicinity of Mentz. That Marat had been assassinated by a woman. That the Revolutionary Tribunal at Paris, has pronounced sentence of death upon the following persons, accused of having attempted to take away the life of Leonard Bourbon, at Orleans, on the 15th of March, viz. Benoit Conet, Stockbroker; John Henry Gellet, hofier; Adrian Buisson, merchant; Nicholas Jacquet, jun. gentleman; J. Baptist Poulin, recruiting officer; J. Baptist Quesnel, musician; James de la Salle, wax bleacher; C. Philip Nonneville, gentleman; Charles Tassin, freeholder; after the prisoners had communicated to the accused the declaration of the jury, they fell on their knees, declaring, with tears and shrieks, that they had been deceived, and were innocent!—this moving spectacle prevented the judges from pronouncing sentence, which was not done until the 12th inst. at 4 o'clock in the afternoon. They were executed the 13th, at half past 2 o'clock in the afternoon, in the Square de la Revolution; the greatest part of the spectators murmured aloud, curling both the Convention and the Revolutionary Tribunal.

BOSTON, Sept. 25.

The vigilance of the *Selectmen* and the *Health Officer*, to prevent the introduction into this town, of the malignant fever which has spread so much mortality and distress in a sister metropolis, intitle them to the gratitude of their fellow townsmen. They have been in almost constant session since the intelligence of the spreading of the disease arrived; and have been vigilant to prevent any cause for even a suspicion of its introduction here. Credit is also due to our brethren at *Hingham*. On *Saturday* night a sloop arrived there from *Philadelphia*; three of the company of which had, since the failed, fallen victims to the contagion. When this circumstance was known, the landing of the refidue of the company was forbidden; and on Sunday afternoon, two of the men, with their chests and clothing, set out in a boat, supposed for this town; an express was immediately dispatched from *Hingham*, and arrived here about two o'clock on Monday morning. Mr. Crafts, one of the Selectmen, immediately stationed the Watchmen on the several wharfs at the entrance of the town; who did not make any discovery, of their approach.—Where they have landed is not known.

On Monday the Medical Society, met in Faneuil Hall, at the request of the Selectmen, to consider of the best means to prevent the introduction of the disorder. And from the measures adopted, we entertain the hope, that we shall not be visited by this destructive minister of wrath.

From the testimony of gentlemen, now in this town, who were in *Philadelphia* some days before the malignant fever broke out, and who then experienced the nauseous stenches which arose in *Water Street*, and its vicinity, we have hopes that the disorder is endemic, and that by care and attention to the cleanliness of the town, we shall not be visited thereby.

While the Southern States are thus afflicted, we are happy to understand, that except a slight prevalence of the Influenza, the inhabitants of this town, peace rejoices, a better state of general health, than at the present moment. To Him who spareth one, while another is taken, be the incense of praise and gratitude offered.

Sept. 26.—YESTERDAY arrived in this port, the ship *Minerva*, Capt. JAMES SCOTT, in 34 days from the Lands-End. Papers are brought by this arrival, up to the 12 of August.

By them it appears that the affairs of France, do not wear so favourable an aspect as they did by the last arrivals. We lament, that the late hour at which we received the *London* papers, and the prolixity of the accounts contained in them, added to some interesting domestic occurrences previously; repeated renders it totally impossible for us to give that perfect chain, which we could wish, and which the public have a right to expect. Our readers therefore, we presume, will excuse our not entering into particulars this week; on Monday we shall be able to give a concise and perfect statement.

By the general tenor of the papers received, it appears—that *Valenciennes, Mayence and Mentz*, as well as *Condé*, have fallen into the hands of the Combined Armies; the former surrendered, and the garrison marched out with the honors of war, on the 18th of August.

Gen. GUSTINE, has been arrested and imprisioned in the *Abbaye*, and Gen. KELLERMAN is appointed commander of the armies in the North in his stead. He is accused by the Parisians of having occasioned the surrender of *Mentz*.

The following letter from Gen. Custine was read in the sitting of the 27th July, to the National Convention, who referred it to the committee of public welfare:

"*From the Prison of the Abbaye. July* 26, 1793.

"Citizen President,

"I shall forbear speaking here of the astonishment which my arrest excited in my mind. Permit me only to assure the Convention, that I never ceased to prove myself worthy of the confidence of my fellow citizens, and of the armies whose command has been conferred upon me. Detained since last Monday in the Abbaye prison, I could not yet obtain an interrogatory. I solicit my speedy trial, and the digest of the act of accusation. I learn that defamatory libels are circulated against me at Paris; my probity has been and shall ever be spotless. I only wish to confound my accusers, and undeceive the citizens in good faith, respect to the laws and fraternity to the French, who want a Republic, One and Indivisible!

(Signed) "CUSTINE."

Further accounts state, that immediately upon the surrender of *Valenciennes*, Gen. Custine set out to move towards *Paris*, with a body of 20 000 men—That the siege of *Dunkirk* was immediately to take place—That the Spaniards had been repulsed before *Perpignan* on the 18th of July, and were obliged to break up their camp, and, That about the 15th, the Rebels, to the amount of 15 or 20,000 men, had been defeated near *Isabelle*—That the assassin of Marat had been condemned and executed—That the Convention went in mourning for Marat, and ordered his bust to be placed in the Hall of their deliberations—and, That the British Parliament was further prorogued to the 29th of October.

LEGISLATURE.

On Saturday, Bills establishing Academies in the towns of Groton and Wenford, passed to be enacted.

On Monday, the two houses met in Convention, for the purpose of chooling a Senator for the district of Suffolk in the room of the Hon. William Heath, Esq. appointed Judge of Probate for the County of Norfolk.—The whole number of votes was 120, of which

Hon. JOHN READ, Esquire, had 96, and was chosen.

The report of the Committee of both Houses on the Governor's speech, was committed in the House, who reported a concurrence with the Senate, as taken into a new draft: This new draft resolved, that at the time of the adoption of the Constitution, it was not in the contemplation of the people to grant a power to the Federal Judiciary by which a State should be compellable to answer to the suits of individuals—That it was unnecessary and vexatious, and might be productive of danger to the freedom and independence of the States, and eventually to endanger the General Constitution—That the Senators of this State in Congress be instructed, and the Representatives requested to use their influence to procure a speedy alteration & amendment of the Constitution; and that the Governor be requested to forward these Resolutions to the several Executives in the United States, to be laid before their several Legislatures—On the question of acceptance of this report, the Yeas and Nays were required, and stood as follows:

YEAS.

Charles Jarvis, William Eustis, Joseph Blake, Thomas Edwards, John Howe, C. Cushing, Nathaniel Kingsbury, Elijah Dunbar, Oliver Clap, Nathaniel Comstock, Jonathan Kingsbury, John Hathorne, Israel Hutchinson, John Heard, Enoch Titcomb, jon. Ezra Collins, Joshua Holt, Joseph Wood, Thomas Mighill, Jacob Brown, Frances Carr, William Pearson Chrif. Sargent, Thomas Pearley, jun. Stephen Dana, Jedathon Willington, Amos Bond, Samuel Thompson, Edward Farmer, Joseph Simonds, Wm. Rice, Isaac Smith, Amos Big elow, Matthew Metcalf, Zaccheus Wright, Abner Sanderson, Charles Whitman, T. Bigelow, Jonathan Wallis, Israel Hildreth, Jonas Brooks; Thomas Heard, Justin Ely, Jonathan Hoit, David Morgan, Ezekiel Kellogg, Ephraim Williams, Caleb Keep, Adam Clark, Charles Phelps, Eben. Janes, Hugh M'Clellan, Ben. Nash, David Smead, Reuben Boies, Elijah Turner, Joseph Bryant, Daniel Snow, Nathaniel Sprague, John Turner, jun. Samuel Smith, Joseph Nye, Atherton Hall, Phanuel Bishop, Ephraim Winslow, Josiah Dean, Abiel Mitchell, Mark Adams, Richard F. Cutt, Thos. M. Wentworth, Ben. Allen, Samuel Flag, John Whiting, Ben. Read, Thomas Hele, jun. Salem Towne, Timothy Sibley, James Hathaway, Artemas Howe, Elijah Brigham, (S.) Daniel Putnam, Bezaleel Taft, Benjamin Kimball, Josiah Walker, John Dodds, Silas Cutler, John Chamberlain, John Black, Edward Raymond, Jonas Temple, Daniel Isley, Wm. Martin, William Thompson, Wm. Wedgery, Jordon Parker, John Farley, Thomas Johnson, Ben. Bonnelle, Nathaniel Dammer, Samuel Wood, James Rogers, John Hobbard, Daniel Hubbard, Timothy Childs, Elijah Gates Nicolas Race, John Picket.——107.

NAYES.

Hezekiah Fither, Josiah Little, Samuel Sewall, Sylvanus Willis, Jonathan Fay, John Woodward, James Bancroft, Edward Barnes, Eben. Hall, Aaron Brown, John Davis, Nehemiah Benner, Eben. Washburn, Elijah Brigham, (W.) John Howe, Timothy Pontel, Wm. M'Cobb, Wm. Young, Hezel Jones.——19.

NORTHAMPTON, October 2.

The Creek Indians are almost uniformly disposed for war; and indiscriminate murders and depredations are almost continually committing: In consequence of which the Georgians are concerting measures not only for the protection of their frontiers, but to effect the extirpation of their enemies. 'Tis feared, however, that unless the strong arm of the United States is extended to their relief, that the strength and adroitness of the Creeks, will prevail against the most formidable opposition of an individual state.

THE Committee of the General Court, appointed by a resolve of March 23d 1793, on the petition of *David Sweet* and others, will meet at Mr. *Asahel Pomeroy's* the *fourth* Tuesday in October next, and not the third as heretofore published.

THOMPSON J. SKINNER, *per Order.*

Sept. 30, 1793.

To the INHABITANTS of the several towns in the County of Hampshire.

GENTLEMEN,

THE dispute respecting the places for holding the courts; or whether the County shall be divided, has, for many years agitated the minds of the people, in various parts of the County. Many attempts have been made to reconcile the contending interests; but to no effect.—The Legislature have now interposed, by appointing a Committee, (as appears by their notification) to repair to the county on the fourth Tuesday of this month, and obtain the sentiments of the several towns by their agents, on this subject; and if possible report some plan that shall meet the approbation of all parties. Upon the settlement of this question, the future peace, good order and respectability of the county will greatly depend. The several towns in the county, are therefore, most earnestly requested, not to fail being represented before this Committee, that so favourable an opportunity of bringing this business to a final and amicable issue may not be lost.

A Friend to the County of Hampshire.

October 1. 1793.

EBENEZER HUNT,

HAS just received from London, a large and general assortment of

Drugs & Medicines,

which he will sell on the lowest terms, at his Apothecary Store, opposite the Meeting House Northampton—Among which are the following Patented Medicines, viz: Hooper's, Anderson's and Lockyer's Pills, Bateman's Drops, Godfrey's Cordial, British Oil, Balsam of Honey, Turlington's Balsam, Essence of pepper Mint, James's fever Powders, Frances' Female Elixir.—Likewise Bell Metal Mortars, Surgeons Pocket Instruments in Pouches, Crown and Country Lancets, Ivory and Pewter Syringes, Crooked Needles, &c. &c.

He has likewise imported Painter's Colours of all sorts.

Has also for sale, West India and New-England Rum, Sherry, Lisbon, Port and Malaga Wines, Raisins, best Turkey Figs, Tamarinds, Nutmegs, Cloves, Cinnamon, Mace, Ginger, Rice, Chocolate, Oil Turpentine, Linseed Oil, Oil Vitriol, Ground Madder, blue and white Vitriol, &c. &c.

ORs. 1. 1793.

William Edwards,

HAS for sale, a large quantity of Curding and Hatters WOOL.——Wants to purchase a large quantity of OAK and HEMLOCK BARK.

Northampton, October 2. 1793.

WANTED to HIRE,

A JOURNEYMAN Blacksmith, that can be recommended—such an one will meet with good encouragement by applying to ENOS NASH.

Hadley, October 1. 1793.

STRAYED or Stolen

from the pasture of the subscriber, some time in August last, a Brunwith coloured HORSE, four years old, about fourteen hands high, has a white streak in his face, treats and paces.——Whoever will return said Horse, or give information to the subscriber where he may be found, shall be handsomely rewarded, by

PEREZ MORTON.

Hatfield, Sept. 20, 1793.

STRAYED or Stolen

from the subscriber, on the 15th ult. a black *Mare*, four years old, under 14 hands high, with a small star in her forehead, trots and paces, high carriage, has been Nick'd—said Mare was never rode nor shod, supposed to be stolen and taken to the Westward. Whoever will take up the Thief and Mare, & deliver them to Doctor ROBERT STARK-WEATHER, in Chesterfield, County of Hampshire, or to the subscriber in Stonington, in the County of New-London, Connecticut, shall receive TEN DOLLARS reward, and for the Mare only, FIVE.

DANIEL DENISON.

Stonington, (Con.) September 29. 1793.

SONNET, to a NIGHTINGALE.

From Charlotte Smith's elegant Sonnets.

POOR melancholy bird, that all night long,
Tell'ſt to the moon thy tale of tender woe;
From what ſad cauſe can ſuch ſweet ſorrow flow,
And whence this mournful melody of ſong;

Thy poet's muſing fancy would tranſlate
What meen the ſounds that ſwell thy little breaſt,
When ſtill at dewy eve thou lear'ſt thy neſt,
Thus to the liſtning night to ſing thy fate.

Pale ſorrow's victims wert thou once among,
Tho' now releaſed in woodlands wild to rove?
Or haſt thou felt from friends ſome cruel wrong?
Or dy'ſt thou martyr of diſaſtrous love?
Ah! ſong-ſtreſs ſad! that ſuch my lot might be,
To ſigh and ſing at liberty—like thee!

INSTRUCTOR.

"Come then with me thy ſorrows join,
"And caſt my woes by telling thine."

IT is a pure ſtream that ſwells the tide of ſympathy—It is an excellent heart that intereſts itſelf in the feelings of others—It is a heaven like diſpoſition that engages the affections, and extorts the ſympathetic tear for the miſfortunes of a friend. Mankind are ever ſubject to ills, infirmities and diſappointments.—Every breaſt at ſome particular period, experiences ſorrow and diſtreſs. Pains and perplexities are the long lived plagues of human exiſtence: But ſympathy is the balm that heals thoſe wounds. If a perſon who has loſt a precious friend can find another who will ſeelingly participate in his miſfortune, he is well nigh compenſated for his loſs.—And delightful is the taſk to a feeling mind, of ſoftening the painful pillow of the ſick, amuſing the thoughts of the unhappy, and alleviating the tortures of the afflicted. How ſatisfied is the conſcience of him, who can reflect that he has added a comfort to the unfortunate, and a ſmile to the clouded features of the diſcontented. What can afford more refined enjoyment than to walk by the ſide of an unhappy friend in the cooling ſhade, and hear him repeat the hiſtory of his miſfortunes,—count over the number of his troubles, and kindly drop a tear of pity and condolence when his heart bleeds?

Sympathy is a tender paſſion, the offſpring of refinement, ſoftered in the boſom of friendſhip, and nurtured by love, compaſſion and benevolence. A mind fraught with ſenſibility, is never deſtitute of this friendly enſation; a good heart, however diſquieted, will feel its conſoling influence with thankfulneſs.

DUBLIN, *(Ireland)* July 2.

Saturday night laſt, a numerous mob attacked the houſe of the Rev. Mr. Bone, at Skreen, the pariſh prieſt, in which he and two protſtant clergymen were at the ſame time. The military were ſent for; but before they could arrive at the place, the mob ſhattered the houſe conſiderably.

We hear that on Saturday night laſt a mob of defenders went to Killen Caſtle, near Dunſhaghlin, and took thereout all the arms they could in that place.

Yeſterday were executed at the front of the new goal, in Green ſtreet, Laurence & Patrick Penroſe, brothers; John Delady, and Edward Boyce. The three firſt for the murder of Counſellor O'Gardy, and the latter for firing a loaded piſtol at a policeman, with an intention to kill him.

The three for the murder of Counſellor O'Gardy, denied each having perpetrated the act, but confeſſed being preſent at the time that gentleman was ſhot. The bodies of the four were ſent to the ſurgeon's hall for diſſection, according to the ſtatute.

TRALEE, June 25.

Another application having been made for troops from this town for Dingle, on Saturday morning, enſign Gardner, who commanded the company here, marched off with 30 men to aſſiſt the troops in that quarter, as an aſſembly of the mob was threatened and expected them yeſterday.

By the Dingle poſt who arrived here this morning, we are informed, that yeſterday, according to the apprehenſion of the people the mob began to aſſemble in Dingle about noon. They made their approaches into town in two different directions, by which means the barrack was ſituated in the centre. The inhabitants had all received orders to ſhut up their houſes and keep themſelves within doors. The mobs from the different poſitions began hurraing to each other, and then William Mallint, Eſq. at the head of the military, marched out of the barrack, upon which the weſtern mob threw ſtones at them, and fired a muſquet which grazed one of Mr. Mullin's fingers; the military then commenced firing, and continued till the moſt were totally diſperſed, during which time ten men were killed, and another received a ball in his breaſt, but was not dead when the poſt left Dingle. Mrs. Gloſter, looking out of her window was ſhot dead. The mob to the eaſt of Dingle diſperſed, while the military were engaged with the other. The mob were ſuppoſed to amount to 4000. This cataſtrophe it is thought will prevent the future temerity of theſe miſguided people.

LONDON, July 16.

There is likely to ariſe a very ſerious queſtion between this country and America, by the indiſcriminating effects of our impreſs. Proteſtions are granted to American ſailors upon affidavit of the captain that they are natives of the United States. In many inſtances however, Americans have been preſſed, and in two inſtances, have been detained priſoners, even after a habeas corpus was iſſued for bringing them before a judge.

Two Americans were preſſed a month ago at Wepping. The captain with whom they had ſailed had made affidavit before the Lord Mayor, of their being natives of the United States, and proteſtion had been granted them. An habeas corpus was granted by Sir Naſh Groſe, three days after, to bring their bodies before him, to aſcertain the fact of their being Americans or not, but the writ has not been obeyed and they are ſtill kept on board. Affidavits of theſe facts have been tranſmitted to America; and their caſes of falſe impriſonment, is to be brought, in the mean time before a jury.

There is ſomething very ſingular in the ſort of proteſtion from being impreſſed, that are now granted to the American ſeamen of the American ſhips which trade to the port of London. The writer of this paragraph was a few days ſince aboard an American veſſel now lying in the river, and was told by the chief-mate, that his proteſtion (though he has a certificate from the American Secretary of ſtate, declaring that he is a native of that country) did not protect him in any other place than the veſſel of which he was aboard, and that he was obliged to ſend for his taylor to meaſure him for cloaths aboard, becauſe he was in danger of being impreſſed if he came to Tower-Hill; and yet this mate has property to the amount of many thouſand pounds, and will probably be appointed to the command of a veſſel in leſs than ſix months.

TREVES, June 16.

Yeſterday morning, about 4 o'clock a detachment of 400 Frenchmen marched againſt the Auſtrian advanced poſts, at Faha, Sintz, and Reipling. In this latter place, at the diſtance of half a league from Faha, they took his Imperial Highneſs the Archduke JOSEPH of Auſtria, with a piquet, conſiſting of five dragoons, priſoners of war.

The alarm bells were immediately rang, and the troops gathered to attack the enemy. But the latter did not ſtop for them. About 11 o'clock we learned that the French had fallen back to the wood of Swarzbruck.—Some of our Dragoons, who were ſent in purſuit of them, killed two, and took two more of them priſoners. This French detachment came from Saarlouis. The French had a large corps of reſerve in the above wood, which durſt not make its appearance, the Auſtrians having been prepared to receive them well. The latter have now reinforced their advanced poſts.—The reſt of the troops have reſumed their former ſtation. This day we expect two companies of Mitrowſky, while two others will repair to Saarburgh.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 16.

Extract of a private letter, from Bourdeaux, dated 10th June, 1793, the ſecond year of the French Republic.

I am juſt arrived from Bayonne, being ordered by Gen. Courpon, to announce here, the news of the victory which I aſſiſted in obtaining, and which will completely expel the deſpots from this part of our territory—theſe are the details of it.

The 8th inſt. we had a great many workmen employed, to repair the Fort of Socoa, and it was important to the Spaniards, to prevent this being done; we had foreſeen that they would attack us, and had concealed in the neighbouring woods, a maſked battery of 14 pieces of cannon, and 4000 men, lying on their bellies, and on the ground, and while the troops and workmen at Fontenis, appeared to retreat, our ambuſcade took them in flank and rear, and put them totally to rout. They left on the ground 4565 men dead; 1900 priſoners, and nearly as many wounded. The fine regiment of Spaniſh Carabiniers, was totally deſtroyed, as well as one of dragoons. We took 1300 and odd horſes; all their field tents, which they occupied the night before, and purſued them for three quarters of a league beyond their former encampment. I need not tell you, that all their proviſions and warlike ſtores, fell into our hands. We loſt only 79 men killed, and 114 wounded.

Hiſtory will never fail to make honorable mention, of our brave Republicans, eſpecially of the Battalion of Gironde, who determined the fate of the day! To do them juſtice, each individual ſhould be named; but above all, was diſtinguiſhed Citizen Fauver, a merchant of Bourdeaux, and Capt. of foot, Chopeſea, he took with his own hand, the Col. of the Spaniſh Carabiniers priſoner, after having purſued him upwards of 600 yards, overthowing every thing in his way. They had not determined when I left them, how to celebrate this heroic action.

I am, with brotherly affection,
Yours,
PITEY.

Aid-de-Camp, to Gen. Courpon.

COMMONWEALTH *of* MASSACHUSETTS.
In the HOUSE *of* REPRESENTATIVES,
MARCH 23. 1793.

ON the Petition of DAVID SMEAD, and others, praying for a diviſion of the County of *Hampſhire*, or ſuch other reliefs as may be found neceſſary.

RESOLVED, That *Thomas J. Skinner, Ebenezer Pitcher* and *NathanielBiſhop*, Eſq'rs. be a Committee to repair to the County of Hampſhire, (at the expence of the Petitioners, or of ſaid County, as the Committee ſhall think proper,) to view ſaid county, ſo far as ſaid Committee may think proper, and to hear the inhabitants of ſaid County, by their agents reſpecting the grievances ſuggeſted, in ſaid Petition; ſaid Committee are hereby directed to publiſh the time and place of their meeting for the purpoſe aforeſaid in the *Northampton, Springfield* and *Greenfield* News-Papers, three weeks prior to their convening—and to report their opinion,—what relief, if any is neceſſary, to the next General Court.

Sent down for concurrence—
DAVID COBB. *Speaker.*
In Senate, March 26, 1793.
Read and concurred,
SAMUEL PHILLIPS, *Preſident.*
Approved— JOHN HANCOCK.
A true Copy—Attest
JOHN AVERY, Jun. *Secretary.*

PURSUANT to the foregoing Reſolves the Committee aforeſaid, hereby give notice, that they ſhall attend on the buſineſs of their appointment, on the third TUESDAY of OCTOBER next, at 10 o'clock, A. M. at the houſe of Mr. ASAHEL POMEROY, Innholder, in Northampton.

THOMPSON J. SKINNER.
EBENEZER PIERCE,
NATHANIEL BISHOP.

Lenox, 13th Sept. 1793.

WANTED two or three JOURNEY-MEN SHOE-MAKERS, to whom generous wages will be given.

Apply to
SETH RUSSELL.

WANTED, alſo, as an apprentice to the above buſineſs, a ſmart, active, LAD, 14 or 15 years of age.

Northampton, Sc; tember 25, 1793.

Forty Dollars Reward!

BROKE into the SHOP of the Subſcriber on the night of the 20th inſt. and ſtole a number of articles, viz.—One piece of Scarlet Broad Cloth, one piece Deer Coloured wide Chintz, a number of pieces of home made Men's wear, a number of pieces of Ribbon, a number of plated Boot and Knee Buckles, likewiſe Spangled Buckles, one pair of ſilver Knee Buckles, a number of pieces of Linen, a number of Veſt Patterns, one piece of Crimſon Jean, a number of pieces of common Callicoes and Chintzes, a number of pairs of cotton Stockings, a number of Buttons, &c. &c.

Whoever will take up the Thief or Thieves and ſecure them with the Goods, ſhall have the above Reward, and for the Thieves only TWENTY DOLLARS.—paid by

WILLIAM NORCROSS.
Monſon, (County of Hampſhire) Sept. 1793.

ALL Perſons indebted to the ſubſcriber, who ſe accounts are of a longer date than twelve months ſtanding, are carneſtly ſolicited to make payment without further invitation—thoſe who have been waiting for a *more convenient ſeaſon*, are informed, that the day of lenity will ſoon expire with them.

JOHN KITTRIDGE.
Cheſterfield, Sept. 23. 1793.

WANTED two active LADS from twelve to fourteen years of age, as apprentices, one to the TAYLOR's buſineſs, the other to the GOLDSMITH's.—*Enquire of*
W. & JOHN HODGE.
Hadley, 16th of Sept. 1793.

JOSEPH LAZELL,

BEGS leave to inform his *good old friends*, and the Public in general, that he has juſt come to hand and now ready for ſale, a good aſſortment of

English & W. I. Goods,

which he is determined to ſell on the moſt REASONABLE TERMS for READY PAY. Six months credit will be given for dry Goods, and all kinds of Hard Ware.

Likewiſe a complete aſſortment of

Crockery and Glaſs Ware,

Paper hangings of all kinds—upon the loweſt terms.

Said LAZELL gives the higheſt price for all kinds of Graſs Seed, Flax Seed, and all kinds of farm produce.

Cummington — Auguſt 12. 1793.

TO BE SOLD,
A good
Team Horſe.
Enquire of the Printer.
Sept. 16, 1793.

ALL perſons indebted to the company of DICKINSON and BARDWELL, are requeſted to call immediately and ſettle their accounts, or they will be put in ſuit.

DICKINSON & BARDWELL.
Hatfield, Sept. 16, 1793.

WANTED,
A quantity of
Geeſe Feathers,
for which CASH will be paid.—Enquire of the Printer.
Northampton, Sept. 18, 1793.

THE ſubſcriber takes this method to inform his Cuſtomers, and others, that he is now carrying on the CLOTHIER's buſineſs as uſual, a few rods weſt of the Meeting houſe in Worthington; thoſe who incline to favour him with their Cuſtom may depend on having their work done with neatneſs and diſpatch, the ſmalleſt favors gratefully acknowledged—
by the public's humble ſervant,
THADDEUS CLAPP.

N. B. Said Clapp wants to hire a JOURNEYMAN, to the above buſineſs for four months, for which good pay will be made.

Worthington, Sept. 16, 1793.

Spencer Whiting,

HAS for ſale, POWDER, per cwt. or ſingle quarter cask, (at the Hartford price.)

He wiſhes to remind thoſe who are indebted to him, that FLAX-SEED will be received in payment.

Wanted a quantity of Check'd FLANNEL CLOTH, for which a generous price will be given, if delivered before the laſt of October.

Worthington, September 1793.

THE Subſcriber being appointed, and having accepted the truſt of Executor of the laſt Will and Teſtament of GILES CROUCH KELLOGG, Phyſician, late of Hadley, in the County of Hampſhire, deceaſed—Hereby informs all perſons indebted to ſaid eſtate, that as the ſtatute of limitations will take place on the firſt day of December next, he ſhall be under the neceſſity of commencing actions againſt all thoſe who do not immediately ſettle their dues. Thoſe to whom ſaid eſtate is indebted, are deſired to exhibit their demands for ſettlement.

JONATHAN E. PORTER.
Hadley, Sept. 16, 1793.

THE ſubſcriber hereby informs thoſe that are indebted to him, that he expects they will fulfil their engagements, without further notice,—that old excuſe that Produce is low, is no excuſe now—every thing bears a high price, and demands the Caſh—he has determined not to wait till others have gathered their harveſt, therefore intreates them, to bethink themſelves, for this may be the laſt call, they will have in this way.

DAVID CHAPMAN.
Southampton, Sept. 21, 1793.

TO BE SOLD.

A LOT of good land, lying in the town of Weſtampton, containing about fifty acres, well ſituated for a ſmall farm, lying about ſixty rods weſt of the county road leading from Northampton to Cheſterfield. Any perſon wiſhing to purchaſe the above land, may know the particulars by applying to

ISAAC SHELDON.
Northampton, Sept. 25, 1793.

To be ſold at the Printing Office, Northampton,

The Young Ladies Accidence: Or, a ſhort and eaſy introduction to Engliſh Grammar.

Hampſhire Gazette.

NORTHAMPTON, (*Maſſachuſetts*) PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY WILLIAM BUTLER.

Vol. VII.] WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 9, 1793. [NUMB. 370.

BRITISH HOUSE *of* COMMONS.

JUNE 17.

DEBATES ON THE WAR.

[CONCLUDED FROM OUR LAST.]

MR. BURKE aroſe—and after a long ſonorous exordium for the queſtion from the miniſterial ſide of the Houſe, obtained a hearing!—He ſaid that he ſhould be ſorry to purſue the laſt ſtage of his parliamentary, and perhaps of his natural exiſtence, without delivering his ſentiments on a queſtion ſo the preſent. It was a queſtion of the laſt importance. It went to decide whether we ſhould chooſe peace with *France*, at the expenſe of a war with all the other Powers of the continent. He lamented the fate of *Poland*, which was ſo ſtrongly noticed in the preſent motion; but he did not like to apply inveCtive without redreſs, or to incenſe a nation or individual, without having ſome determined object in view. It was wiſer, in his opinion, to diſſemble the injury which you could not redreſs: To rail and be inactive was at beſt but a womaniſh proceeding. *Poland* had felt the effects of anarchy: She had ſtruggled to relieve herſelf by fixing a conſtitution; the effort unfortunately was ill-timed, but was this a reaſon why we ſhould go to war with the moſt powerful States of *Europe? Poland* had experienced other revolutions, which this country has ſeen with an inactivity, which, as far as he could recollect, had never been conſidered. In fact, with reſpect to the eſſential intereſts of this country, *Poland* was, in his opinion, a *country in the Moon!!*

He did not know what were the formal alliances, ſubſiſting between this country and the powers with whom we acted. The ſtrong alliances ſprung, in his opinion, from the goodneſs of the common cauſe in which we were embarked. Our allies had enabled us to combat with ſucceſs in the caſe of *Holland*. They had enabled us to ſave *Holland*—an integral part of the Britiſh dominions. Our efforts on the occaſion, however they might have been ridiculed, were in fact the ſalvation of that country. They had ſaved our allies from the invaſion of DUMOURIER,—no common one—whom he was much happier to ſee as a *Gueſt* in this country, than in the way in which he once propoſed a *Viſitation*.—We had gained all this chiefly through the interference of our allies: And were we now to be guilty of the ſhameful perfidy of abandoning them, and that with every proſpect of ſucceſs? It was true that no ſtrong hold in *French Flanders* had as yet been taken. It was alſo true, that if we made our *bows* to our allies, and they retreated, the *Netherlands* were as open to CUSTINE as they had been to DUMOURIER.

He admitted the ambition of the powers with whom we were allied; but their views, he conceived, were not ſo dangerous as thoſe in *France*. In the ſeizure of *Poland*, by the Empreſs and King of *Pruſſia*, the ſituation of no man was deteriorated—nor had any *clergyman* loſt his *living!*

The expenſe of any war, he obſerved, was greateſt in the outſet and preparation. The Right Hon. Gentleman near him (*Mr. Baſtes ſpoke from the Treaſury Bench*) had been twice blamed for arming without effect, in the caſe of the *Nootka Sound* buſineſs, and that of the Ruſſian armaments.—The very perſons who were moſt forward in the blame on thoſe occaſions, now withheld him to make a peace without having obtained the objects for which he had armed, which were reparation and ſecurity.

It was the obvious policy, in his judgment, to wait until ſomething like a ſettled government in *France* ſhould take place. The Rt. Hon. gentleman (Mr. Fox,) had been a calculator on the preſent ſubject. He had ſaid that anarchy was but of ſhort duration, whilſt deſpotiſm was eternal. If the former part of the poſition was true, it was worth while to wait at leaſt another year to witneſs the happy change. At preſent, it was impoſſible to ſay to whom we ſhould apply. LE BRUN was in jail, ſince we had him faſt; but it would be rather awkward to receive his anſwer dated from the *Priſon* of the *Abbaye* in the ſecond year of *liberty!* M. CLAVIERE had died for the ſame, and was not found.—ROLAND was in a dungeon at *Marſeilles*. ROLAND was in confinement; and his wife, at whoſe *miniſterial* influence much had been ſaid, was alſo impriſoned. With whom then were we to treat? With the Revolutionary committee? No—they had proved that in a ſtate of anarchy, no man could truſt another. With M. MARAT, who had been called *his* friend? He feared that he would not accept of his credentials. Was it with Mr. BRISSOT? From the character he had heard of that perſonage, he ſhould think it adviſable that the Ambaſſador ſent to treat with him, ſhould leave his watch behind him.

He proceeded to dwell at much length on an opinion of Mr. BRISSOT, that treaties were uſeleſs in a republic, where the proceedings were open, and friendſhip or enmity were at once avowed. From this Mr. BURKE inferred the impoſſibility of a treaty with *France*, under the preſent ſyſtem of government. To ſecure ourſelves againſt a repetition of inſult, it was neceſſary to break the iron barrier of the enemy's frontier. They appeared to have a force for war, though they had none for induſtry, or for peace. He concluded by drawing a horrible ſketch of affairs, as they ſtand at preſent in *France*. He would not ſend an Ambaſſador to accept of a civic kiſs from the bloody jaws of MARAT: He ſhould to the laſt hour of his life contend againſt bumbling the throne of Britain, before the Preſident's chair of the National Convention.

Mr. PITT ſaid, that notwithſtanding the uncommon eloquence which had been diſplayed by the two Right Hon. Gentlemen (Mr. Fox and Mr. Burke,) there was ſomething in the general ground, and more in the particular alluſion, which forbad him to be ſilent on the preſent occaſion.—On the eve of treats, and at a moment like the preſent, he ſhould be ſorry to leave any thing afloat, which could wear the ſhape of myſtery or equivocation.—The motion before the houſe was, in his mind, at once imprudent and prepoſterous. It was imprudent, as far as it went to delude the minds of the people into the hopes of a peace, which, from preſent appearances, could not ſoon be realized. It was prepoſterous, as it ſuppoſed a negociation for the purpoſe of terminating hoſtilities, and the abandonment of our allies, without having obtained either of the great objects of the war; reparation for what had paſſed, or ſecurity for the future.

It did not follow, becauſe we had repelled the enemy from the firſt objects of their attack, that we were therefore to ceaſe from our exertions. It did not follow, that tho' our allies were refuſed from the ſtrudom, we ſhould ſilently view the conduct of the French, holding forth the name of liberty, and exerciſing at the ſame time the moſt odious ſpecies of tyranny. It did not appear to him reconcilable to any one principle of prudence, that we ſhould relinquiſh the war on our part, where we had no ſecurity whatever, that it ſhould be diſcontinued or ſhould not be renewed on the part of the enemy.

The late commercial embarraſſment, he argued, were no proofs of our inability, either to commence or carry on the war.—Theſe difficulties aroſe merely from temporary and collateral circumſtances.

Had we been the aſſailants in the preſent inſtance, much of the reaſoning which he had heard might be applicable. But when it was recolleCted that it was an aggreſſive war on the part of *France*; when it was conſidered, that our ſucceſſes had been ſince the commencement of the campaign, there was no reaſon to ſubmit to any humiliation. There was nothing to induce us to forego our aim, and to ſubmit to that which, in caſe of diſaſter, muſt have been our lot. In proceeding on the contrary, we ſtood forward for our intereſt, as well as our right, and we were juſtified by the admitted practice of all times and of all nations.

That war was a calamity—was a maxim not unforeſeen by thoſe who had entered on the preſent hoſtilities. But the queſtion was whether, in the preſent eſtimate of things, the war was not a calamity leſs ſevere, than what might have been incurred by neutrality or inactivity. As it had not been commenced without a due regard to thoſe conſiderations, it ought not, in his opinion, to be relinquiſhed, until the proper grounds of ſeparation and ſecurity were obtained.

With reſpect to an interference in the internal government of *France*, it had never been diſclaimed, he contended, either in a ſpeech from the throne, or by any of his Majeſty's ſervants in that houſe.—On the contrary, he thought that no ſecurity could be obtained until the wild ſyſtems of government in that country were extinguiſhed. The abſurd doctrine of the rights of man had produced nothing but breaches of faith and violations of every proviſion. Its firſt effects were uſurpation abroad, and the mixed evils of anarchy and tyranny at home. There was nothing to be expected by us from thoſe who maintained theſe doctrines, but a falſe peace, a precarious tranquility—a ſhort interval of deluſive repoſe!

In treating with the preſent government of *France*, we ſhould previouſly reconcile ourſelves to the capricious guſts and varying paſſions of the mob of *Paris*, by which miniſters were made and unmade at will. But could we ſeriouſly enter into a ſolemn diſcuſſion with rulers, under whom each crime that was committed, ſeemed to be the moſt fond, and therefore the laſt until it was eclipſed by ſome ſucceeding enormity? Theſe had gone to ſuch a height, as to out-run thought, and exceed imagination.—But without referring either to theſe exceſſes, or to their frequent changes, if the ſyſtem could be regarded as permanent, what new ſecurity could the rulers give more ſtrong than thoſe they had already broken? What could be more ſtrong than the guarantee which they had given to *Holland*, reſpecting the excluſive navigation of the *Scheldt?* And what could be more notorious than their breach of this treaty in the face of *Europe?*

If under ſuch circumſtances we were called on to make a preſent peace with *France*, it ſhould be done with the ſame feelings as ſhould induce us to meet the deſtiny, and feel the fate of the Britiſh nation.—He was far from thinking that our condition was ſo much reduced. He thought, that with reſpect to the commercial diſtreſs, which had been ſo much inſiſted upon, and the mode which had been adopted for its relief, he muſt argue that the ſucceſs of the latter was of itſelf a proof that the former was not owing to any radical want of means but to an accidental concurrence of circumſtances. It aroſe in a great degree, he ſaid, from a ſtagnation of our commerce by this war before we had taken an active ſhare in it, and that the diſtreſs would have ſwelled into ruin but for an interference.

With reſpect to the difference in the cabinet, to which the Right Hon. Gentleman had alluded, he begged leave to ſay, that he was rather unfortunate in his intelligence. There might have been degrees, but certainly there was no difference of opinion. If the preſent motion was meant in perfect kindneſs to him, and to give more weight to his judgment, he ſhould intreat of the Right Hon. Gentleman to improve on that kindneſs by withdrawing the motion. He was ſolicitous to have it known, that in caſe where every thing was dear to this country was at ſtake, he was amongſt the moſt determined for a continuance of the war, until, as he ſtated, due reparation and full ſecurity could be obtained.

Mr. HUSSEY ſupported the motion, and deprecated the fatal effects ever attendant on protracted war. The country already deeply felt in the decline of its manufactures, and conſequently in its revenue. An Hon. Gentleman (Mr. WYNDHAM) had ſaid, were we to ſend for the manufacturers, and take their advice on the continuance of the war? They were not perhaps competent to give an advice; but he tho't their intereſts ought to be conſulted in a war of which they were to *pay the bill*. For his own part, he firmly believed, that the country could not bear more taxes. It was already overloaded, and he was convinced that the Chancellor of the Exchequer tho't he talked conſidently, trembled for the event of the war. The ſalvation of *Holland* was the aſſignable reaſon for going to war; as that had been accompliſhed, it was madneſs and infatuation to continue it.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer admitted the revenue of the laſt quarter was conſiderably leſs than the correſponding quarter in the laſt year. That, however, had frequently occurred in a time of profound peace, without any offenſible cauſe. At preſent, it was no doubt owing to the late arrival of our ſhips, who were now obliged to fail in fleets for the purpoſe of having the benefit of convoy. There was no reaſon to ſuppoſe, that the deficiency aroſe from any ſtagnation of the general commerce of the country.

Mr. WHARTON, in a ſhort ſpeech, ſtated the diſtreſſes of the manufacturers, particularly of the ſilk weavers; and added, that upwards of 17,000 manufacturers, and artiſans of different deſcriptions, from *Manchester* and other places, had enliſted.

Mr. FOX, roſe to explain ſome parts of his ſpeech, which he conceived, had either been miſunderſtood, or miſrepreſented, and hoped he might be indulged in making a few animadverſions on what the Chancellor of the Exchequer had ſaid, as to the object of the war. On that ſubject he conceived the Houſe had been left in the dark. He wiſhed to know if the war was to be continued on the principle of gratitude to the Emperor, for aſſiſting us in the preſervation of *Holland?* Was it intended to ſpill the blood and laviſh the treaſures of this country, to enable that Prince to rob the Electot of *Bavaria* of his territories?

Theſe queſtions he aſked on behalf of the people of *England*, whoſe doctrines had been ridiculed by thoſe who called them *lunaticiary*. As *they* were to pay for the War, they had a right to know the object of it; and he hoped that Right Hon. gentleman would conſider and to give a candid anſwer. In expreſſing his own opinion on the neceſſity of a peace, Mr. FOX ſaid, he never imagined that it was to be attempted without ſome ſecurity for its continuance, though it was difficult to define what national ſecurity was. If he were to judge of the conduct of the King of *Pruſſia* and the Empreſs with regard to the treaty with *Poland*, he would ſay that it would be at leaſt as ſafe to enter into a treaty with the exiſting goverſment of *France*. He reprobated, in very ſevere terms, the concert of Princes in the partition of that unhappy country. He hoped it was not the intention of this country to aſſiſt them in the diſmemberment of *France*. With reſpect to the motion which he had the honor to bring forward, he was perſuaded, if properly conſidered, it ſpoke the ſentiments of the majority of the country; and, if he may be allowed to ſay, the ſentiments of many gentleman who would vote againſt it that night.

After a few words of explanation from Mr. PITT and Mr. BURKE,

Mr. WILLIAM SMITH roſe to declare his aſſent to the motion, becauſe he was firmly perſuaded, whatever its fate might be in that houſe, it would have a good effect with regard to foreign powers. It would ſhew there was ſome diſpoſition in the country to bring about the general peace of *Europe*; and the more that was conſidered, the more deſirable it would appear. The diſtreſſes of the manufacturers, he contended, were great beyond example, and they only could be removed by the termination of the War. With reſpect to the conduct of the Powers who had leagued in the infamous partition of *Poland*, he aſſerted, in contradiction to Mr. BURKE, that if they had not exceeded they at leaſt equalled the moſt violent and arbitrary proceedings of the National Convention of *France*; they had baniſhed and confiſcated the property of every perſon, without diſtinction, who did not immediately conform to their decrees.

Mr. *Drake* declared himſelf a friend to the peace of mankind; but to make peace with *France*, was to declare war againſt virtue.

Sir WILLIAM DOLBEN ſpoke againſt the motion.

The queſtion being loudly called for, the Houſe divided.

Ayes	47
Noes	187
Majority againſt the motion.	140

LONDON, July 23.

Violation againſt the perſon of the King, and Arreſtation of nine Repreſentatives of the people of Poland.

A Letter from Grodno, of the 28th of June, gives us the following intereſting account of what had happened in the diet.

Count de Sievers, the Ruſſian miniſter,

resided that the king, and the nation assembled in a diet, should sign the act of accession to the new partition of Poland, part of which was already in the possession of her majesty, the Empress of Russia.

Many difficulties arose on that subject, on which Count Sievers attempted to cross the hall, in order to speak to his majesty. A great number of the nuncios observed to him, that according to the laws of that kingdom, no foreign minister is allowed to address the king in the diet, without special permission.

But Count Sievers, disregared this admonition, found means to penetrate thro' the nuncois in spite of their opposition, and to whisper a few words to his majesty.

The King answered in a loud voice:

"The Russians indeed, had the power in their hands to do what they pleased; his majesty was unable to resist their forces; and if Russia should think fit to take away the crown from him, he should undoubtedly be obliged to submit. But nothing on earth should prove capable of inducing him to sign that act of consent to the new dismemberment of his unhappy country."

The speech was received by two thirds of the nuncois with the loudest acclamations, who immediately declared themselves to be of the same resolution.

Count Sievers, after the adjournment of the diet, in order to stifle this fermentation in its birth, thought fit to order nine nuncois or representatives, members of the diet, to be arrested in their palaces—the presence was, that they were the authors of a faction against the interests of the court of Petersburgh.

The diet of Poland, according to some private letters received yesterday, have decided by a great majority against the dismemberment of the country.

They have preferred as a necessary, but subordinate evil, to surrender it wholly to the dominion of the Empress of Russia.—With this decision, it is said in these accounts, they have coupled an offer to drive, unaided, the Prussians from their territory!

Should this offer be made and accepted, it will certainly operate an important change in the politicks of Europe.

The secondary share of Poland was the soulgement given to the King of Prussia, for his efforts in the present war, and particularly for the laborious siege of Mentz.

If an attempt be thus made to melt in his portion with the Lion's share allotted to the Empress, the probable inference is, that he will desert the confederacy sooner than his pretensions!

Important European Intelligence.

AUGUST 6.

SURRENDER of VALENCIENNES.

[As an introductory summary, we shall mention, That on the 25th July, the investing army under the Duke of York, made three desperate attacks on the horn works, ravelin, and the fleche of the city—in all which they were successful. Every thing being then prepared for a storm, the Duke sent another summons to the commander to surrender, that day—to save the town, and the lives of the garrison and inhabitants—with a surmises to the Municipality, forewarning them of the devastation which awaited them, and informing them, that after that day no terms would be given—but that the town would be plundered, and the soldiers and citizens massacred. Here follows the answer to their summonses.]

GENERAL FERRAND, *to* FREDERICK, DUKE *of* YORK, *commanding the Combined Armies besieging Valenciennes.*

NEITHER the constituted authorities, the garrison nor myself have been able to terminate the important object that you wished for, in the letter which you did me the honor to write to me this morning the 26th inst. respecting the surrender of the place which I have the honour to command.

We demand, of you, Sir, a delay of 24 hours, to take its date from the time that I address to you this demand. If this is agreeable to you, your troops and mine shall each of them respectively remain at the posts which belong to them, without any other communication than by trumpets.

If you consent to this, the firing shall cease on each side, until the time of the delay above demanded shall have expired.

Valenciennes, 6 o'clock in the evening, 26th of July, 1793, 2d year of the French Republic.

FOURTRALES, FERRAND.
Major. *General of the division, Commander in Chief.*

LANDAU, President of the Debate.

Second letter from His Royal Highness the DUKE *of* YORK, *to* GENERAL FERRAND.

IN consequence of the answer you have just given to my proposal of this morning, I have no difficulty in consenting to a truce, to begin at the moment when the firing on your part shall cease, and to end tomorrow the 27th, at four o'clock in the afternoon; upon condition, however, that all communication shall be forbidden, during that interval, between the people occupying our respective posts, and that your answer shall be addressed to me tomorrow at the said hour, by the gate of Cardon only, by which this is sent to you.

(Signed) FREDERICK Duke of YORK,
Commander in Chief of the armies before Valenciennes.

Esterux, 26th July, ten, o'clock in the evening.

[Here follows a letter from the British Aujutant General of the 26th, announcing the surrender of the town and citadel. The loss of the British and Hanoverians, in killed and wounded during the siege, he states at 240—of the Austrians 1300.]

Letter from GENERAL FERRAND, *commanding at Valenciennes, to the* DUKE *of* YORK, *commander in chief of the combined army at the siege.*

I HAVE the honor of sending you the series of articles of the capitulation that you have offered me, announcing the new dangers which the inhabitants had to fear.—You will be pleased, General, to answer them article by article, and let me have the result.

I think that the suspension will continue until your answer is received. On my part I will conform to it.

FERRAND, *General of the division.*

[Here follows the Articles of Capitulation, which for want of room obliges us to omit.]

Letter from General FERRAND, *Commander in Chief at Valenciennes, to* FREDERICK, *Duke of* YORK, *commanding the combined Armies besieging that place, dated July 28th, 1793, in the 2d year of the Republic.*

UPON the receipt of your letter I assembled the Council of War; and as soon as we became acquainted with the articles it contains, it appeared very evident to us, that the promise you had made to us yesterday was withdrawn; for in the Articles you now propose, no mention is made of an honourable capitulation.

In consequence I persist, as well as the other members of the general council of war, in my demand of the first article being entirely preserved. We moreover demand, that Citizen Chocon and Brie, representatives of the people, be allowed to accompany the garrison. We persist in the second article in our demand, that a field piece, either a four or an eight pounder, with its carriage, be allowed to each battallion. We persist, also, in the third article, as far as the allowance of three days to the garrison to leave the place.

And, lastly, in the sixth article, reducing, however, our demand to six waggons instead of twelve; and that nothing shall be changed in the Articles VIII, X, XI.

I have the honor to send you six commissioners, as well civil as military; they will deliver this letter to you and are authorised to treat with you, having full powers for the effect.

The garrison that I have the honor to command, has fought so bravely, that it will immortalize itself by continuing to defend the place, and terminating its military career upon the breach whenever it is made.

(Signed) FERRAND.

Letter from His Royal Highness the DUKE *of* YORK, *Commander of the Combined Army, to General* FERRAND, *Commander in Valenciennes.*

IN answer to your letter of the 28th inst. you will see, Sir, by the capitulations I send you herewith, signed and agreed to by the commissioners sent and authorised by you, what I have been able to grant to your garrison. You will have the goodness, according to custom, to send, in the course of this day, your hostages, to be exchanged against those to be given by me, and to give your orders that the gate of Cambray, that for the relief of the citadel, and that of Tournay, be given up. It will be better if all these measures can take place before night.

(Signed) FREDERICK Duke of YORK,
Commander of the Combined Armies.
Head Quarters at Esterux, July 28, 1793.

Camp, before Valenciennes, August 2.

About seven this morning, two field pieces of artillery, carrying the British flag, commanded by Major Wright, the flank companies of the guards, and light infantry, with the party that stormed the horn work, arrived, and lined one side of the road from the gate of Cambray to Briquet; in the rear were the cavalry (Blues and Inniskilling.) The other side of the road was lined by Hanoverians and Austrians. It was not until between nine and ten o'clock, that the French began their march, headed by General Ferrand, accompanied by his Aid de Camps. Their appearance was such as to excite our pity, more than contempt; the centre rank of each regiment was composed of boys from 14 to 15, and the front and rear either of young or very old men badly clothed. In short, they were much worse than those from Condé. They marched out by regiments, with drums beating, colours flying, bayonets fixed, and matches lighted, until they arrived at Briquet, where each regiment laid down its arms and proceeded on their march. The cavalry which followed the infantry were much superior in every respect, and perfectly well mounted.

The loss of the enemy during the siege, must have been great, as the number that marched out did not consist of above six thousand; when it was well known, that on the commencement of the siege, the garrison amounted to ten. The loss of the inhabitants, was but trifling in comparison; as they contrived to live in cellars on the Anzin side of the garrison, on which there was but little or no firing latterly.

The garrison being evacuated by one o'clock—the Prince of Cobourg, Duke of York, Princes Charles (the Emperor's brother) Ernest Adolphus, accompanied by General Ferraris, &c. passed through the line of troops, and entered by the Cambray gate; on their arrival, the principal Magistrates met, and conducted them to the Grand Place, where the windows were lined with inhabitants, particularly females, who welcomed the Duke with clapping of hands, shouts of Vive le Roi, and God save the King. From thence they were conducted round the ramparts, and about two o'clock the gates were thrown open to the multitude of officers, &c. &c. who surrounded them. Never, it is believed, was a town so effectually shattered, at least that part of it which was opened to our parallels. Not a single house left standing, and indeed very few walls. The ramparts so effectually shattered, as to present visible signs of breeches being made in the course of a very few hours, had the firing continued!—Fortunately for the lives of thousands it was not the case!—The British troops felt rather mortified at not taking possession of the town, as had at first been intended, by marching in at the gate of Cambray and out of the one at Mons, but this was found to be impracticable, from the former possession of it having entirely blocked up the latter one to prevent our gaining it from the parallels; they therefore retired to camp, and the Austrians marched in, and took possession between two and three o'clock. Some deserters were found in the place, one of whom was mocked up immediately, and it is supposed the others shared the same fate. There was but one belonging to the British, a man of the 14th regiment, who deserted from the covering party at Marle, about a month since, and on whom there is to be a Court Martial on Saturday morning.

The French army have (as we are informed) broke up their camp at Bouchain, and thrown themselves into the garrisons of Cambray, Dooray, and Lille. Therefore we expect little or no field fighting.

We expect to leave this for Dunkirk in the course of a few days; as a considerable train of heavy artillery is embarked at Woolwich for the purpose of besieging it. The Austrians have refused us artillery, &c. but mean to supply us with 30,000 infantry, therefore, with this addition, it is supposed we shall act singly for the rest of the campaign.

SIEGE and SURRENDER of MENTZ.

[As an introduction to this article, we shall mention, that Mentz was garrisoned by a party of the French army of the Rhine, (lately Custine's)—and was invested by the Prussian army, under the Duke of Brunswick. Previous to the capitulation, the French army, (by order of the Commissioners of the National Convention) in three several columns, attacked the cordon of the combined armies, which covered the siege, in order to succour the garrison; but without effect—the Prussians being apprised of the attack, by a spy who was taken in endeavouring to communicate the design into the city. The failure of this attempt, which in the course of 14 hours, was thrice repeated—and the preparations of the Combined Army to form the place, induced the garrison, consisting of 11,000 men, to capitulate, on the following honourable terms.]

ARTICLES of CAPITULATION.

Offered by Brigadier General D'Oyre, *Commander in Chief at Mentz, Cassel, and the places which are dependent upon them.*

Art. I. The French army shall deliver up to his Majesty the King of Prussia, the city of Mentz and Cassel, together with their fortifications and all the posts which belong to them, in their present state; also the artillery, both French and foreign, warlike stores and provisions, those matters only excepted, which are mentioned in the following articles. Accepted.

Art. II. The garrison shall march out with all the honours of war, carrying away their arms, baggage, and other effects, the private property of the individuals of the garrison.

Ans.—Granted, on condition that the garrison do not serve, during the space of a year, against the Armies of the Allied Powers; and that if they carry away any covered waggons, his Prussian Majesty reserves the right of searching them, in case he should think proper.

Art. III. The garrison shall be allowed to carry away with them their field pieces with their carriages. Refused.

[*Articles IV, V, and VI, respect interval regulations respecting the city, the permission to citizens to carry away their effects, and the appointment of agents to liquidate and procure the payment of the debts contracted by the garrison; which were granted.*]

Art. VII. The garrison of Mayence and its dependencies, immediately after their evacuation, shall begin their march towards France in several columns, & shall set out at different times. Each column for their safety to the frontier. General D'Oyre shall have the liberty of sending in advance the Staff officers and the Commissaries of war, in order to provide for the subsistence and accommodation of the French troops.—Granted.

[*Articles VIII, IX and X, respect the supply of horses, the honourable care of the sick, &c.—the demands all granted.*]

Art. XI. Immediately after, the signature of the present capitulation, the troops of the besieging army may take possession of the following posts, viz.

Fort Charles, Fort Welsch, Fort Elizabeth, Fort St. Philip, The Double Tenail, Fort Linsenberg, Fort Hauptstein, Fort Marx, The Island of St. Peter, and The two Gates of Cassel, leading to Frankfort and to Wisbaden.

They may moreover occupy, conjointly with the French troops, the gate of Newthour, and the extremity of the bridge of the Rhine, adjacent to the right bank of that river.—Accepted.

Art. XII. Colonel Dooay, Director of the Arsenal, Lieutenant Colonel Riboisiere, subdirector, and Lieutenant Colonel Varine, Chief Officer of Engineers, shall deliver over with as little delay as possible, to the principal officers of Artillery and Engineers of the Prussian army, the arms, ammunition, plans, &c. relative to the duties with which they shall be respectively charged.—Accepted.

Art. XIII. A Commissary at War shall in like manner be appointed to receive the magazines and effects which they contain.

Art. XIV. Additional Article. The deserters from the combined armies shall be strictly delivered up.

Dove at Mariensborn, the 22d of July, 1793.

[*The following observations are made in an English paper on this subject.*]—"The capture of Mentz will now leave the King of Prussia and the Duke of Brunswick at full liberty to take other measures for distressing the common enemy; and with so fine an army under them, hardened by the operations of the siege, and amounting to near an hundred and fifty thousand men, what may not be expected?

Eleven thousand men are said to have been captured at Mentz, besides a prodigious quantity of artillery and other implements of war.

The men, indeed, are only restrained not to serve for a twelvemonth against the Allies. The very easy terms granted them, show at once the importance of the place, and the prudence as well as the generosity of the captors.

August 12.—From undoubted authority we learn, that Custine was sentenced on the 6th, and was guillotined. It is said, that such was the fury of the mob against him, exasperated at the recent losses they had met with, and which they imputed to his treachery and inattentions, that they seized his body, and cut it into five pieces.

The Convention has decreed, the arrest of all foreigners, natives of any of the belligerent Powers, now in France, who have not taken up their settled residence for three years. And an *appeal to all the world*, on the plots made to destroy the liberties of the French People.

They have also decreed, the establishment of another camp behind the grand camp in French Flanders, to consist of *three hundred thousand men*; and have declared *all France to be in a state of siege.*

MARIA ANTONIETTE.

[*As introductory to this article, we shall say, that the account is taken from the London papers.*]

Government has received advices from Paris, via. St. Maloes: They state, that August 1st, the Convention, decreed, that the Revolutionary Tribunals should examine this widowed Queen; and that all the Members of the family of Bourbon should be banished, except the two children, who should be kept confined. On the second instant she was first examined. Her deportment, says the Paris Monitor, was firm and dignified. She was committed a close prisoner to the Concergerie, a low prison. Her trial, as well as the fate of Custine, is said to be the consequence of the surrender of Valenciennes, &c.

PARIS, July 6.

PARIS is calm—nay more—it presents a smiling aspect. The sections going to and from the Convention, the multitudes which follow them, those who behold them, a satisfaction void of all tumultuousness, the beauty of the season, a security that there will not happen any disaster which shall cause it to be said that *Paris* is not free in its acceptation, seem to have restored to this city its ancient splendor. These three days the public walks have been brilliant, nay for their luxury, but by that natural elegance of the French, from which gold and diamonds take away more than they can add. The rich and poor citizens walk together, and meet in the streets, without any marks of fear or envy. Some days of tranquillity, and the character of the French, equally distant from despondency and barbarity, recovers that gayety which never forsakes them but with difficulty. Never was a people who better understood the philosophy which obliterates misfortunes, and the charity which pardons offences.

The *Tiger* privateer, has brought into *Bayonne* three English vessels, which were designed for *Bretagne*. One of them has on board a large sum of money.

NATIONAL CONVENTION.

SUNDAY, JULY 14.

ASSASSINATION of MARAT.

CHABOT.—Your Committee had for a considerable time been told, that a deep plot was to accompany the *fete* of JULY 14. It was partly executed yesterday evening; and the single point now is, the effecting of that Counter-Revolution in Paris, on the same day that its inhabitants acquired liberty. In order to accompany this, all the Deputies of the Mountain were to be assassinated; for which purpose, the conspiration of Caen kept up a criminal correspondence with their accomplices, your colleagues, who still sit in this Assembly. The day that CHARLOTTE CORDE, the woman who struck MARAT the mortal blow, arrived in Paris, DUPERRET received a courier extraordinary from Caen. Who was that courier? That very CORDE. DUPERRET communicated the dispatches to FAUCHET."

"FAUCHET—" You lie!"

CHABOT continued. "It was on this account that we yesterday demanded a decree to put real upon the papers of two of your members. This terrible project led to others; for it was not sufficient to assassinate the Mountain only, to ensure the establishment of Federation, and afterwards of Royalty. The intriguers, and the counter-revolutionists had already misled the Sections, and caused citizens to be deputed from Paris to Caen, Evreux and Bourdeaux. Others ordered the printing of the scandalous manifestos of the Federates. Your Committee ought to take vigorous measures; though all its members were to fall under the poignards of assassins.

"In causing the assassination of MARAT, the conspirators, said the sans Culottes, who were of his way of thinking, will wish to revenge his death.—They will march to *Calvados*, they will there meet men of a different opinion. A civil war will commence; and in the midst of their troubles we will establish a Counter Revolution. What would this Counter Revolution be? It would be the recall of the intriguers who you have only driven away in part, for you have taken pity on FAUCHET, who retired during the storm, and who is only returned to the Convention to intrigue afresh. These conspirators were to revise your Constitution, and leave the people destitute of laws, to waste themselves in anarchy. This was the aim of their plot.

"A woman has been the first instrument of their crimes; this woman who has plunged a knife into MARAT's bosom, seems to me to be one of those, who, during the time of the Legislative Assembly, spoke to M. GAUDET, in favour of the conspirators of *Caen*. This woman wrote to MARAT this last Friday: "Your civism must make you desirous to discover conspiracies. I have a very important one to communicate to you, and therefore beg that you will hear me at your house." She persevered herself there yesterday morning, but not seeing him, left another note conceived in these terms:—Have you received my letter? If you have received it, I rest upon your politeness. It is enough that I am unfortunate to claim your attention.

"You see, Citizens, that this female conspirator rendered justice to the civism of MARAT—who died, as he lived, the constant friend of the people.—Yesterday evening, she again went to his house; and MARAT, whose heart has ever made to many sacrifices to humanity, ordered his doors to be opened to her. She spoke a great deal to him about the conspirators who have fled to *Caen*. He answered her, that they would one day loose their heads on the scaffold. At these words she plunged this knife into his bosom. [CHABOT *forgot the instrument.*] MARAT had only time to say, I am dying.—His servant entered the room, and made a cry, people ran to his assistance.—This new TISIPHONE went out with audacity; she was stopped: She might have assassinated herself, but she did not. When we told her, that she would loose her head upon the scaffold, she looked at us with the smile of mockery. She reckons upon the success of the traiterous plots of *Caen*, and doubtless hopes to escape punishment.

"But, citizens, these plots will be developed; these crimes will be punished. The people of *Paris* are rising, they already make their enemies tremble [*Applause*], and I dare say, that before the end of this week, all the enemies of the Constitution will be arrested, and that the most guilty will lose their heads.

"In the pockets of this abominable woman, were found, 150 livres in silver, and 140 in assignats, a letter addressed to MARAT, a passport delivered the 8th of April by the municipality of *Caen*, her baptismal certificate, a gold watch, &c. on her neck, the thands of the knife, and a writing in the form of an address to the French people.—

"The extract of her certificate of baptism, dated July 28, 1768, states, that she was born of M. JEAN FRANCOIS CORDE and CHARLOTTE CORDIER, his wife.

"This woman went in the morning to LEGENDRE's house, but he refused to see her. She said that she could not be guilty of two murders, and that it was necessary to begin with MARAT.

THURSDAY, JULY 16.

The Jacobins on account of the death of MARAT, immediately assembled.—Nothing was determined on that evening: But on the 14th, BENTABOLE rose, and demanded that the honours of the Pantheon should be given to this friend of the people.

ROBESPIERRE opposed this motion, on the ground that the ashes of MARAT should not be deposited in a place where crime & virtue were alike respected. "Let us, (says ROBESPIERRE) make a hecatomb (one sacrifice) of all the enemies of the Republic—this is the only way to avenge the death of the friend of the people."

HYDINI, a Deputy to the National Convention, who was imprisoned by the Counter-Revolutionists at *Lyon*, as an hostage to the accused Deputies, has hung himself, in a fit of despair, by his garters. He has left a will, which throws a good deal of light on several of the National Deputies.

July 23. Yesterday the Committee of Publick Welfare, denounced Gen. Custine, who is now here, and has been watched by a gend'arme. He is accused of having said, "that such decrees of the Convention, as he does not approve, he would curl his hair with;" and "that he would make the Jacobins tremble."

Danton said—We must know what Custine it. For want of provisions, Conde has surrendered; Valenciennes is hard prested; the Northern army is without a General; Custine is suspected; he is of the league of the Rebels of Calvedos, and for Condorcet's Constitution. [Condorcet's Constitution is similar to that of the United States.] I move, therefore, that Custine be arrested, and sent to the Abbey prison. Adopted.

The Executive Council has cashiered Custine, and appointed Gen. Dietmare, in his stead.

Various parts of the Republick, are in a state of commotion. Foremost in these are the cities of Lyons, Bourdeaux, Marseilles, and Caen. One great object of those commotions is to form a Federal Republic; the territory to be divided into three Regions, the Northern, Southern, and Central.

The Marseillois have taken Toulon; the popular club is shut up; the sans culottes are put in jail; and a Commissioner of the Executive Council heads the insurgents against the Convention. This intelligence was communicated by a Member. The Convention has passed the following decree:

Art. 1. All foreigners in the cities of Lyons, Bourdeaux, Marseilles, and Caen, now resident in those cities, shall be bound to quit them in 24 hours, and to repair, within the space of eight days, to their usual place of abode.

Art. 2. Every person that shall disobey the Decree, shall be treated as an emigrant, and his property confiscated.

Art. 3. There shall be no more than one bell in every Parish; all the rest arrest the disposal of the nation, and may be converted into cannons, at the request of the Minister of War.

July 27.—From prison Custine has written, demanding a trial, and professing unshaken civism.

The Constitution has been accepted in a great many of the departments; and in several of the armies unanimously. Great rejoicings are made in consequence, and civick hymns are daily chanted.

The Convention, daily occupied by the multiplicity of business, continue firm to their posts, and duties, notwithstanding the difficulties which surround them, nor is the least despair of the Republick to be seen.

The assassin of Marat was one of those uncommon characters, which Nature, as it were, frames on purpose for a deed like her's. The unfanatick coolness with which he prepared and executed this deed, the high mindedness and courage which he displayed before her judges, and on the scaffold, went far beyond the common powers of her sex. Every circumstance, therefore, which concerns this extraordinary woman, cannot fail of being interesting.

In the evening of the 17th, the execution of Charlotte Corde, the assassin of Marat took place in the Place de la Revolution. Her undaunted composure in her last moments, will serve, perhaps, more than her crime, to transmit her name to posterity. During her interrogatory, she astonished the judges, and the spectators, by her calm, decent and unaffected deportment; and even on the approach of death, she carried herself with the greatest ease, and in terms of pleasantry. She absolutely refused the assistance of a Confessor. In the cart which carried her to the place of execution, and even on the scaffold, her air and motions, were graceful and decent. She placed her head, without any visible emotion, under the fatal instrument which severed it from her body—the most profound silence was observed. The executioner, on shewing the head to the spectators, gave it a blow—on which an almost universal murmur, the people expressed this sentiment,

La loi punit et ne venge pas.

The law punishes and does not avenge.

The head was then pale, but perfectly beautiful. The executioner shewed it a second time to the people, and the blood which was then extravasated, had reflored to her cheeks its former animated glow:—Shouts of Vive la Republique were, now heard, and the spectators dispersed, less impressed with the recollection of her crime, than of her courage and beauty.

PHILADELPHIA, October 2.

Extract of a letter from London, July 31.

The account is just received of the surrender of Valenciennes to the combined armies, and that they do not mean to proceed farther into the country. So that there is great probability that the war will subside soon."

It ought to be mentioned to the credit of the people of Elizabeth Town, in New-Jersey, that while some other places are excluding the exiled citizens of Philadelphia from their borders, an asylum is opened for them there, and ample provision made for their comfortable accomodation, should they be seized with the epidemic fever.

Extract of a letter from Elizabeth Town, to a gentleman in Philadelphia.

"The inhabitants of Trenton, Newark, New-York, and a great many other towns have behaved most inhumanly to your fellow citizens, stopping well and hearty persons from taking a refuge in their towns, and even not permitting them to pass thro'; but the inhabitants of Elizabeth Town have behaved like christians and fellow brethren: they have not only permitted them to go and come, but have offered them an asylum. They are about setting on foot a subscription for the help of the poor of your city; it is to be appropriated to buying articles here, and sending them to Philadelphia."

BOSTON, October 3.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in PHILADELPHIA, *dated Sept. 25, to his friend in this town.*

"AS I know your anxiety on our behalf, at this alarming crisis, I drop one line to you, on leaving this city, just to inform you that under a kind Providence we are still spared. Our intention was to have gone to *Baltimore* or *New York*, but are prevented by the general alarm. Those towns have really armed themselves against the citizens of PHILADELPHIA, and no house in the country round will admit a person from this city.

"I am sorry to say, the disorder still seems to gain ground, of what inhabitants are left, from 50 to 120 die of a day. It is very sickly in every part of the city, in the suburbs, as much as in the centre. I am more and more convinced it is the PLAGUE!! from its symptoms, its progress, and its almost certain death in from three to eight days.

"The Doctors disagree very much in the nature of the disorder, and its mode of cure."

His Excellency the Governor, has been pleased to appoint, with the advice of the Council, THURSDAY, the 7th day of November next, as a day of Public Thanksgiving and Prayer, throughout this Commonwealth.

The Hon. General LINCOLN has returned to this town in good health, from the proposed treaty with the hostile Indians at *Sandusky*.

All hopes of effecting peace with the hostile tribes of Indians, being now given up, great preparations are making at Fort Washington, for a campaign. General *Wayne's* army at present consists of 5,000 seguular troops, riflemen, artillery, and infantry, besides one regiment of horse, of about 400 men. The volunteers from Kentucky will consist of 1500 mounted infantry, to be commanded by General SCOTT.

The army are in excellent spirits, and said to be in a state of superior discipline.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in London, to his friend in this town.

"My mind at this moment, is too intent on other subjects, to pay much of the present commotions in Europe; no very momentous events have lately taken place; the contending parties seem to pursue their objects with vigour; but the combined powers have more difficulties to encounter in subduing France, than they at first were aware of. Is true France has many internal evils—too great a number of unprincipled men, have at present the reigns of Government; most all their appointments, both civil and military, have been injudiciously made, and the natural consequences have followed; but they all seem enthusiastically united in a determination to be free; their country at this moment abounds with a degree of plenty of all the necessaries of life, unknown to any other state in Europe. The combined armies have taken Valenciennes at last; but at an immense expence; the winter is fast approaching; and very little more will probably be done till spring; but the combined Armies must be fed and clad at an amazing expence, while the French army is in its own territory, in the midst of a plentiful country.—All things taken into view, I think France has every thing to hope for, and nothing to fear; the Princes pretend their sole object is to restore a government to France of such a nature, as will make them happy. But viewing the conduct of the Empress of Russia towards Poland in a very recent instance, and the acquiescence of all the Courts of Europe in her abominable conduct, what have we to conclude—but that, not only the liberties of France, but those of all Europe are involved in the decisions of the present struggle."

NORTHAMPTON, October 9.

On Saturday the 28th ult. His Excellency the Governor was pleased to prorogue the General Court to the third Wednesday in January next.

From Philadelphia, Sept. 20.

"The disease has spread all over the city, and if we may judge from the number of funerals, its malignity has not much abated. Great numbers of the citizens have shut up their houses, and fled into the country; so few are seen in our streets, and so many hoofs are shut, that every day has the appearance of Sunday. Business is almost entirely at a stand; almost every countenance is gloomy, and when two persons meet—"*Have you heard of any new deaths to day?*" is among the first questions that are asked. Our physicians differ in sentiment, both as to the nature of the disorder and the mode of treating it—and have added to the general distress, by publishing their contrary opinions in the newspapers. Such are the apprehensions of the contagion, that a friend dares not visit a friend that is sick, lest he should be infected, and carry the disorder to his own family. No friends attend at funerals, except perhaps two or three, who keep at a distance from the body, which is carried in a hearse, accompanied by three or four negroes, who bury it. No clergyman attends—no ceremony is made use of, but the putrid corpse is committed to its kindred earth, and covered as expeditiously as possible."

September 21.

"Thanks to a merciful Providence, no inroad has been made on my family, although the disorder has been next door, and on every quarter; and death has closed the eyes of five out of six of those who have been taken, in my neighbourhood. Boston, on a Sunday during the time of divine service, exhibits an exact resemblance of what this city now is. What a solemn controversy is this! America never saw a similar depopulation. I am well informed, that the mortality has swept off five hundred in ten days; but yesterday and today it is evidently abating."

RANAWAY from the

subscriber, on the 7th inst. an indented Boy, named WILLIAM RUSSELL, in the 13th year of his age. Whoever will take up said boy and return him to his *injured* Master shall have two *Bung Town Coppers* Reward, and no charges paid: All persons are forbid harbouring or trusting said boy, on my account, as they would avoid the Law.

SAMUEL HAMILTON.
Cheserfield, October 8, 1793.

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

In the HOUSE *of* REPRESENTATIVES,
September 19, 1793.

RESOLVED, That all matters and things whatsoever, which were referred by the Legislature at the last Session of the General Court, to any particular day in this Session, be further referred to the next Session of the General Court, and to such day therein as was appointed therefor in this Session; and that all Executions which were ordered in the said last Session, to be stayed until this session, or to any particular day in this Session, be further stayed until the next Session of the General Court, and unto such day in the said next Session, as was directed therefor in this Session; and that all persons who in the said last Session were directed to shew cause against granting the Prayer of any Petition at this Session, or on any particular day in this Session, have the same day in the said next Session as was appointed therefor in this Session, any thing in any Resolution of the General Court, at the said last Session, to the contrary notwithstanding. And the Secretary is directed to publish this Resolve in the publick Newspapers, as soon as may be.

Sent up for concurrence,
EDWARD H. ROBBINS, Speaker.

In SENATE, *Sept.* 19, 1793.
Read and concurred,
SAMUEL PHILLIPS, President.
Approved—JOHN HANCOCK.
A true copy.
Attest—JOHN AVERY, Jun. Secretary.

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

In SENATE, *Sept.* 20, 1793.

WHEREAS a dangerous and infectious Disease prevails at this time in the city of Philadelphia, and it is highly expedient that effectual measures should be adopted to prevent its introduction within this Commonwealth:

Resolved, That His Excellency the Governor be, and he hereby is requested to issue his Proclamation, requesting Sheriffs and their Deputies, the Selectmen and Constables of the several Towns in the State, to take effectual measures, agreeable to the Law in such case made and provided, to prevent the introduction or spreading the said disease.

And whereas it may be found, that the existing Laws may not be fully competent to justify the measures necessary to be adopted on the present alarming occasion:

Resolved, That the Selectmen in the several towns, be, and hereby are authorized and empowered, by the appointment of a Health Officer, or otherwise, as they shall judge proper, to stop and examine any persons, baggage, merchandize or other effects, coming, or supposed to be coming, into their towns respectively, from Philadelphia, or other place infected or supposed to be infected; and if it shall appear to the said Selectmen, or any Officer or Officers, whom they shall appoint for the purpose, that any danger of infection is to be apprehended from such persons, effects, baggage or merchandize, they, the said Selectmen, or the Officer or Officers as aforesaid, are authorized to detain and remove such persons, effects, baggage or merchandize, to such place or places of safety, as they may think proper, in order that the same may be purified from infection; or to place any persons so coming in such places, and under such regulations and restrictions, and for so long time, as they may judge necessary for the publick safety. And the said Selectmen are hereby authorized to adopt and execute such other means and methods, as to them shall appear necessary, to prevent the introduction or communication of the said disorder. And the Selectmen are hereby further authorized and empowered, to require and call in the assistance of any and all the inhabitants of their several towns, if necessary, to carry this Resolution into full effect; and if shall be the duty of every Citizen to afford his aid and assistance, when thereto so required.

And it is further Resolved, That if any action or suit, shall be instituted against any persons for any matter or thing, done by virtue of, and in conformity to this Resolution, he shall have a right to plead the general issue, and give the said Resolution in evidence.

And it is further Resolved, That this Resolution shall be in force until the second Wednesday in February next: *Provided always*, That His Excellency the Governor, by and with the advice of Council, is hereby authorized to suspend the same, by Proclamation, before that time, if in their opinion the publick safety will admit thereof.

Sent down for concurrence,
SAMUEL PHILLIPS, President.

In the HOUSE *of* REPRESENTATIVES, *Sept.* 21, 1793.
Read and concurred.
EDWARD H. ROBBINS, Speaker.
Approved—JOHN HANCOCK.
A true copy.
Attest—JOHN AVERY, jun. Secretary.

COMMONWEALTH *of* MASSACHUSETTS.
By His Excellency

John Hancock, Esquire.

GOVERNOR *of the* COMMONWEALTH *of* MASSACHUSETTS.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS a dangerous and infectious Disease prevails at this time in the city of Philadelphia; and it being highly expedient that effectual measures should be adopted to prevent its introduction within this Commonwealth:

I do therefore, in pursuance of a Resolution passed the two Branches of the Legislature, this Day, require all Sheriffs and their Deputies, the Selectmen and Constables of the several towns in this Commonwealth, to take effectual measures for examining all Persons, with their baggage, and other Effects, by Land or Water, coming from Philadelphia, or any other infected place, and where there is reason to apprehend that the infection may be communicated; that they take such measures, as the Law in such cases made and provided directs, for detaining and cleansing the Persons & baggage from which danger may be apprehended; so as effectually to prevent the introduction and spreading of said infectious Disease among the good People of this Commonwealth.

GIVEN at the COUNCIL Chamber in BOSTON, this Twenty first Day of September, in the Year of our Lord, One Thousand Seven Hundred and Ninety Three, and in the Eighteenth Year of the Independence of the United States of America.

JOHN HANCOCK.

By his Excellency's command,
JOHN AVERY, jun. Secretary.

WORCESTER, Sept. 26.

Last week, before the Hon. Supreme Judicial Court, then sitting in this town, SAMUEL FROST was indicted by the Grand Jury, for the murder of Capt. ELISHA ALLEN, of Princeton. On his arraignment at the bar, he pleaded GUILTY. The Court, however, willing that he should have a trial by jury, did not at first record his plea; but ordered him to be remanded, in order that he might have time for reconsideration, and an opportunity to retract. But, on being called a second time to the bar, he still perisited in his plea; and the Court proceeded to the examination of witnesses, in order that they might be able to determine whether any thing could appear, which would render it proper for them to recommend him to the Supreme Executive, as an object of their mercy. The subject of inquiry was, whether he was a person of sufficient understanding to be properly guilty of the crime alledged against him. On supposition that he was not, he had been formerly acquitted, when brought to the same bar, for the murder of his own father. But after a candid and impartial examination, the Hon. Court pronounced it a frivolous pretence; and proceeded to award against him the SENTENCE of DEATH, without offering the smallest encouragement of using any influence to obtain his pardon. This solemn sentence he received with as apparent hardened insensibility, and stupid indifference, which proves him destitute of every social principle, and of all proper sense of the enormity of the crime, for which he must shortly suffer an ignominious death.

From Brussels!

PROJECTED PARTITION OF FRANCE.

Alsace, and Lorrain, to the elector Palatine, in the place of Bavaria annexed to the domains of the house of Austria; Artois and part of Picardy and Champagne, to the prince of Hesse Cassel; Normandy and Britanny, together with Maine and Anjou, to the duke of York; Burgundy and Franche Comte, which latter joins the king of Prussia's principality of Neufchatel, are to go to that monarch; the principality is to be restored to the house of that name; as Avignon to the pope. The king of Sardinia is to have Provence, and the king of Spain, Gascony and Roussillon, which formerly belonged to him. France will be no longer a maritime power, being entirely cut out from the ocean by this curtailment. Her foreign possessions are to go to the English and Dutch. The ancient government, under a Bourbon prince, will be established on the pitiful remnant.

[PROJECT NOT, ye Russians, until ye have murdered about 10,000,000 more citizens, equal with yourselves in the records of Heaven! !!]

TAKEN up by the subscriber, on the 1st. July last, seven SHEEP, with different marks. The owner is desired to prove property, pay charges and take them away.

DAVID FIELD, 2nd.
Conway, Sept. 23, 1793.

EBENEZER HUNT,

HAS just received from LONDON, a large and general assortment of

Drugs & Medicines,

which he will sell on the lowest terms, at his Apothecary Store, opposite the Meeting House Northampton—Among which are the following Patented Medicines, viz: Hooper's, Anderson's and Lockyer's Pills, Bateman's Drops, Godfrey's Cordial, British Oil, Balsam of Honey, Turlington's Balsam, Essence of pepper Mint, James's fever Powders, Frances' Female Elixir.—Likewise Bell Metal Mortars, Surgeons Pocket Instruments in Pouches, Crownand Country Lancets, Ivory and Pewter Syringes, Crooked Needles, &c. &c.

He has likewise imported Painter's Colours of all sorts.

Has also for sale, West India and New-E. Rum, Sherry, Lisbon, Port and Malaga Wines, Raisins, best Turkey Figs, Tamarinds, Nutmegs, Cloves, Cinnamon, Mace, Ginger, Rice, Chocolate, Oil Turpentine, Linseed Oil, Oil Vitriol, Ground Madder, blue and white Vitriol, &c. &c.

Oct. 1, 1793.

William Edwards,

HAS for sale, a large quantity of Carding and Hatters WOOL. Wants to purchase a large quantity of OAK and HEMLOCK BARK.

Northampton, October 2, 1793.

WANTED to HIRE,

A JOURNEYMAN Blacksmith, that can be recommended—such an one will meet with good encouragement by applying to ENOS NASH.

Hadley, October 1, 1793.

STRAYED or Stolen

from the pasture of the subscriber, some time in August last, a Brownish coloured HORSE, four years old, about fourteen hands high, has a white streak in his face, trots and paces.—Whoever will return said Horse, or give information to the subscriber where he may be found, shall be handsomely rewarded, by

EREZ MORTON.

Hatfield, Sept. 20, 1793.

STRAYED or Stolen

from the subscriber, on the 15th ult. a black *Mare*, four years old, under 14 hands high, with a small star in her forehead, trots and paces, high carriage, has been Nick'd—said Mare was never rode nor shod, supposed to be stolen and taken to the Westward. Whoever will take up the Thief and Mare, & deliver them to Doctor ROBERT STARR WATHER, in Chesterfield, County of Hampshire, or to the subscriber in Stonington, in the County of New-London, Connecticut, shall receive TEN DOLLARS reward, and for the Mare only, FIVE.

DANIEL DENISON.

Stonington, (Con.) September 20, 1793.

WANTED two or three JOURNEYMEN *SHOE-MAKERS*, to whom generous wages will be given.

Apply to
SETH RUSSELL.

WANTED, also, as an apprentice to the above business, a smart, active, LAD, 14 or 15 years of age.

Northampton, September 25, 1793.

Forty Dollars Reward!

BROKE into the SHOP of the Subscriber on the night of the 20th inst. and stole a number of articles, viz.—One piece of Scarlet Broad Cloth, one piece Deer Coloured wide Chintz, a number of pieces of home made Men's wear; a number of pieces of Ribbon, a number of plated Boot and Knee Buckles, likewise Spangled Buckles, one pair of Silver Knee Buckles, a number of pieces of Linen, a number of Vest Patterns, one piece of Crimson Jean, a number of pieces of common Calicoes and Chintzes, a number of pairs of cotton Stockings, a number of Buttons, &c. &c.

Whoever will take up the Thief or Thieves and secure them with the Goods, shall have the above Reward, and for the Thieves only TWENTY DOLLARS.—paid by

WILLIAM NORCROSS.

Monson, (County of Hampshire) Sept. 1793.

ALL Persons indebted

to the subscriber, whose accounts are of a longer date than twelve months standing, are earnestly solicited to make payment without further invitation—those who have been waiting for a *more convenient season*, are informed, that the day of lenity will soon expire with them.

JOHN KITTRIDGE.

Chesterfield, Sept. 23, 1793

CASH given for clean COTTON and LINEN RAGS.

Strayed or stolen from

the pasture of the Subscriber on the night of the 22d of August, a dark grey HORSE, six years old, round bodied, thick set, strait limb'd, a white streak round one of his fore legs, caused by being galled with a rope, about fourteen and an half hands high, shod all round, trots only.—Whoever will take up said Horse (and Thief if stolen) and return them to the subscriber in Hartford, or the House only, shall receive a generous reward, and all necessary charges paid by

BARZILLAI HUDSON.

Hartford August 23, 1793.

JOSEPH LAZELL,

BEGS leave to inform his *good old friends*, and the Public in general, that he has just come to hand and now ready for sale, a good assortment of

English & W.I. Goods,

which he is determined to sell on the most REASONABLE TERMS for READY PAY. Six months credit will be given for dry Goods, and all kinds of Hard Ware.

Likewise a complete assortment of

Crockery and Glass Ware,

Paper hangings of all kinds—upon the lowest terms.

Said LAZELL gives the highest price for all kinds of Grass Seed, Flax Seed, and all kinds of farm produce.

Cummington — August 12, 1793.

THE subscriber hereby

informs those that are indebted to him, that he expects they will fulfil their engagements, without further notice,—the old excuse that Produce is low, is no excuse now—every thing bears a high price, and demands the Cash—he has determined not to wait till others have gathered their harvest, therefore intreates them, to bethink themselves, for this may be the last call, they will have to this way.

DAVID CHAPMAN.

Southampton, Sept. 21, 1793.

TO BE SOLD.

A LOT of good land, lying in the town of Westampton, containing about sixty acres, well situated for a small farm, lying about sixty rods west of the county road leading from Northampton to Chesterfield. Any person willing to purchase the above land, may know the particulars by applying to

ISAAC SHELDON.

Northampton, Sept. 25, 1793.

For sale by the PRINTER *hereof,*
A small collection of

BOOKS,

consisting of History, Divinity and Physic also, Webster's Institute, 1st. 2d and 3d part, and Perry's Spelling Book, wholesale and retail, as cheap as can be purchased in Boston or Hartford—CASH, or any of the above books will be given for COTTON or LINEN RAGS.

COMMONWEALTH *of* MASSACHUSETTS.
In the HOUSE *of* REPRESENTATIVES,
MARCH 23, 1793.

ON the Petition of DAVID SHEAD, and others, praying for a division of the County of *Hampshire*, or such other reliefs as may be found necessary.

RESOLVED, That *Thomas J. Skinner, Ebenezer Pierce* and *Nathaniel Bishop*, Esq'rs. be a Committee to repair to the County of Hampshire, (at the expence of the Petitioners, or of said County, as the Committee shall think proper,) to view said county, so far as said Committee may think proper, and to hear the inhabitants of said County, by their agents respecting the grievances suggested, in said Petition; said Committee are hereby directed to publish the time and place of their meeting for the purpose aforesaid in the *Northampton, Springfield* and *Greenfield* News-Papers, three weeks prior to their convening—and to report their opinion,—what reliefs, if any is necessary, to the next General Court.

Sent down for concurrence—
DAVID COBB, *Speaker.*

In Senate, March 26, 1793.
Read and concurred,
SAMUEL PHILLIPS, *President.*
Approved— JOHN HANCOCK.
A true Copy—Attest
JOHN AVERY, Jun. *Secretary.*

FURSUANT to the foregoing Resolves the Committee aforesaid, hereby give notice, that they shall attend on the business of their appointment, on the 4th TUESDAY of OCTOBER next, at 10 o'clock, A. M. at the house of Mr. ASAHEL POMEROY, innholder, in Northampton.

THOMPSON J. SKINNER.
EBENEZER PIERCE.
NATHANIEL BISHOP.

Lenox, 13th Sept. 1793.

Hampshire Gazette.

NORTHAMPTON, *(Massachusetts)* PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY WILLIAM BUTLER.

Vol. VII.] WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 16, 1793. [NUMB. 371.

New Constitution of France.

DECLARATION
Of the Rights of Man, and of the Citizens.

PREAMBLE.

THE French PEOPLE, convinced that the neglect and contempt of the Natural Rights of Man are the foul causes of the misery in the world, have resolved to set forth in a solemn declaration those sacred and unalienable rights, to the end that, it being in the power of every citizen to compare at all times the proceedings of government, with the end of every social compact, they may never suffer themselves to be oppressed and debased by tyranny; that the people may have before their eyes the basis of their liberty and happiness; the magistrate the extent of his duty; the legislator, the object of his appointment.

With these views they proclaim in the presence of the Supreme Being, the following Declaration of the Rights of Man and of the Citizen:

ARTICLE I. The end of all society is the public happiness—Government is established to secure to Man the enjoyment of his natural and imprescriptible rights.

II. These rights are equality, liberty, security of property.

III. All men are equal by nature and in the eye of the law.

IV. The law is the free and solemn expression of the general will; it operates equally on all, whether by protecting or punishing; it can command only what is just and useful to society; and prohibit only what is hurtful.

V. All citizens are equally admissible to public employments. A free people know no other motives of preferring in their election than virtue and talents.

VI. LIBERTY is the power which man possesses of doing whatever is not hurtful to the rights of others. It is founded in nature; its bounds are marked by justice; law forms its protection, and its moral limits are defined by this maxim: Do not to others, what you would not wish done to yourself.

VII. The right of expressing thoughts and opinions either through the medium of the press, or any other manner; the right of quietly assembling: The free exercise of religious worship cannot be prohibited. The necessity of making mention of these rights, supposes the presence of the remembrance of despotism.

VIII. SECURITY is the protection afforded by society to each of its members for the preservation of his person, rights and property.

IX. The law should protect public and individual liberty against the oppression of those who govern.

X. No one can be accused, arrested or detained, but in cases laid down in the law, and agreeable to the form prescribed. Every citizen summoned or arrested under the authority of the law, should immediately obey—by resistance he renders himself culpable.

XI. Every proceeding against a citizen out of the reach or without the forms prescribed by the law, is arbitrary, and tyrannical; the person against whom it should be attempted to be executed by force, has the right to repel it by force.

XII. Those who solicit, dispatch, sign, execute, or cause to be executed, arbitrary acts are guilty, and deserve punishment.

XIII. Every man being presumed innocent, until he is declared guilty; if it is judged necessary to arrest him, all unnecessary rigor in securing him, should be severely prohibited by law.

XIV. No one should be judged and punished until he has been heard, or legally appealed, and unless he comes under a law made public before the perpetration of the crime; the law punishing actions performed before its existence is tyrannical; the retrospective effect of any law is criminal.

XV. The law should only decree punishments strictly and evidently necessary; the punishment should be proportioned to the crime and useful to society.

XVI. The right of property belongs to every citizen; it is the right of enjoying and disposing at his will of his goods, revenues, of the fruits of his labor and industry.

XVII. No species of labor, culture, or commerce can be prohibited.

XVIII. Every man may bargain for his services and his time; but he can neither sell himself nor be sold. His person is not alienable property. The law acknowledges no servitude—there can be but an engagement to perform and to pay an equivalent, between the man who works and his employer.

XIX. No one can be deprived of the least portion of his property, without his consent, unless the public necessity, legally ascertained require it, and under condition of an adequate and previous recompensation.

XX. No contribution can be required, except for the general benefit.—All citizens have a right to concur in fixing the contribution; to inspect the expenditure of them, and to require accounts of that expenditure.

XXI. Public succours are a sacred debt. The society owes relief to unfortunate citizens, either by furnishing them with work, or by securing the means of subsistence to those who are unable to work.

XXII. Instruction is necessary to all: Society should favor as much as possible the progress of public reason, and place the means of instruction within the reach of every citizen.

XXIII. The social compact consists in the endeavours of all to assure to each the enjoyment & preservation of his rights; this compact rests upon the National sovereignty.

XXIV. It cannot exist unless the powers of public functionaries are clearly defined by the law and their responsibility well secured.

XXV. The sovereignty of the nation resides in the people. It is indivisible, imprescriptable and unalienable.

XXVI. No portion of the people can exercise the powers of the whole people; but each section of the sovereign assembled, shall enjoy the rights of expressing its will with entire liberty.

XXVII. Let any individual who should attempt to usurp the sovereignty be immediately put to death by freemen.

XXVIII. The people have always the right to revise, reform and change their constitution. One generation cannot bind by its laws future generations.

XXIX. Every citizen has an equal right to concur in making the law, and in appointing his representatives and agents.

XXX. Public offices are essentially temporary; they cannot be considered either as conferring distinction, or as rewards, but as duties.

XXXI. The crimes of the representatives of the people or their agents should never go unpunished. No one has a right to assume an inviolability that does not belong to other citizens.

XXXII. The right of presenting petitions to the depositaries of public authority, can in no case be prohibited, suspended or limited.

XXXIII. Resistance to oppression is a consequence of the other rights of man.

XXXIV. The social body is oppressed, when one of its members is oppressed. Each individual of the social body is oppressed when the social body is oppressed.

XXXV. When the government violates the rights of the people, insurrection is to the people and each portion of the people, the most sacred of rights and the most indispensible of duties.

The Constitutional Act.

Of the Republick

1. THE French Republic is one and indivisible.

Of the Distribution of the People.

2. The French People is distributed, for the exercise of its sovereignty, into Primary Assemblies of communes.

3. It is distributed, for administration and for justice, into departments, districts and municipalities.

Of the State of Citizens.

4. Every man born or domiciliated in France, of the age of twenty one years complete; ...

... Every foreigner of the age of twenty-one years complete, who domiciliated in France for one year;

... Lives in it by his labor;

... Or acquires a property;

... Or marries a French woman;

... Or adopts a child:

... Or maintains an aged person;—

Finally, every foreigner, who shall be judged by the legislative body to have deserved well of humanity,

Is admitted to the exercise of the rights of a French citizen.

5. The exercise of the rights of a citizen is lost,

By naturalization in a foreign country;

By the acceptance of functions or favors flowing from a government not popular;

By condemnation to punishments infamous or afflictive, till recapacitation.

6. The exercise of the rights of a citizen is suspended,

By the sure of accusation;

By a judgment of contumacy, as long as that judgment is not annulled.

Of the Sovereignty of the People.

7. The Sovereign People is the Universality of French Citizens.

8. It nominates directly its deputies.

9. It delegates to electors the choice of Administrators, of Public Arbitrators, of criminal judges, and judges of appeals.

10. It deliberates on the laws.

Of the Primary Assemblies.

11. The Primary Assemblies are composed of the citizens domiciliated for six months in each canton.

12. They are composed of 200 citizens at the least, and 600 at the most, called to vote.

13. They are constituted by the nomination of a president, secretaries and scrutineers.

14. Their police appertains to them.

15. No person can appear in them armed.

16. The elections are made by ballot, or open vote, at the option of each voter.

17. A Primary Assembly cannot in any case, prescribe a uniform mode of voting.

18. The scrutineers ascertain the votes of citizens who cannot write, and choose to vote by ballot.

19. The sufferages upon laws are given by yes or by no.

20. The will of the Primary Assembly is proclaimed thus: The citizens met in Primary Assembly of ——, to the number of ——, voters, vote for, or vote against, by a majority of ——.

Of the functions of the Legislative Body.

21. The population is the sole basis of the national representation.

22. There is one deputy for every 40,000 individuals.

23. Each re-union of Primary Assemblies resulting from a population of from 39,000 to 41,000 souls, nominate directly one Deputy.

24. The nomination is made by the absolute majority of sufferages.

25. Each Assembly casts up the sufferages, and sends a commissioner for the general casting-up-to-the-place-pointed-out as the most central.

26. If the first casting up does not give an absolute majority, a second vote is proceeded to, and the votes are taken for the two citizens who had the most voices.

27. In case of equality of voices, the eldest has the preference, either to be on the ballot, or elected.—In case of equality of age, lots decide.

28. Every Frenchman exercising the rights of citizen is eligible through the extent of the republic.

29. Each deputy belongs to the whole nation.

30. In case of the non-acceptance, resignation, forfeiture or death of a deputy, he is replaced by the Primary Assemblies who nominated him.

31. A deputy who has given in his resignation cannot quit his post but after the admission of his successors.

32. The French people assemble every year, on the first of May, for the elections.

33. It proceeds in them whatever be the number of citizens present, having a right to vote.

34. Primary Assemblies are formed on extraordinary occasions, on the demand of a fifth of the citizens who have a right to vote in them.

35. The Convention is made in this case, by the municipality of the ordinary place of meeting.

36. These extraordinary assemblies do not deliberate but when one more than the half of the citizens who have a right to vote in them are present.

Of Electoral Assemblies.

37. The citizens met, in Primary Assemblies, nominate one Elector for every 200 citizens, present or not, two for from 201 to 400, and three for from 401 to 600.

38. The holding of the Electoral Assemblies, and the mode of elections, are the same as in Primary Assemblies.

Of the Legislative Body.

39. The Legislative Body is one indivisible and permanent.

40. Its session is for a year.

41. It meets the first of July.

42. The National Assembly cannot be constituted, if it do not consist of one more than the half of the deputies.

43. The deputies cannot be examined, accused, or tried at any time, for the opinions they have delivered in the Legislative Body.

44. They may for a criminal act, be seized, *en flagrant delit*, but a warrant of arrest, or a warrant summoning to appear, cannot be granted against them unless authorised by the Legislative Body.

Holding of the Sitting of the Legislative Body.

45. The sittings of the National Assembly are Republic.

46. The minutes of its sittings are printed.

47. It cannot deliberate, if it be not composed of 200 members at the least.

48. It cannot refuse to hear its members speak in the order in which they have demanded to be heard.

49. It deliberates by the majority of the members present.

50. Members have a right to require *appel nominal*.

51. It has the right of censure on the conduct of its members in its bosom.

52. The police appertains to it in the place of its sittings, and in the external circuit which it has determined.

Of the Functions of the Legislative Body.

53. The Legislative Body proposes laws and passes decrees.

54. Under the general name of laws are comprehended the acts of the Legislative Body, concerning

The Legislature civil and criminal;

The general administration of the revenues, and of the ordinary expenses of the Republic;

The national domains;

The title, the weight, the impression and the denomination of money;

The nature, the amount and the collection of contributions;

The declaration of war;

Every new general distribution of the French territory;

The public instruction;

The public honor of the memory of great men.

55. Under the particular name of decrees, are included the acts of the Legislative Body, concerning

The annual establishment of the land & sea forces;

The permission or the prohibiting of the passage of foreign troops thro' the French territory;

The introduction of foreign naval forces into the ports of the Republic;

The measures of general safety and tranquility.

The annual and momentary distribution of public succour and works;

The order for the fabrication of money of every kind;

The unforseen and extraordinary expences;

The measures local and particular to an administration, a commune, or a kind of public work;

The defence of the territory;

The ratification of treaties;

The nomination and the removal of commanders in chief of armies;

The prosecution of the responsibility of members of the Council, and the public functionaries;

The accusation of persons charged with plots against the general safety of the Republic.

All changes in the partial distribution of the French territory;
National recompenses.

[*Remainder in our next.*]

From the Georgia Gazette.

A CALL to ARMS *against the* INDIANS.

ROUSE, countrymen of Georgia, *rouse!*

A MISUNDERSTANDING with the sacred people of the west must soon awake you all to arms. A thousand tribes are leagued against you. Mutual intelligence has made their councils the same, from the shores of lake Erie to the Altamaha, a semicircle of more than 2000 miles.

The sachems have agreed on hostilities. The priests have performed the rites of divination. The conjurer declares the omens to be good. The chieftains and warriors have gone through their feasts and ablutions, ceremonies divised by the druids of Indians to secure them success and a happy return from the towns of their enemies. They have whetted the knife and sharpened up the hatchet of death. They have brightened their firelocks, moulded their ball, painted their brow and their body for war. They are now writhing and foaming with the impatience of furies to take the path, to bend their march towards the frontiers of your country, to devote to the tomahawk your children and wives, to dragoyoas captives to die by the torture of flames. They only wait the appearance of the appointed moon, and then they raise the whoop of war, the yell of devils, to be communicated from wigwam to wigwam, from town to town, from mountain to mountain, from the Muskogies, in the south, round all the circle of Indians to the Miami in the north, to be reechoed from the Miami back to the Muskogie again.

Rouse, countrymen rouse! Make ready to oppose force to fore, and art to art. Federal America has her warriors too; she can point to many of the very soldiers, officers and generals, who bore up under a seven years' war, against all the powers of Britain—Britain, great among the nations—Britain, whose arms had triumphed a few years before in every quarter of the globe. Cannot America command some of the troops of Saratoga still? some of the captors of Cornwallis—Cornwallis, who has since become the conquerer of India? some of the choice spirits who fought at Beaninton and Monmouth, at Germantown and Guilford, at Eutaw and King's mountain, and the hardy storm of Savannah? Many of those brave men are still living, the boast of their friends and defence of their country still! kind Heaven has held them in its holy keeping.

Step into the halls where the sons of Cincinnatus meet; there feast your eyes on the gallant American officers who devoted their ease, their health, their fortunes, and blood, to their country's cause, directed your thunder in the hour of battle, and led on your sons to the contest of arms. These men have fought in the smoke of battles, these men are no strangers to the music of artillery. Cast your eyes on any group of your fellow citizens, and there you will recognize the features of some veteran soldiers who never turned pale at the flash of a musket, nor fell into convulsions at the explosion of a cannon. Men who fought before can fight again, and they who have commanded can command again; they are of other metal than to flinch in the day of danger and alarm; the post of honor will be fought again. The military talents of your countrymen may find an object now—talents which have lain dormant and never been displayed since the war with Britain.

In point of defence your resources are ample and good; you can bring into the field the foot or the horse; arms and ammunition await your call. You are equally fortunate in point of subsistence; heaven has blessed the labours of the year through all the interior country; there is enough for the citizen, enough for the merchant, and a surplus still for war.

Rouse, countrymen rouse! You have too long placed a confidence in the faith of a savage. No treaty can bind a roving horde, whether Scythian, Arab, or Indian. A formal pacification with them is a farce. Treaties have no basis among a people where tribes and individuals are so independent of each other. Where fenates and council fires assume only a recommendatory, the social compact binds with a very feeble tie. And as for the law of nations, it can no more bridle a banditti of Cowetas, or Chickemangahs, than a cage of cobwebs could confine a tyger.

The faith of an Indian is like that of the old Carthaginians. "*Punica fides et Indica fides*, are of equal merit, the one as much out of credit among the Americans as the other among the Romans. As the wants of an Indian are few, his claims and rights are few. The rights of society are too abstracted for the reasoning habits of an Indian—he has no idea of any but personal rights; it is with reluctance that he surrenders any of these; but if, to constitute any thing like a body politic, he can be brought to yield up part of his personal right to day, he will infallibly resume them again on the morrow, if to-morrow should present him with an opportunity or temptation for plunder or carnage.

An Indian never meditates peace any more than an eagle or shark; war is his profession; he enjoys it with the same rapture that the hound enjoys the chase, his rage for the glory of arms starves every other passion; the ideas of a warrior's renown are wrought into his composition from the dawn of reason; they grow as he grows, and they die not till he dies; his favorite dance is martial, and most of his songs are on the subject of war.

How many treaties have been negociated with those cut throats from the Alleghany to the Appalache, from the earliest times to the year 1791, and have those dogs of war become pacific still? Have they yet cooled their thirst for blood? Are they yet softened down to humanity and peace? What say the dying groans of your murdered friends, your brethren, your children? What could their gentle spirits whisper in your ear? What could the ghosts of the brave Hardes and Trueman tell? Harden and Trueman, both massacred by savage hands while bearing to their towns the flag of peace. These are events of recent date; but you may call upon the memory of half a century passed, call up the annals of an hundred summers; point out the year in the calendar, if you can, that has not seen the fall of America purpled with the blood of your citizens, your countrymen, and friends, their bodies left to feed the vultures of the valley, and their bones to grow white in the wilderness. What do these facts and these records announce? Do they witness the good faith or declare aloud the treachery of Indians. Do they crown them as cherubs of peace, or brand them as furies burning hot from hell?

What visionaries have we been—looking for a millennium of peace with a people incapable of amity and friendship. We have found them such by a thousand trials, and experienced all the ten thousand disasters of broken treaties; and still our statesmen adhere to the wretched policy: A minister of war locks himself up in his cabinet, sketches the preliminaries of a peace, to be ratified with a few drunken scoundrels, in the name of numerous tribes, as loose and detached from each other as the bands of marauding Saracenes beyond the Red Sea, of no more existence as a body politic than Galliver's Lilliputians. Peace-makers meet, talks are interchanged, the hatchet is buried, the calumet of friendship goes round the circle, a profusion of presents is made—presents paid for out of your pockets, a long detail of boundaries is ascertained, and peace is to be established on a firm foundation; and this last and best of all treaties is to be held most sacred by all parties. "while wood grows and water runs, or till the rivers have flowed upwards as long as they have descended." What is the result of all this parade? What are the important purposes of state answered by a treaty attended with all this solemnity and expence?

On the rising of the treaty, the savage stalks away from the arbor, where you feasted his squaws, his dogs and himself for whole weeks together; he bears home the presents with which you load him, he joins with his countrymen in laughing at the trick imposed upon the white people, in tying up their hands by a treaty, while the red people are left as free as ever to plunder, to scalp, to kill, to torture the prisoners of war; for a savage will never conceive himself bound by the little scratch he makes on paper with the feather of a wild goose.

In the mean time your country is amused with the dreams of peace. Confiding in a treaty which had the sanction of the highest authority, she sends out her families and plants them along the line; there they rebuild the houses burned by the Indians, and recruit their stocks and their barns; but look beyond the mountains, see the dark savage in his hut; inaction has already chilled his blood; the bile has gathered round his heart, and clouds of gloom hang upon his looks; he broods designs of robbery and slaughter again; he sees your settlements unshielded from his tomahawk, passing line of frontiers naked to his insult, the inhabitants all lulled in security, intent on agriculture and the arts of peace, their swords beaten into plough shares and their bayonets into pruning hooks, their firelocks out of order and laying useless by; with the malice of a fiend he marks them for his prey, with the velocity of a fire flying serpent he darts across the forest with a thousand warriors more, the moment they see the smoke of your chimnies they draw the hatchet of death, sound the whoop of war, and the obligations of the treaty *go to the devil.*

Such are the blessed effects of Indian treaties! Mere political mummery! The theatre of ministerial speculation! A minister of war might as well have gone into his office and there seriously penned down articles of a treaty between the wild pigeons and the eagles on the banks of lake Huron—as well might he exercise his authority to bring about a good understanding between a lion and a lamb, between a fawn and a carcajou. Rouse countrymen, rouse! Force from the savages this power of depredation and bloodshed, new model your terms of treaty altogether, never close another negociation without adopting the policy of earl CORNWALLIS in his late wars of India:—take hostages of the enemy as the only security they have to advance; carry fire and sword into their country, and compel them to surrender up the sons of their sachems & chief warriors. Indians are the same in the west that they are in the east, the same at Bangalore as beyond the Ohio. The British general new it was impossible to chain Tippoo Sultan down to good faith by mere promises or belts of wampum; he demanded something more substantial; he had the two young princes delivered up to guarantee the treaty against contravention. Citizens of America, imitate this sage negotiator, have the greatness of mind to learn a lesson from your ancient enemy; he has been taught by you, he learned by his cost in America "*that determined Republicans are not to be conquered.*"

Now, my countrymen, let me only hope that the effusions of my zeal on this subject may be received in good part by you. I feel a glow of enthusiasm for the welfare and honor of America. Proud of my birth on these plains of freedom, and I have subscribed to the doctrine, that all mankind are born in equal liberty, and even savage nations must be entitled to the rights of man. But your former mode of treating with a hostile Indian has ever been unequal and disadvantageous to you: *therefore*, when your national senate shall proclaim the war, and the commanders in chief shall call for the regular troops and the volunteer corps, be ready for the word of *command*, what ever it may be, whether to a total extirpation or to drive them beyond the Mississippi and the lakes, or to humble them down to a treaty, when the best blood in the nation shall be given for a hostage, and the noblest of every tribe retained in your prisons or your guards. But whatever be the word, whether total extirpation, banishment beyond the limits of the states, or hostages agreed to, and treaties tried again; as they have no chests of gold like Montezuma, no treasuries of rubies like Tippoo Saib, no wealth nor resources to compensate you for the expences of the war, in either case you must be indemnified by an accession of territory, the whole or a part of those charming countries over which they spread.

August 22d 1793.

FRANCE.

NATIONAL CONVENTION,

JULY 20.

A Letter was read from Bourdotte and Tureau, Representatives to the Republican army near Rochelle, dated,

"*Field of Battle, July 15, Seven o'clock, Evening.*

"Our army which came from Angers, is now encamped at Ambigne, three leagues from Vitz, a town occupied by the enemy. Our object was to attack Vitz, but the Rebels, to the amount of 15 or 20,000 men, divided into two columns, anticipated us, by attacking our advanced guard; and by this unexpected movement, the battle soon became general. The firing was very smart on both sides as long as it continued, but victory soon declared in our favour.

"The Paris battallion, with Santerre at their head, fought like true Republicans. Our General, Labourirere, Berthier, and Menou, and all our soldiers, behaved with wonderful courage.

"We made a point of having in the dangers of our brave soldiers—Bourbotte's life was attempted by one of the rebels, who wounded him in the head; but the villain paid dearly for his rashness, as it cost him his life.

"The loss of the enemy must be very great, but at present we can furnish you with no details. We were obliged to stop the ardour of our troops, who would have followed the enemy to their quarters; but we thought fit to moderate their generous impatience. The whole army cries, *Vive la Republique!*

(*Signed*)

BOURBOUTTE and TUREAU."

"P. S. One of their Chiefs, named Halbe, was killed."

PARIS, July 31.

The Palais Royal was on the 25th inst. blocked up by 3000 infantry and 200 horse, under pretence of seizing the stock jobbers, but in effect to apprehend those who are enemies of the present domineering party. Heaven forbid, that this measure had no other object than to arrest the emissaries of Austria and Great Britain. A great number of people were imprisoned, and the guards of the prison were augmented.

LONDON, July 30.

The Poles, have addressed all the powers of Europe, representing their calamitous situation, and communicating to them the official notes of the Russian and Prussian Ministers. It must puzzle the British Court not a little to answer these active and unfortunate People. What can tyranny, lefs kinfon say, when he rebellion to his Father's ideas and his own, respecting the necessity of preserving the balance of power? And how can they calefece with Ministers, who will not aid and assist this brave and unfortunate People in their present struggle for liberty.

By the last accounts of the sessions of the National Convention of France, we learn, that a letter from Gen. Dessar, was read; dated Perpignan, July 18th in which he says, that in an action against 30,000 of the Spanish troops, he gained some advantage, took 30 prisoners 10 horses, and should have driven the enemy much further, and probably have taken their camp, had he not been in want of cavalry.

Another immediately proposed to send some of the companies of cavalry from the southern departments to Gen. Dessar, and that the rich should provide horses and harness for the army. Another member moved, That all horses of luxury, should be at the command of the Minister at War, and be sent where his glories—which was agreed.

A letter was read on the 26th, from Gen. Beaurharnois, respecting his attack on the enemy's forces, at Landau, on the 23d, which ended in favor of the French, with the loss of 150 men killed and 400 wounded: The Austrians, Prussians and Emigrants, had from 1200 to 1500 killed and wounded. The French had a number of officers killed.

Barrere announced, that the Republican army had been defeated on the 15th inst. by the Royalists at La Vendee, with the loss of 5 cannon. The troops, he said, were panick struck: They had, however, since rallied and obtained, on the 23d, an advantage over the rebels.

The Convention have decreed monopoly, in any branch, a capital offence.

DUNKIRK,

Of which the siege will speedily be formed, was once a place of great strength, having been fortified by Vauban, but immediately after the fale of it by Charles the second to the French. By the peace of Utrecht, in 1713, the fortifications, were stipulated to be demolished, and the peace of 1763, contained the same condition, as to some repairs, which the French had done made. The peace of 1783 permitted them to renew these repairs; but the place has never regained its ancient strength.

It will be assailed by sea and land, by the flower of the English army and navy, with 10,000 Austrians, it is said, will assist. The preparations for the expedition are immense, and notwithstanding the lateness of the season its success is generally credited. One of the chief advantages attending the capture of this place, will consist in the ready communication which it will open, for the next campaign, between the allied armies, and England. The corps of la Chastre emigrants, now at Ostend, as well as the regiments, ordered from Ireland, viz all intended for this expedition.

LISLE.

A letter from Tournay, dated the 2d inst. mentions, that the Commissioners of the Convention at Lisle have left that city on their way to Paris, after having given orders to move off part of the heavy artillery, and of the garrison towards Paris; and that they are further stripping the magazines of that place. This information has given rise to a report that Lisle had offered to surrender.

TOULON.

Is very likely to be attacked in the present campaign. In the year 1707, when it was of less strength than at present, 40,000 men made an ineffectual attempt upon it—which in 14 days, cost 6000 of that number.

AUGUST 10.—By an official account published by the superior council of the French royalists (who term themselves the Christian and Royal army,) it appears they gained an important victory at Vihiers on the 18th ult. They say, "We estimate the enemies loss both in battle and flight, at near 200 men killed, 300 prisoners, 25 pieces of cannon, as many and even more gun carriages, two waggons loaded with muskets, a great number of artillery horses, oxen, provisions, and ammunition, of all kinds, became the fruit of this victory.—General Menou must have died of his wounds, and Santerre only escaped by leaping over a wall. The valour of our troops on this occasion is superiour to all praise; and Europe will be astonished one day at the prodigies they have performed!"

AUGUST 13.—It is confirmed, that on the 1st instant, the National Convention of France decreed that the Queen should be sent before the Revolutionary Tribunal: Philip Egalite has been acquitted at Marseilles—where, however, he is still a prisoner.

The age of Chivalry is gone!

As a proof of the little respect paid by the French to the fair sex since the Revolution we infert the following anecdote;

The women of Toulon lately declared themselves in a state of insurrection, assembled in crowds, and threatened to bang the Magistrates if they did not lower the price of sugar. The Procurator Syndic at first laughed at their threats, but when he saw the riot become serious, he assembled the Council General of the Commune. The Council General ordered the fire engines, with a plentiful supply of water, mixed with soot, to be drawn out in battle array, and by a vigorous discharge of this smoaty artillery, the insurgents in petticoats were completely routed and dispersed, without the consolation of an honourable wound.

In Berlin or Vienna, where chivalry still flourishes, such a mob would have been most chivalrously attacked by some hundreds of well disciplined cavaliers with sabres in their hands.

PHILADELPHIA, October 2.

Mr. Brown,

ALL the Physicians engaged in practice at present in the city, agree with Dr. Rush, that bloodletting, and copious purging, are requisite in the cure of the prevailing epidemic, in every case where inflamatory symptoms are evident; and that the disputes has hitherto been about the name of the disease rather than the proper mode of treatment.

Yours, &c. Wm. CURRIE.

P. S The disease bears a much milder aspect at present, than it did some weeks ago. The Hon. Thomas Willing, and John Ross, Esqrs. have fallen victims to the prevailing distemper.

OCTOBER 5.

A person in Jersey writes, that eight infected persons had come from Philadelphia into his vicinity, all of whom died; but there was no instance of any one taking the infection from them; the free and open air of the country so far absorbing the contagion as not to leave it strength to communicate itself—The same letter mentions, that a man had been cruelly suffered to starve to death a little below Trenton, because he had been in the house with one who had been supposed to die with the yellow fever.

It is now very certain, that the contagious fever in this city bears a much milder aspect, and yields much sooner to medicine, at present than it did some weeks ago.

A letter from the inhabitants of Gloucester county to the committee at City-Hall, informs, that they have already raised the sum of eighty pounds for the relief of poor sick people in this city. That the subscription was filling, and assuring them that they had still a quantity of money, and should soon forward a further supply, and continue their attentions for the relief of the afflicted people of the city of the committee. The committee have returned their thanks to the benevolent inhabitants of Gloucester for their humane exertions.

We are sorry to inform our country Readers, that the prevailing disorder that has raged in this City for some time past, still continues to carry off numbers of our fellow citizens.—Some days we are flattered with the appearance of its having greatly abated, at others of its still encreasing force.

We have not had any rain here for near two months.

Out of *four* daily papers heretofore published in this city, at present there is only *one*—two of the weekly papers have also been discontinued on the same account, viz. the prevailing sickness.

NEW-YORK, OCT. 7.

Friday last arrived the British Packet the Duke of Cumberland, by which we receive nothing materially interesting from the seat of war—the accounts however prove the validity of those mentioning the surrender of Mentz, Valenciennes, Condé, and various other successes of the combined army; and that no circumstance should mar the exultations of the enemies of Freedom these occasions—the London papers obliquely report, that the French at Valenciennes, after having delivered up the fortress, by springing of a mine, had strided a dreadful slaughter among the combined army. Such an event, however improbable, may have happened, as we know that some subterraneous works for some time engaged a department of the besieged.

Some revolutionary principles have infected the British fleet destined to join Lord Howe; principally existing between the officers and the secretary of State.

Extract of a letter from Charleston, (S.C.) dated August 15, 1793.

"This city has been for this week past in an uproar and alarm; 'tis much feared that the Negroes who have come here, with the French people, have laid so much of the insurrection at St. Domingo, that we have every reason to apprehend some here; we have heard some conversation among them, and an attempt has been made to break open the magazine—all the militia are out every night, and the light horse patrol the streets and roads all night.—We are in a dreadful alarm, for one insurrection here is very alarming, and much to be apprehended from the Indians, disaffected and disaffected people now among us. The Negroes have become very insolent, there are a great many French people come here in distress, and subscriptions are continually going about for them; many gentlemen have taken them in."

Extract of another letter from the same city, dated Sept. 11, 1793.

"The gentlemen and militia are obliged to mount guard constantly, and the troops of horse parade the streets by turns quite up to the magazine, for there has been two letters intercepted, in which it appears that the Negroes and mulattoes intended to serve us as the people at the Cape have been served;—they had heard from the French Negroes much about it and about Liberty and Equality, together with the people indiscreetly talking before them on those subjects, that they absolutely intended to rise on the white people. The day was fixed, and it was to have been on the 15th of August. They were trying to get arms and ammunition, and an attempt was made on one of the magazines, and a letter was intercepted by some person in N. Carolina, wherein they said there were 6000 ready, and only waited till they could get ammunition, and asking the assistance of those in North Carolina and Virginia; but I hope there is a stop to it now, for our people were so much alarmed, that they have had a strict search made, and every thing of arms or ammunition had been taken away from every person of colour, and a strict guard kept constantly at the magazines, and about town. I assure you we have been rather dull; for this report, and the news about the Indians and Spaniards at our backs make us fear dreadful things will one day or other happen to us."

LANSINGBURGH, October 8.

FIRE!

On Saturday last, about one o'clock in the afternoon, a fire broke out in this place, at a back store occupied by Mr. Robert White—the wind being very high and often shifting; the fire for a while baffled every exertion of the Citizens of this place, and those from Troy, Waterford and the Country, who very kindly flew to our assistance, and to whom the Citizens of Lansingburgh feel themselves particularly indebted for their humane exertions—Several times the flames appeared to threaten the whole town with destruction; but about 4 o'clock the wind, by kind Providence, ceased confiderably, and became more steady in its direction;—this enabled the Citizens to apply their exertions to better advantage, and in a short time the fire was partly extinguished. By this unfortunate event nearly all the inhabitants of the town have suffered confiderably, but more materially the merchants and inhabitants of King street; many of their goods were burned, and many more nearly ruined by a precipitate removal. About 14 buildings have been demolished in the conflagration. But those who most sensibly feel the loss sustained on this occasion are Messrs. *Aaron* and *Derrick Lane*, *Peter Sim*, *Joshua Burnham*, *Daniel Banks*, and *Thomas Browne*, whose houses and stores are entirely confumed in the flames: others who suffered, Messrs. *George* and *Benjamin Wibbits*, loft their flore, in King street, and the Editor of this paper his Printing Office.

SALEM, October 8.

LATEST NEWS FROM SPAIN.

Laft Saturday Capt. Sleeman, of the brig St. John, arrived here from Cadiz, after a passage of 28 days. By him we learn that the Spanish fleet, 24 sail of the line arrived at Cadiz from the Mediterranean, on the 8th of August, without having attempted any thing against the French, being obliged to return on account of a raging sickness in the fleet, of which they were from 6 to 800 sick and dead; they were several days in landing their sick at Cadiz. They left the British fleet, with which they had been combined, sailing up the Straits, after being with them little more than one day.

The London paragraphists had predicted the most complete success to the above fleets. on their sailing—observing, that there were no hostile force in the Mediterranean in a capacity to oppose them—but forgetting that they might be opposed by a more powerful arm than that of flesh.

BOSTON, October 9.

Yesterday departed this life,

HIS EXCELLENCY

JOHN HANCOCK, Esquire,

Governor and Commander in Chief of this Commonwealth—after 55 years of a life actively devoted to the cause of Liberty and Humanity—and the Happiness and Improvement of his fellow-men.

To record, with precision, the virtues of his mind—the philanthropy of his heart—his patriotism, or his usefulness, were to insult the judgment of every American.

If we ascend into the Temple of the Union, we there find his name first on that MAGNA CHARTA, which ascertained, vindicated, and declared the Independence of America—and the repeated suffrages of his fellow-citizens to sustain the important office of First Magistrate of this Commonwealth, fince how highly he was esteemed as capable to guard their rights in the Cabinet of Massachusetts.

If we search our Municipal Records, we find often in the Chair sustaining with honour the most important and arduous stations.

Look we into the Temples dedicated to the Most High, we shall there view numerous marks of his charity and benevolence.

But if we explore the hearts of the indigent and distressed—the Widow—and the Orphan—we shall there see those lively emotions—which emphatically say,—OUR FRIEND AND OUR SAVIOUR IS GONE.

The pen of the ready writer will do honor to his services, and to his memory. But the sorrow, visible in the countenances of every description of citizens, is a better testimony to his exalted character, than the sublimest effusions of the most polished writer.

MILITARY PARADE.

Yesterday agreeably to orders, the several military corps of this metropolis, assembled on their respective parades, for the purpose of forming battalions for review, and inspection: but in the midst of their preparations, the melancholy news of the death of the Commander in Chief was announced; and the several parades were instantly dismissed.—The review, it is supposed, will not take place until the 17th inst.

The Officers, of this town, we understand, will on Sundays and public occasions, for six days, wear mourning, in testimony of respect for their late Commander in Chief.

WORCESTER, Oct. 10.

SAMUEL FROST, under sentence of DEATH in this town, is to be executed on THURSDAY, the 31st. inst. between the hours of twelve and three

NORTHAMPTON OCTOBER 16.

FROM A NEW-YORK PAPER OF OCT. 2.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Philadelphia, to the Printers of this paper, dated Sept. 28.

"The papers must have amply informed you of the melancholy situation of this city, for five or six weeks past. Grave digging has been the only business carrying on; and indeed I may say of late Pit digging, where people are interred indiscriminately in three tiers of coffins. From the most accurate observations I can make upon matters, I think I speak within bounds, when I say eighteen hundred persons have died (I do not say all the yellow fever) since its first appearance on the 3d of August, in North Water street; others think a larger number—but I confess we are a good deal in the dark on the subject at present, and it will take some time to have accurate returns made.

"People have been hitherto so panick struck, that little has been attended to but the means of self preservation; gloom and melancholy is on every person's countenance; nothing but the yellow fever is talked of; the streets are often seen without a passenger; the wharves are deserted, the markets miserable and uncommonly high, and nearly one half the citizens departed. The city is truly republican; pomp and distinction have in a great measure disappeared; and had Plato himself come among us to preach up the practice of true republicanism, his lectures could not have had a greater effect upon the minds of men than the present mortality.

"We make use of no other precaution for avoiding the contagion, than not going into infected houses—keeping our own well aired, clean, and frequently having the walls white washed. Considering the general terror, I have more than once felt my pulse to discover whether I was really alive or not; however I now begin to hope we may escape, as cool weather is fast approaching, and our street in general healthy."

"Of all things, this yellow fever is the most insidious—its approaches are generally gradual—a person imagines himself well when he is dying—others lose the use of reason entirely, and die in that state. With those few that recover, its effects are long felt."

WANTED to PURCHASE,

A good yoke of working

Cattle,

for which Cash will be paid.—Enquire of the Printer.

Northampton, Oct. 1793.

WANTED, as an apprentice to the Printing business, a Boy 14 years of age.—Enquire at this office.

Northampton, October 16, 1793.

BROKE into the inclosure of the subscriber, five young CATTLE, two years old past, with different marks, three Heifers, and two Steers, one of the Heifers a little lame in one hind leg. The owner is desired to prove property, pay charges, and take them away.

JOSEPH CLAP.

Easthampton, October 10, 1793.

Levi Shephard,

HAS just received from London, a general assortment of DRUGS and MEDICINES. PAINTER'S COLOURS, HARD WARE, BRASS KETTLES, &c.

He has also for Sale, a general assortment of INDIA & EUROPEAN GOODS, relined Iron, German and Ellefeed Steel, Pott-Ash Kettles, Hollow Ware, such as Pots and Kettle, Cast and Waggon Boxes.—Dye Stuffs of all kinds, &c. &c.

Said SHEPHARD continues to carry on the *Duck Manufacture*, of consequence he will want a great quantity of well dressed FLAX this season, for which he will make such pay as will be agreeable to the Farmer, to whose aid and influence he feels himself much indebted for the success he has had in purfuing that useful and necessary branch of business.

Northampton, October 15, 1793.

CASH IS PLENTY.

—PRODUCE SELLS HIGH—

The will never have a better time to pay your DEBTS.

ALL Persons indebted to ELIZABETH & WILLIAM PORTER are requested to make immediate payment before the first day of December next, (except where particular agreements are made for them to wait longer) those who comply will save the cost of a Suit.—Said PORTERS' have on hand a large supply of Goods—Excellent Rum by the Hogshead, Barrel or less quantity, Groceries of all kinds, Window Glass, Nails, and a large quantity of Looking Glasses—They want to purchase Beef and Pork, Butter and Cheese, &c. &c.

Hadley, October 7, 1793.

FOR SALE, A NEW CHAISE, WITH HARNESS COMPLETE.

Enquire of

JULIUS BARKARD.

Northampton, October, 15, 1793.

Arad Brown,

WILL give 4/3 per. Bushel, and pay part CASH for FLAX SEED, on delivery at his store in Southampton—Also 9*d*. per. pound for Butter, if delivered soon. He wishes to remind those, who are indebted to him, whose time of credit is expired, for paying after harvest, that harvest is past and punctual payment is expected—Those who engaged Flax Seed & Butter, &c. in the fall, are called on to fulfil their engagements.

Easthampton, October 14, 1793.

Edward Burt,

POST-RIDER, from *Northampton*, to *Williamstown*, requests all persons indebted to him for *News-Papers*, for the FIRST and SECOND Quarter, to make payment, as he is under obligation to settle with the PRINTER, for all papers heretofore received, in a few days:—He would inform them that the next Week will complete the second quarter,—he flatters himself that his attention and punctuality heretofore will be an inducement in them to comply with his reasonable request.

N. B. Those of his customers who live off from the road, are desired to leave the pay where their papers are left.

Northampton, October 15, 1793.

TO be sold at public Vendue, on the first Monday of November next, (if not sold at private sale before) a new dwelling House one story and a half high, two large rooms on the lower floor, and two chambers all finished except setting the Glass, with a good cellar under said house, with about one acre of good land, situated in the west part of Buckland, on the county road, within a few rods of a grist and saw mill, and forge, in a thick settled and good neighbourhood, well situated for a trader or tradesman—Vendue to be on the premises. For further particulars enquire of the Subscriber,

EDMUND LONGLEY.

Hawley, October 9, 1793.

ALL persons indebted to Ezekiel White, by book or Notes are requested to make immediate payment; those, who do not comply with his reasonable request, must expect their accounts will be lodged in the hands of an Attorney.

Williamsburgh, October 16, 1793.

STRAYED away from the subscriber, about the first of July last, a red STEER, two years old past, marked with a halfpenny the upper side of each ear.

Also, a brindle HEIFER of the same age, her horns rather inclined inward.—Whoever will return said creatures to the subscriber, shall be handsomely rewarded.

RUFUS LYMAN.

Westhampton, Oct. 11, 1793.

BROKE into the inclosure of the Subscriber, on the second inst. three yearling STEERS of different colours, and no artificial mark—Likewise on the 7th, five yearling MULES, the owner is desired to Prove property pay Charges and take them away. SOLOMON PARSONS.

Goshen, October 11, 1793.

COMMONWEALTH of MASSACHUSETTS.

In Senate, September 27, 1793.

ORDERED, That *Joseph B. Varnum, Thomas Dawes,* and *J. Bowdoin,* Esquires, with such as the hon. House may join, be a committee to wait on the Governor, with the following answer to his Excellency's Speech, delivered at the opening of the Session.

Sent down for concurrence,
SAMUEL PHILLIPS, *President.*

In the House of Representatives, September 27, 1793.

READ and concurred, and Messrs. *Brigham, Jarvis, Bacon* and *Whiting,* are joined.

EDWARD H. ROBBINS, *Speaker.*

To his Excellency

John Hancock, Esquire.

GOVERNOR *of the* COMMONWEALTH *of* MASSACHUSETTS.

May it please your Excellency,

THE resolution adopted upon the subject on which the Legislature has been convened, will convince your Excellency, how justly we appreciate the vigilance and propriety of your conduct on this interesting occasion.

With respect to the suit of *William Vassel,* against the Commonwealth, no answer Will be made; but at the same time, it may not be improper to observe, that if he shall exhibit to the Legislature, an equitable claim against this Commonwealth, in manner heretofore practised, justice will be extended to him, in common with all others.

The Legislature need only add, Sir, that they earnestly wish for the happy recovery, and re-establishment of your Excellency's health, as a relief and comfort to your friends, and a blessing to your country.

COMMONWEALTH *of* MASSACHUSETTS

In SENATE, September 23, 1793.

WHEREAS a decision has been had in the Supreme Judicial Court of the United States, that a State may be sued in the said Court, by a Citizen of another State, which decision appears to have been grounded on the second section of the third article in the Constitution of the United States.

Resolved, That a power claimed, or which may be claimed, of compelling a State to be made defendant in any Court of the United States, at the suit of an individual or individuals, is, in the opinion of this Legislature, unnecessary and inexpedient; and in its exercise, dangerous to the peace, safety, and independence of the several States; and repugnant to the first principles of a federal Government.

Therefore Resolved, That the Senators from this State, in the Congress of the United States be, and they hereby are instructed, and the Representatives requested, to adopt the most speedy and effectual measures in their power, to obtain such amendments in the Constitution of the United States, as will remove any clause or article of the said constitution, which can be construed to imply or justify a decision, that a State is compellable to answer in any suit by an individual or individuals, in any court of the United States: And his Excellency the Governor is hereby requested to communicate the foregoing resolves to the Supreme Executives of the several States, to be submitted to the consideration of their respective Legislatures.

Sent down for concurrence,
SAMUEL PHILLIPS, *President.*

In the House of Representatives, September 27, 1793.

Read and concurred,
EDWARD H. ROBBINS, *Speaker.*

By the Governor approved, Sept. 27, 1793.
JOHN HANCOCK.

A true Copy—attest.
JOHN AVERY, Jun. Secretary.

From the Phila. General Advertiser,
Mr. Bache,

IN the present situation of this city, and stage of the prevailing disorder, would it not be proper to suspend opening the churches for a few Sabbaths to come; until at least it shall please the *Almighty* to mitigate the severity of this dreadful and alarming scourge among us? The gentlemen of the faculty are willing, tell us that contagion and disease are communicated from one person to another, by contact, respiration and getting within the atmospheric effluvia of persons who have the noxious matter in their bodies, or impregnated with their cloaths; and in case of public assemblies at this time in our city, it is indubitable, that many such infected persons must be in the crowd; who would unavoidably, disseminate certain death among the congregation. The Lord is good and indulgent: Not requires of his frail and feeble creatures thus to hazard their lives, when it may be dangerous in times of public contagion and calamity, to assemble and meet together in his temples. It is presumed therefore, that the clergy in general would do well to notify to their congregation, respectively, to retire (in their families) to their closets—there to commune with their own hearts; *beseeching the divine goodness to avert the present evil from us, to grant us his holy grace, that we may repent of our evil doings, and conform our lives and actions thereafter, to the honor and glory of God, the good of others and the salvation of our own souls.*

HUMANUS.

From the Federal Gazette.

Mr. Brown,

Please to give the following a small corner of your paper;—I address myself at this time to the Clergy, and religious characters, who remain in town.

MY FELLOW CITIZENS,

IT is allowed on all hands, that the epidemic prevailing in this city, is highly contagious. Our proud theorists may theorize as they please, and tell us that not above 40 or 50 persons in the whole city are infected with the malignant fever.—But facts are stubborn arguments, and there is no reasoning against them. A man, who with bold ignorance, makes such an assertion public, is not fit to be reasoned with: he might with equal propriety abuse us, that, Darkness is Light, and the Moon the greater light that rules by Day.

You, my brethren, I doubt not, have been fruitfully affected with the judgment of God on this irreligious and licentious city. You have frequently and earnestly approached the throne of Grace, to implore grace and mercy, in the time of need. This is right, and becoming your character as men and christians; but at this stage of the calamity, I question much the propriety of assembling the people in public. You have been, and still are praying to the Lord, the Supreme Ruler of the Universe, that he would stop the progress of the calamity. But how is it consistent with the prayer, at the same time, to take the most effectual methods to spread and accelerate its progress? The contagion is communicated daily, by contact, by respiration, by the breath and effluvia of the infected. Recontent: give out away to a wild enthusiasm. The religion of Jesus is rational. In some of its sublime truths above reason; but never contradictory to it. The collecting of great assemblies at this time under the pretext of trusting in the Lord, has struck my mind as bearing a near resemblance to the temptation offered to the Lord:—"Cast thyself down headlong, said the subtle enemy, for it is written, he shall give his angels charge over thee." &c. Presumption on the one hand is as great an evil as despondency on the other. Perhaps it might be better to refrain from assembling our dear flocks for one Sabbath or two, until we see if the Lord will be gracious, and turn his wrath from the city; at least to such a degree as to render it more safe to assemble. I am respectfully, Yours, &c.

ROBERT ANNAN.

From the *Royal Danish American Gazette.*

[Printed at Christianstad, St. Croix.]

THE subscriber having met with the misfortune, totally to be shipwrecked, on the 12th day of February last, in the bay of Boston, called Cohasset; on a naked rock, near a place named Brush Island; where he with his crew was for thirty-six hours exposed to a most severe gale with the frost and a thick snow, thro' which they could not be discerned; but as soon as the thick clouds began to disperse, they instantly, to their great joy, observed in the forenoon, the people on shore endeavouring to come out to them with boats in order to save them; though the sea ran so high that their boats were thrice filled with water, and one of the boats shattered, whereby six of the hand were nearly lost. Notwithstanding this, the feeling people on the shore did keep up their spirits, and the Parson there, named Mr. SHAW, then present, encouraged them, by addressing them thus: *My friends! I need not remind you of the services, we, as human beings owe one another; being fully convinced of your good disposed minds, but this is an extraordinary case, in which we must for ourselves; these are the lives of twenty men in question, to be saved, who will, most certainly, be frozen dead in less than an hour; come, my friends, I'll enter the boat for one man, although I am a bad mariner*"—and, all the rest followed the Reverend, joyfully; they took us off the rock, made their home, ours, attended us in our sickness, and carefully saved what they could from the ship and cargo, even to trifles, as watches, buckles, buttons, spoons, with other gold and silver ware, belonging to the subscriber, which they delivered him every night, coming from their work. The probity of these strangers, affording us in our distress I cannot express less in retaliation, but by my warmest and sincerest thanks, voluntarily acknowledging, that the land possessed by such individuals, is happy, and the unfortunate man drove to their shore, cannot but fall into the hands of upright, honest men. This I think incumbent on me to publish.

H. P. KLEIN.

June 22d, 1793.

BOSTON, October 2.

The objects of the combined powers, now leagued against *France,* appears to be as follows:—

The *English* and *Spanish* fleets to invest the French cities in the *Mediterranean,* to attract the attention of the republick to that quarter; and to affist the *Sardinians* in recovering their country; and in entering *France.*

The *Spaniards* crossing the *Pyrenees,* are to penetrate into *France,* and by capturing the fortified places, to establish a *cordon* of ports sufficient to prevent the introduction of *French* principles into *Spain;* and to affist in the re-establishment of the refractory priests—The fleet under Lord Howe is said to land a force in *Britanny,* to assist the rebels, if any are left unconquered.) The *Prussians* are to enter *Alsace* and *Lorraine;* —The Austrians to march in the Duke of BRUNSWICK'S track to *Paris,* and the *English* to attack *Dunkirk.* This is the *work* said to be *cut out* for the present campaign; whether the French will not spoil the fashion of the suit and to alter the allusion, teach them all!

The true wear dance of Brunswick *rolls,*
And manual *exercise of bells;*
Make them give up, like Saints, *complete,*
The arm of flesh, and, trust the fleet;
And work, like Christians, undissembling,
Salvation out by fear and trembling."

Is yet in the womb of time; and cannot be developed under a number of weeks.

When the Prince of *Saxe-Coburg* took possession of the city of *Conde,* he did it, not in the name of LOUIS XVII. but in the names of the *Emperor of Germany,* and *King of Prussia.* Thus it appears plain, that the *partition of France* is the object of the combined powers. What *England* is to receive, *dividend day,* is unknown; certainly not *Valenciennes.* If she can take *Dunkirk,* against which she has bended her force, that possibly may be hers.—If not —she may *get*—some *millions more* in debt —and the pleasing satisfaction of having "*paid the piper.*"

DANBURY, Sept. 30.

In a late hurricane at Nevis, 2Guinea vessels, with 300Negroes on board, was overset. All on board, except 16 seamen, who saved themselves by getting on the keel, were drowned. The Negroes belonged to a man who had seven vessels employed in that traffick, and was drowned with them.

KEENE, Sept. 25.

RAPE and MURDER!

We hear from the town of Raby, in this State, that on the 14th inst. a rape was committed on the Body of a woman, by a person, whose name we have not yet learnt. But, owing to the shrieks of the unhappy woman, a man by the name of Dickey, ran to her assistance, who immediately threw the perpetrator of this horrid deed upon his back, and putting his foot on his breast, pressed with such violence, as put an immediate end to his existence.

EBENEZER HUNT,

HAS just received from LONDON, a large and general assortment of

Drugs & Medicines,

which he will sell on the lowest terms, at his Apothecary Store, opposite the Meeting House Northampton—Among which are the following Patented Medicines, viz: Hooper's, Anderson's and Lockyer's Pills, Bateman's Drops, Godfrey's Cordial, British Oil, Balsam of Honey, Turlington's Balsam, Essence of pepper Mint, James's fever Powders, Frances' Female Elixir.—Likewise Bell Metal Mortars, Surgeons Pocket Instruments in Pouches, Cupping Country Lancets, Ivory and Pewter Syringes, Crooked Needles, &c. &c.

He has likewise imported Painter's Colours of all sorts.

Has also for sale, West-India and New-E. Rum, Sherry, Lisbon, Port and Malaga Wines, Raisins, best Turkey Figs, Tamarinds, Nutmegs, Cloves, Cinnamon, Mace, Ginger, Rice, Chocolate, Oil Turpentine, Linseed Oil, Oil Vitriol, Ground Madder, blue and white Vitriol, &c. &c.

Octo. 1, 1793.

William Edwards,

HAS for sale, a large quantity of Carding and Hatters WOOL.

Northampton, October 2, 1793.

WANTED to HIRE,

A JOURNEYMAN Blacksmith, that can be recommended—such an one will meet with good encouragement by applying to ENOS NASH.

Hadley, October 1, 1793.

COMMONWEALTH *of* MASSACHUSETTS.

In the HOUSE *of* REPRESENTATIVES, MARCH 23, 1793.

ON the Petition of DAVID SMEAD, and others, praying for a division of the County of *Hampshire,* or such other reliefs as may be found necessary.

RESOLVED, That *Thomas J. Skinner, Ebenezer Pierce* and *Nathaniel Bishop,* Esq'rs, be a Committee to repair to the County of Hampshire, (at the expence of the Petitioners, or of said County, as the Committee shall think proper,) to view said county, so far as said Committee may think proper; and to hear the inhabitants of said County by their agents respecting the grievances suggested, in said Petition; said Committee are hereby directed to publish the time and place of their meeting for the purpose aforesaid in the *Northampton, Springfield* and *Greenfield* News-Papers, three weeks prior to their convening—and to report their opinion,—what relief, if any is necessary, to the next General Court.

Sent down for concurrence—
DAVID COBB, *Speaker.*

In Senate, March 26, 1793.

Read and concurred.
SAMUEL PHILLIPS, *President.*
Approved— JOHN HANCOCK.

A true Copy—Attest
JOHN AVERY, Jun. *Secretary.*

PURSUANT to the foregoing Resolves the Committee aforesaid, hereby give notice, that they shall attend on the business of their appointment, on the 4th TUESDAY OF OCTOBER next, at 10 o'clock, A. M. at the house of Mr. ASAHEL FOSTER, innholder, in Northampton.

THOMPSON J. SKINNER.
EBENEZER PIERCE,
NATHANIEL BISHOP.

Lenox, 13th Sept. 1793.

STRAYED or Stolen

from the subscriber, on the 15th ult. a black *Mare,* four years old, under 14 hands high, with a small star in her forehead, trots and paces, high carriage, has been Nick'd—said Mare was never rode nor shod, supposed to be stolen and taken to the Westward. Whoever will take up the Thief and Mare, & deliver them to DOCTOR ROBERT STARKWEATHER, in Chesterfield, County of Hampshire, or to the subscriber in Stonington, in the County of New-London, Connecticut, shall receive TEN DOLLARS reward, and for the Mare only, FIVE.

DANIEL DENISON.

Stonington, (Con.) September 29, 1793.

WANTED two or three JOURNEYMEN *SHOE-MAKERS,* to whom generous wages will be given.

Apply to
SETH RUSSELL.

WANTED, also, an apprentice to the above business, a smart, active, LAD, 14 or 15 years of age.

Northampton, September 25, 1793.

JOSEPH LAZELL,

BEGS leave to inform his *good old friends,* and the Public in general, that he has just come to hand and now ready for sale, a good allortment of

English & W. I. Goods,

which he is determined to sell on the most REASONABLE TERMS for READY PAY. Six months credit will be given for dry Goods, and all kinds of Hard Ware.

Likewise a complete allortment of

Crockery and Glass Ware,

Paper hangings of all kinds—upon the lowest terms.

Said LAZELL gives the highest price for all kinds of Grass Seed, Flax-Seed, and all kinds of farm produce.

Cummington — August 12, 1793.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, on the 7th inst. an indented Boy, named WILLIAM RUSSELL, in the 13th year of his age. Whoever will take up said boy and return him to his *injured* Master shall have two *Bung Town Coopers* Reward, and no charges paid: All persons are forbid harbouring or trusting said boy, on my account, as they would avoid the Law.

SAMUEL HAMILTON.

Chesterfield, October 8, 1793.

For sale by the PRINTER *hereof,*

A small collection of

BOOKS,

consisting of History, Divinity and Physic —also, Webster's Institute, 1st. 2d and 3d part, and Perry's spelling Book, wholesale and retail, as cheap as can be purchased in Boston or Hartford—CASH, or any of the above books will be given for COTTON or LINEN RAGS.

TAKEN up by the subscriber, on the 1st. July last, seven SHEEP, with different marks. The owner is desired to prove property, pay charges and take them away.

DAVID FIELD, 2nd.

Conway, Sept. 25, 1793.

Hampshire Gazette.

NORTHAMPTON, (*Massachusetts*) PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY WILLIAM BUTLER.

Vol. VII.] WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 23, 1793. [NUMB. 372.

New Constitution of France.

DECLARATION

Of the Rights of Man, and of the Citizens

(Concluded from our Last.)

Of the Formation of the Laws.

56. THE plans of law are proceeded by a report.

57. The discussion cannot be opened, and the law cannot be provisionally resolved upon till 15 days after the report.

58. The plan is printed and sent to all the communes of the republic, under this title: *Laws proposed.*

59. Forty days after the sending of the law proposed, if in more than one half of the departments, the tenth of the primary assemblies of each have not objected to it, the plan is accepted and becomes a *law.*

60. If there be an objection, the legislative body convokes the primary assemblies.

Of the Enrolling of Laws and Decrees.

61. Laws, decrees, judgments, and all public acts are entitled: *In the name of the French People,* the ——year of the French Republic.

Of the Executive Council.

62. There is one executive council composed of twenty-four members.

63. The electoral assembly of each department nominates one candidate. The legislative body chooses the members of the council from the general list.

64. One half of it is renewed by each legislature, in the last month of the session.

65. The council is charged with the direction and superintendance of the general administration. It cannot act, but in execution of the laws and decrees of the legislative body.

66. It nominates, not of its own body, the agents in chief of the general administration of the republic.

67. The legislative body determines the number and the functions of these agents.

68. These agents do not form a council. They are separated without any immediate correspondence between them; they exercise no personal authority.

69. The council nominates, not of its own body, the external agents of the Republic.

70. It negociates treaties.

71. The members of the council, in case of malversation, are accused by the legislative body.

72. The council is responsible for the non execution of the laws and decrees and for abuses which it does not denounce.

73. It recalls and replaces the agents in its nomination.

74. It is bound to denounce them, if there be occasion, before the judicial authorities.

Of the connection of the Executive Council with the Legislative Body.

75. The Executive Council resides near the legislative body. It has admittance and a seperate seat in the place of sittings.

76. It is heard as often as it has an account to give.

77. The legislative body calls it into the place of its sittings, in whole or in part, when it thinks fit.

Of the Administration and Municipal Bodies.

78. There is a municipal administration in each commune of the republic;

In each district an intermediate administration;

In each department a central administration.

79. The municipal officers are elected by the assemblies of the commune.

80. The administrators are nominated by the electoral assemblies of departments and districts.

81. The municipalities and the administrations are renewed, one half, every year.

82. The administrators and municipal officers have no character of representation:

They cannot, in any case, modify the acts of the legislative body, or suspend the execution of them.

83. The legislative body determines the functions of the municipal officers and administrators, the rules of their subordination and the penalties they may incur.

84. The sittings of municipalities and administrations are public.

Of the Civil Justices.

85. The code of civil and criminal laws is uniform for all the republic.

86. No infringement can be made of the right which citizens have to cause their differences to be pronounced upon by arbitrators of their choice.

87. The decision of these arbitrators is final, if the citizens have not referred the right of objecting to them.

88. There are justices of peace elected by the citizens in circuits determined by the law.

89. They conciliate and judge without expence.

90. Their number and their competence are regulated by the legislative body.

91. There are public arbitrators elected by the electoral assemblies.

92. Their number and their circuits are fixed by the legislative body.

93. They take cognizance of disputes which have not been finally terminated by the private arbitrators or the justices of peace.

94. They deliberate in public;

They give their opinions loud;

They pronounce, in the last resort, on verbal defences or simple memorials without procedures, and without expence;

They assign the reasons of their decisions.

95. The justices of peace and the public arbitrators are elected every year.

Of Criminal Justice.

96. In criminal cases, no citizen can be tried but on an examination received by a jury; or decreed by the legislative body.

The accused have council chosen by themselves, or nominated officially;

The process is public;

The fact and the intention are declared by a jury of judgment.

The punishment is applied by a criminal tribunal.

97. The criminal judges are elected every year by the electoral assemblies.

Of the tribunal of appeal.

98. There is one tribunal of appeal for all the republic.

99. This tribunal does not take cognizance of the merits of the cafe.

It pronounces on the violation of forms and on express contravention of the law.

100. The members of this tribunal are nominated every year by the electoral assemblies.

Of public Contributions.

101. No citizen is exempted from the honourable obligation of contributing to the public charges.

Of the Public Treasury.

102. The national treasury is the central point of the receipts and expences of the republic.

103. It is administered by accountable agents, nominated by the executive council.

104. These agents are superintended by commissioners nominated by the legislative body, not of its own members, and responsible for abuses which they do not denounce.

The legislative body passes the accounts.

Of the forces of the Republic.

107. The general force of the republic is composed of the whole people.

108. The Republic maintains in its pay, even in time of peace, an armed force, by sea and land.

109. All the French are soldiers: they are all exercised in the use of arms.

110. There is no generalissimo.

111. Difference of ranks, their distinctive marks and subordination, subsist only in the relation to service, and during its continuance.

112. The public force employed for maintaining order and peace in the interior, does not act but on the requisition in writing, of the constituted authorities.

113. The public force employed against enemies from without, acts under the order of the executive council.

114. No armed body can deliberate.

Of National Conventions.

115. If in one more than half of the departments, the tenth of the primary assemblies of each, regularly formed, demand the revision of the constitutional act, or the change of some of its articles, the legislative body is bound to convoke all the primary assemblies of the republic, to know if there be ground for a national convention.

116. The national convention is formed in the same manner as the legislature, and unites in itself their powers.

117. It employs itself, with respect to the constitution, only on the objects which were the cause of its convocation.

Of the correspondence of the French Republic with Foreign Nations.

118. The French people is the friend and natural ally of every free people.

119. It does not interfere in the government of other nations. It does not suffer other nations to interfere in its own.

120. It gives an asylum to foreigners, banished from their country for the cause of liberty.

It refuses it to tyrants.

121. It does not make peace with an enemy, that occupies its territories.

Of the guarantee of rights.

122. The constitution guarantees to all the French, equality, liberty, safety, property, the public debt, the free exercise of worship, of common instruction, public succours, the indefinite liberty of the press, the right of petition, the right of meeting in popular societies, the enjoyment of all the rights of man.

123. The French Republic honours loyalty, courage, age, filial piety, misfortune.

It puts the depolit of its constitution under the guard of all the virtues.

The declaration of rights and the constitutional act are engraven on tables in the bosom of the legislative body, and in the public places.

(Signed)

Collot d' Herbois, } *Presidents.*
Durand-Maillane. Ducos, }
Meaulle, Ch. de la Croix, } *Secretaries.*
Goujon. P.A. Laloy.

From a late London Paper.

MARIE ANN CHARLOTTE CORDE.

THIS Lady belonged to a noble family, whose name, before the extinction of titles of Nobles, was Armand. Her father was Equerry to Louis XVI. She was born at St. Saturnin near Seez, was unmarried, and in the 25th year of her age. Her face was beautiful, her carriage nobly bold, and her whole deportment decent and majestic. In her examination she said nothing that could affect either Dopcret or Fauchet; and no facts were obtained from her relative to the pretended plot of assassinating the Members of the Mountain. The following letter was written by her when in prison.

MADAME CORDE *to* BARBAROUX.

The Abbaye Prison, in the room lately occupied by Brissot.

"CITIZEN!

"ASyou expressed a wish to be acquainted with the detail of my journey, I shall make no apology for transmitting you the most minute particulars.

"Soon as I arrived at Paris, I hired a lodging at the Hotel de la Providence, in the Rue des Vieux Augustins. I then employed myself in finding out your friend Duperret:—By what means the Committee of General Safety discovered my conference with the citizen, I am at a loss to guess—you are not ignorant of the firmness of this man's soul. He replied to the accusation adduced against him, without varying from the truth, which I confirmed by my evidence; but, though he is entirely innocent of the charge, his firmness is imputed to him as a crime.

"Would you believe, that Fauchet has been committed to prison as my accomplice! He did not know that such a woman existed; but I had the fatisfaction of an insignificant being like myself, will be deemed insufficient to appeale the manes of this great man—of this great man!! Alas! it is an affront to the rest of mankind, to consider him as a man.—He was a bard, who, grasping the torch of civil war, wilhed to set fire to the whole Republic. Thanks to God, however, he was not a native of France.

"Four Members of the National Convention were present at my firft examination. Chabot looked like a fool—Legendre thought he had seen me in the morning, at his house; but he was mistaken, for I did not conceive him sufficiently important to become the tyrant of his country; and I do not pretend to punish every one. All those who never saw me before, were convinced, that they had known me a long time. I believe the laft words of Marat have been published: but I doubt whether they have been correctly published.

"After having mentioned your name, and the commissioners of Calvados, who are at Evreux, he made use of the following expreffion—"That in a few days you should be guillotined, through his means, at Paris." Thefe words determined me, and I finished him. Should the department place him opposite to St. Fargeau, the speech I have quoted, ought to be engraved upon HIS BURST IN LETTERS OF GOLD!

"I shall enter into no detail of this important event. The public prints will give you sufficient information. I own, that the courage with which our volunteers rallied, on the 7th of July, made me no longer hesitate. You remember how I was delighted with the fight: and promised. Petion that he should soon repent of the suspicion which he entertained of my sentiments.—"should you indeed be sorry if these men were not to depart?"—Thefe were Petion's words.

"In fhort, I reflected that so many brave men travelling to Paris, to obtain the head, of a single man, might have failed of fuccefs; or, if they had not, many good citizens might have been sacrificed to him, who deserved not such an honour. The hand of a woman alone was sufficient! I acknowledge that I made use of perfidious means to obtain access to him. In the coufet of my journey, I had resolved to take him on the top of the Mountain, in the Convention; but he was not able to attend the Convention.—At Paris, it is a matter of aftonishment, that a woman of no eftimation in society, who, during the longeft period of exiftence, would have been of no ufe, could sacrifice her life to fave her country. I expected to have perished immediately after the accomplishment of the deed; but some brave men, superior to all prais, preserved me from the popular fury.

"May the establishment of public tranquility be attained speedily!—The criminal who, had he lived, would have prevented such an effect, exists no more.—During thefe two days, my foul has been calm and serene—my country's happiness conftitutes my own. Hear that my father has cause to lament my lofs, will be perfecuted. May my apprehenfions be unfounded, and may the God of All protect him! I wrote to him lately, informing him, that, dreading the effects of a civil war, I had refolved to fet out for England. It was my intention then to have maintained a ftrict filence, and to have difclofed my name to no one. I entreat you, citizen, and your Colleagues, to defend my parents, fhould any violence be offered to them.—I never hated but one perfon.

"Thofe who mourn my lofs, will rejoice to fee me enjoy an eternal repofe in *Elyfian Fields,* with Brutus, and other patriots among the Ancients. Few exift now, who would die for their country!—thofe who call themfelves patriots, are all egotifts.

"Two Gens d'armes have been ordered to attend me, for the purpofe of preferving me from cont: Their company, during the day, was tolerable; but I could have difpenfed with their attendance in the night. I complained to the Commune of this indelicacy; but they were pleafed, on the fubject of my complaint, to pafs to the Order of the Day. I have reafon to believe, that this indecorous mode of treating me proceeded from Chabot; at leaft, I am fure that none but a Capuchin would have thought of it.

"MARIE ANN CHARLOTTE CORDE."

From a PHILADELPHIA PAPER.

At a numerous meeting of the fubftantial Planters, Farmers, and other Yeomanry of the county of *Caroline* in *Virginia* at the Court-Houfe, on the 10th day of Sept. 1793, being the day of holding the county Court, on which they had been previoufly requefted to aſſemble, for the purpoſe of taking into conſideration the preſent political ſtate of American affairs.

IT being conſidered that it is at all times the right, and at certain periods the duty of the people to declare their principles and opinions on ſubjects which concern the national intereſt; and that in the preſent conjuncture the exerciſe of that duty is rendered indiſpenſible by the prevailing practice of declaratory reſolutions, in places where the inhabitants can more eaſily aſſemble and conſult, than in the country at large; but where intereſts, views and political opinions, different from thoſe of the great body of the people may happen to predominate, whence there may be danger of unfair and deluſive inferences concerning the true and general ſenſe of the people:

In declaring ourſelves however, ſince our remote ſituation from the great ſcene of public tranſactions, we cannot poſſeſs a timely and direct knowledge of particular incidents, and the conduct of perſons concerned therein; it is judged moſt prudent to wait with a decent reſerve for clear and full information relative thereto; and in public declarations to abide by thoſe great principles, juſt ſentiments, and eſtabliſhed truths, which can be little affected by tranſitory or perſonal occurrences.—

Therefore; as the *unanimous* ſenſe of this meeting,

Reſolved, That the Conſtitution of the United States ought to be firmly and vigilantly ſupported againſt all direct, or indirect attempts that may be made to ſubvert or violate the ſame.

Reſolved, That as it is the true intereſt of the United States, to cultivate the preſervation of peace by all juſt and honorable means, the executive authority ought to be ſupported in the exerciſe of its conſtitutional powers and functions, for enforcing the laws exiſting for that purpoſe.

Reſolved, That the eminent *virtues* and *ſervices*, of our illuſtrious fellow-citizen, GEORGE WASHINGTON, Preſident of the United States, entitle him to the higheſt reſpect, confidence, and laſting gratitude of his country; whoſe peace, liberty, and ſafety muſt ever remind it of his diſtinguiſhed agency in the attainment of thoſe ineſtimable bleſſings.

Reſolved, That the eminent and generous aids rendered to the United States in their arduous ſtruggle for liberty by the French nation, ought ever to be remembered and acknowledged with gratitude and kind affection; and that the ſpectacle exhibited by the glorious and ſevere conteſt it is now engaged in for its own liberty, ought, and muſt be peculiarly intereſting to the wiſhes, the friendſhip, and the ſympathy of the people of *America*.

Reſolved, That all attempts which may be made, in whatever form or diſguiſe, to alienate the good will of the people of *America*, from the cauſe of liberty and republican government in *France*, have an evident tendency to weaken their affection to the free principles of their own government; and manifeſt deſigns which ought to be narrowly watched and ſeaſonably counteracted.

Reſolved, That ſuch attempts to diſunite perſons mutually attached to the cauſe of liberty, and viewed with unfriendly eyes by all who hate it, ought more particularly to be reprobated at the preſent criſis; when ſuch vaſt efforts are making by a combination of princes and nobles, to cruſh an example which, they fear may open the eyes of all mankind to their natural and political rights.

Reſolved, That a diſſolution of the honourable and beneficial connection between the United States and France, muſt obviouſly be attempted with a view to forward a plan of a more intimate union and connection of the former with Great-Britain, as a leading ſtep towards aſſimilating the American government to the form and ſpirit of the Britiſh monarchy. And theſe apprehenſions will be greatly ſtrengthened if it ſhall appear that the active zeal diſplayed in propagating prejudice againſt the French nation and revolution, hath proceeded from perſons either diſaffected to the American revolution, or of known monarchical principles.

Reſolved, That all foreign miniſters to the United States ought to negociate the purpoſe of their miſſion with the Preſident: If at any time a difference in opinion ſhould happen on the expoſition of treaties or other ſubjects, the ſame ought to be ſtated by the miniſtry, to the governing powers of his nation; that on a diſcuſſion between the two governments, an amicable adjuſtment may be effected, and peace and friendſhip preſerved: And all applications of a miniſter in ſuch a caſe, to the people, who act with foreign nations only by their repreſentatives in the different departments of the government, are highly improper, & tend to create parties and diſſentions amongſt us. Nevertheleſs, if a miniſter ſhall adopt ſuch improper conduct on any occaſion, although the application ought to be treated with contempt by the people, yet it ſhould not effect his nation, unleſs it ſhould avow and juſtify his conduct therein: We therefore declare our diſapprobation of certain attempts in late newſpaper publications, to make ſome alledged behaviour of that kind in the miniſter of the French nation, if any ſuch really exiſted, the means of withdrawing our affection either from the beloved Preſident, or our reſpectable allies.

Ordered, That the foregoing reſolutions be forthwith printed in the ſeveral newſpapers in this ſtate, and that a fair copy of them be tranſmitted to the Preſident of the United States by the Chairman.

By order of the meeting,

EDMUND PENDLETON, *Chairman.*

Atteſt,

WM. NELSON, *Secretary.*

FROM A NEW-YORK PAPER.

To the CITIZENS *of the State of* NEW-YORK, *and the neighbouring States.*

FRIENDS and FELLOW CITIZENS,

ON the thirteenth day of this month, the Citizens of New York appointed a committee of ſeven, to take meaſures to prevent the introduction and ſpreading of the dreadful malady, which has deſtroyed great numbers of the inhabitants of the diſtreſſed city of Philadelphia. Soon after which, the corporation of our city appointed four of the Aldermen and three of the members of the common Council to co-operate with the committee already appointed, and gave them plenipotentiary powers to take every meaſure they deemed neceſſary, to avert this threatening calamity. The Governor of the State iſſued his proclamation, directing every veſſel coming from Philadelphia and every other place ſuppoſed to be infected, to perform ſuch a quarantine, as was deemed neceſſary to free them from infection.

The committee have ſat every evening ſince their appointment; they have aſſiduouſly attended to every precaution human foreſight could deviſe—Our pilots are vigilant in examining the ſtate of health of all veſſels entering our harbour; our port Phyſician has two medical gentlemen to aſſiſt him in his duty of inſpection, who have a proper boat and crew devoted to their ſervice. We have vigilant Inſpectors at the different landing places in this city, by day, and patroles in the night; who examine all paſſengers, ſtop thoſe ſuſpected to have come from among the infected, who in ſuch caſes are not permitted to enter this city, until 14 days thereafter; it being in the opinion of the committee, a juſt and neceſſary precaution, that thoſe arrived by land, ſhould perform a reaſonable quarantine as veſſels coming from infected places.

A proper hoſpital is provided on Governor's Iſland, at a diſtance from this city, together with phyſicians, attendants, medicine and every neceſſary and comfort, for ſtrangers who may arrive here and bring with them the diſeaſe.

Whether the diſtemper was brought into, or originated in Philadelphia, is not as yet, fully aſcertained; certain it is, however, that its malignancy and contagion, have hitherto appeared to be ſingularly confined to the atmoſphere of that afflicted city. We are informed that it is healthy within two miles of Philadelphia, that the attendants and nurſes of the hoſpital at Buſh Hill, only two miles diſtant from the town, which is filled with patients, have hitherto eſcaped infection.

Though the cities of New-York and Baltimore, were unapprized of their danger, until long after great numbers poured into them, from the ſeat of infection, we have reaſon to thank God, that hitherto, not an inhabitant, as we can learn, of either city, has yet caught the diſeaſe.

Two perſons having died at Burlington, one at Bordentown, three at Lamberton near Trenton, one at Princetown, one at Brunſwick, and one at New-Ark, all on the road to this city; who caught the diſtemper in Philadelphia; and have died, we underſtand, more than 14 days ago, without communicating the infection to their friends, or attendants, who in moſt caſes were unapprized of the nature of the diſtemper, and in conſequence, incautious.

The only perſon who has died in this city with the fever, came from Philadelphia; put up at a public houſe in which were a number of lodgers; who, with the family were ignorant of his diſorder, and had the cuſtomary intercourſe with the ſick man, whoſe death happened twenty-one days ago; and no contagion has followed it.

The cullers who likewiſe caught it in Philadelphia, ſickned at out fourteen days ago, and died at Governors Iſland; their illneſs communicated no infection, as we can learn, to the families they were removed from, nor to the nurſes, attendants, or phyſicians, who were imployed there. One man died at a houſe four miles from this city, nine days ago, who had been ſix or ſeven days from Philadelphia, and was immediately buried there; the houſe was cleanſed and white-waſhed, and the family conſiſting of eight or ten perſons, ſtill continue in perfect health. Theſe are the only inſtances that have occurred to the committee, of this deſtructive ſcourge, after a faithful and vigilant inveſtigation, in which, they have been jealouſly aided by their fellow citizens: and they are happy to add, that the citizens continue thro' divine favour, to enjoy an unuſual ſtate of health.

We requeſt, that our fellow citizens in this, and the neighbouring States, where there are printing preſſes, would gliſhiſh this ſtatement, and our daily reports; and as a meaſure well calculated to prevent unneceſſary terror and apprehenſion, and preſerve that commercial & ſocial intercourſe, ſo neceſſary to the general proſperity and happineſs.

By order of the Committee,

JOHN BROOM, Chairman.

New York, September 30, 1793.

The Committee appointed to prevent the introduction and ſpreading of infectious diſeaſes in this city, report, that this city ſtill is ſo favoured as to continue free from any participation in the preſent calamity of Philadelphia.

By order of the committee,

JOHN BROOME, Chairman.

New-York, October 1.

☞ THE Committee appointed to prevent the introduction and ſpreading of infections diſeaſes in this city,

Report, that no perſon in this city, or on the Iſland, within their knowledge, is infected with the diſorder now prevailing in Philadelphia.

By order of the Committee,

JOHN BROOME, Chairman,

Wedneſday Evening, Oct. 2, 1793.

MATTER OF FACT.

A citizen one day laſt week, being taken with ſome ſlight indiſpoſition, his friends ſuppoſing him ſeized with the prevailing epidemic, immediately, and much againſt his inclination, fitted him out for the hoſpital at Buſh-Hill, and ordered a cart for the purpoſe of conveying him thither. On the way, the patient finding himſelf not only ſtill alive, but in a tolerable ſtate of good health and ſpirits, quitted his blanket, leaped from the cart, and ran full ſpeed over the common in a different direction. The driver putting his horſe firſt on a round trot, and then on a full gallop, gave chaſe, for ſome time, but finding it impoſſible to overtake the *ſick man*, he gave up the purſuit, and returned to the city.

PARIS, July 31.

THE ſitting of the club of the Cordeliers, of the 27th inſtant, has diſplayed a ſcene of horrid blaſphemy and abominable wickedneſs, which ſtands unrivalled in the annals of hiſtory. That ſitting was wholly devoted to the regulation of the ceremonies which are to be obſerved in tranſferring the cankered heart of the iniquitous monſter Marat into the hall of that club.

The blaſphemous wretches, having given a long deſcription of the proceſſion which is to take place on that occaſion, wickedly and moſt profanely read a proceſs, to which was affixed the motto,

O Cor Jeſus! O Cor Marat!
O Heart of Jeſus! O Heart of Marat!

In this blaſphemous production, our Bleſſed Redeemer is compared with Marat. The gentle doctrines of the Saviour of Mankind, are put in competition with the criminal exploits of the pretended friend of the people. The apoſtle, the Orator calls Jacobins and Cordeliers—the publicans, ſhopkeepers; and the phariſees, ariſtocrats.—Horrid to relate! the infamous Author aſſerts, that Chriſt is but a prophet, but Marat a GOD!!

The ſame wretch, whoſe exiſtence diſgraces the name of man, adds, that the concubine of Marat imitated Maria in the care ſhe took of the friend of the people; and that ſhe ſaved the God of the republick from the dagger of La-Fayette, by which he muſt elſe have fallen.

Brochet followed this licentious blaſphemer, and ſaid, "that our Redeemer, having defended kings, was not to be compared to Marat, who had been the moſt inveterate enemy of kings and their thrones."

This infernal ſitting was determined by an offer of Henriot, the commandant of the Pariſian fans culottes, who promiſed to furniſh pinks, carnations, cypreſſes and roſes to adorn the putrid corpſe of Marat.

A man of the name of Adam Lux, from Mentz, has written an elogium on Charlotte Corde. On his being arreſted he cried out ſeveral times in his priſon, *I am going to die for Charlotte Corde!*

LONDON, Auguſt 4.

Extract of a letter from Paris, July 25.

"Diſpatches have this day been received from Tours, dated the 21ſt. inſt. from which it appears, that the royaliſts have defeated the Republican army which lately left that city.—This defeat took place near Vihiers, and general Menon himſelf was wounded. The ſcattered remains of the republicans are collecting at Chion, and again threatened by the royaliſts, and being totally deſtitute of ammunition, is hourly expected to fall. Defertion prevails much in the army of Tours; and the central commiſſion of the repreſentatives of the people has been reeſtabliſhed in that city.

"A citizen from Macon wrote, that Lyons was in a ſtate of complete counter revolution; that the ariſtocrats were more audacious than ever, and that if government does not have recourſe to the moſt ſeverity, that country will become the theatre of the greateſt diſaſters.

"Liſle is almoſt completely ſurrounded by the combined armies, and on the eve of being beſieged. Lamorliere, now under arreſt, is charged with having left that city deſtitute of ammunition."

A little child ſat behind the head of the corpſe of Marat at his funeral, holding a torch in one hand, and a civick crown in the other; and owing to the putrid exhalations from the corpſe, the child now lies dangerouſly ill.

AUGUST 19.

Extract of a letter from Leghorn, July 28.

"The beginning of laſt week a deſperate engagement happened off the iſland of Corſica, between an Algerine frigate and one belonging to the French Republic; they fought with the greateſt bravery for five hours, when night parted them; the next morning, at break of day, the conflict was renewed with equal courage and the moſt determined obſtinacy on both ſides, for upwards of nine glaſſes, great part of the time within piſtol ſhot of each other. The Algerines made ſeveral attempts to board, but were as often beat off with great ſlaughter, yet ſo daring and reſolute were the pirates, that they run their ſhip along ſide the French in ſpite of all reſiſtance, and grappled them ſo faſt, that every effort to get clear was in vain; the infidels immediately jumped on board ſword in hand, fighting bitterly, in ſeveral languages, they would conquer or die, neither would they give or take quarter; the Republicans received them with great ſpirit and reſolution, when a moſt dreadful carnage enſued, with ſwords, piſtols, javalins, and lances, until at laſt the French were overpowered and obliged to ſtrike to thoſe terrible barbarians. Theſe bold pirates loſt, in both rencountres, upwards of two hundred men, beſides all their officers; the boatſwain was the laſt who had the command; this fellow, although wounded in ſeveral parts of the body, refuſed to quit the deck, and died as he was encouraging the reſt to fight. The French mounted thirty guns, and the Algerines twenty eight beſides petteraroes, and they were both in ſuch a ſhattered condition that it was next to an impoſſibility either of them ſhould reach Algiers.

"P. S. The Algerine Capt. was ſhot through the head in the height of the action, as he was nailing the colours to the maſt; and the firſt and ſecond lieutenants, who were both his ſons, ſhared the ſame fate ſoon after. It was alſo reported that they both ſunk the next day, and what remained of the crews were taken by a Tuniſian bark, and carried into Tunis."

Auguſt 2.—The firſt theft that was thrown into Valenciennes, by the combined armies, killed a man, his wife, and ſeven children, in one houſe.

There is an impoſtor in town, who has taken in ſeveral credulous people. He ſays, that he knew Nebuchadnezzar well, and was intimate with Job, and a partner in all his misfortunes; that he carried on a brisk trade near two thouſand years ago, in Jeruſalem, but was at length ſwindled out of his property, by Judas Iſcariot!

The following notice has been ſtuck up on the Toxopholite Grounds, Bloomſbury: "As it is *impoſſible* for any but Members to enter theſe grounds, any others that do, ſhall be ſeverely puniſhed."

A Clergyman in the weſt of England walks very little ſhort of 3000 miles in the courſe of a year; performs all the parochial duties; and teaches all the children in the pariſh; for all, which ſervices he receives 20l. per ann. and his dinner! This laborious Miniſter, ſit compliance with his Diocеſan's letter, lately preached a ſermon to excite the charity of his congregation towards the Emigrant French Clergy. The collection, it may well be ſuppoſed, did not amount to a large ſum:—it was *ſixteen pence*, including his own contribution!

The Duke of York, we are told, like another Charles of Sweden, repoſes himſelf in his boots on the floor of a guard-room, with a *portmanteau* for his *pillow*.

FRANCE.

NATIONAL CONVENNTION.

Saturday, Auguſt 4.

Report reſpecting the ſurrender of Mentz.

Merlin, one of the Commiſſioners, entered ſoon after, aſcended the Tribune, and ſaid,

"Citizens, I am unprepared, and can only give you the ſubſtance of the ſurrender of Mentz. We have given up Mentz, becauſe three days later we could not ſave 16,000 brave Republicans, who withſtood in it, during 4 months, the efforts of 80,000 men: 5000 of theſe brave men fell in defence of it. Thanks to Coſtine, we ſuffered all the horrors of famine—Coſtine, who has ſo worthily provided for the ſupply of Mentz, that a dead cat was ſold at ſix livres, and a pound of dead horſe-fleſh at two livres; 1900 wounded men were in the hoſpitals, and in want of every thing; we had 16 pounders, but no balls for that meaſure; the enemy had juſt ſet fire to a gunpowder magazine. The capitulation is infamous; but it is the moſt propoſed, and the firſt accepted. Two days later, the garriſon would have loſt their arms, & been made priſoners of war. I hoped not to ſurvive a capitulation; but ſigned this to deliver ſo brave a garriſon. I attacked, myſelf, a redoubt which bore my name, with 25 volunteers: I carried it, and purſued 150 of the enemy. I leave it to feeling minds to demand the revocation of the decree iſſued againſt the brave garriſon of Mentz."

Thuriot ſeconded the propoſition. "We have been deceived," ſaid he, "reſpecting the ſurrender of Mentz every day. The garriſon gave proofs of courage: they ate rats, mice, dogs, and cats; the ſoldiers look like ſpectres. To reward ſuch valour, the Baſt of that fortreſs has been dragged to Paris by light-horſemen. Eubaget, who, as our colleague in the legiſlative aſſembly, diſplayed always a candid and upright character, is among the number. I move that it be decreed, that the garriſon of Mentz has deſerved well of the country; that its ſtaff officers be ſet at liberty; that Aubert Dubaget be releaſed from the cuſtody of his light-horſemen, and do come to this bar to give particulars, which will no doubt be worth civic crowns."—Decreed with applauſe.

Merlin requeſted the honor to carry the decree to the army, which was then at Nancy.—Granted.

NASSAU, Auguſt 30.

TIT FOR TAT!

There are in circulation many reports of inſults offered and injury done to our countrymen, by thoſe citizens of America who conſider the cauſe of the French as their own. Of theſe reports, we do not with to take any notice; they may be founded or otherwiſe: Beſides, it is quite unneceſſary; for the details given in the Charleſton papers, and copied into the preceeding pages of this day's Gazette, demanſtrate, in the moſt unequivocal manner, a diſpoſition the reverſe of even neutral—a diſpoſition hoſtile to England, and friendly to her enemies.

It is ſaid at Charleſton, we hope without foundation, that the moſt violent outrages have been committed at ſea by the Jamaica and Bahama Privateers, on American veſſels. We wiſh, for the ſake of juſtice, and for the purpoſe of diſcriminating between the innocent and the guilty, that charges of this heinous nature may ſpeedily undergo legal inveſtigation; and in this wiſh, we ſhall be heartily ſeconded by every one who reſpects humanity and a good name.

PHILADELPHIA, October 12.

Extract of a letter from the Territory South of the Ohio, Sept. 4.

"Times here are but a gloomy aſpect. The frontier is daily harraſſed by the Indians. On the 28th of Auguſt, a party, conſiſting of about 300, killed Lieut. James Trelford of the United States troops, and a Mr. Jackſon, as they were gathering corn in a field for their horſes, near Henrys' fla-tons. They have lately burnt many houſes on Nine-Mile, and deſtroyed a prodigious quantity of wheat, rye and corn.—We hope Governor Blount, on his return to this country, will be inveſted with power to deſtroy theſe barbarous tribes."

From the ſame, dated Sept. 4.

"On the 30th of Auguſt, ſome Indians killed one young woman and ſcalped another, in Washington county; and, on the 5th inſt. a party of them wounded four perſons, and ſcalped one, about nine miles from Green Court Houſe: a houſe was alſo attacked by them, but they were forced to retire by the owner thereof and one of his negroes, who fired ſeveral rounds and ſcared ſome of them. On the 16th another party of the ſavages killed a woman and child, at Nine Mile."

NEW-YORK, October 11.

We learn by a Gentleman who has juſt arrived from Amſterdam, that the late M. DE LA FAYETTE, died at Magdeburg in Priſon.

The latter part of this Gentleman's life has been ſingularly unfortunate indeed. His death will be univerſally regretted by Americans.

Recent accounts from Philadelphia, pronounce the fever to be ſtill raging with a moſt alarming progreſs, notwithſtanding the contrary reports—it is ſaid that 4061 burials have taken place ſince the 19th of Auguſt.

OCTOBER 15.

Captain Marſim, of the ſhip Providence, from Leith, in lat. 49 was boarded by Britiſh Frigate Boſton, on the 7th inſt. on a croiſe, ſteering to the ſouthward and eaſtward: and on the 11th he was boarded by the French Republic's ſhip Concorde, to the eaſtward of Montauk point; the French fleet were then in company; after which they continue their courſe in the track of the Boſton Frigate.

By yeſterday's poſt, accounts were received of 137 burials under the inſpection of the committee.—How many private burials we have not learned.

Extract of a letter from Philadelphia, October 12.

"The malady is becoming worſe & worſe every day. On Wedneſday laſt one hundred and forty ſix perſons died, and I believe the number has not been ſhort of that ever ſince."

The Committee appointed to prevent the introduction and ſpreading of Infectious Diſeaſes in this city, Report—That (except one caſe not abſolutely free from ſuſpicion of partaking of the nature of the fever prevailing at Philadelphia—altho' not preſent free from dangers of infection)—they are acquainted with no caſe of that nature among their fellow citizens.

By order of the Committee,

JOHN BROOME, Chairman.

Sunday evening, October 15.

October 16.

The ſhip Severn, Farley, arrived on Monday in 47 days from Briſtol, brings later London accounts than the other arrivals in this day's waterfall, viz. Auguſt 21.

Capt. Farley brings no great news—the moſt important is comprized in the following ABSTRACT:

FOREIGN ACCOUNTS by the Severn ſtate—That a declaration of war, by the Emperor, againſt the Republic of Venice, is immediately expected: That the fleet under Earl Howe but juſt ſaw the French, and in ſuch a ſtark calm, that neither the number nor force of their ſhips were known with preciſion; that heavy gun ſucceeded, and obliged it to go into the channel: That the *Federation at Paris* on the 10 of Aug. was not marked with any diſaſtrous event: That the Queen has undergone three different examinations, with intrepidity, and preſence of mind. Unable to find her guilty in any reſpect whatever, they have ordered her to be removed from the Conciergerie to a more decent place of confinement, and her cauſe is taken from the revolutionary tribunal, and referred to the committee of public welfare; that a conſiderable party is endeavoring to ſave her life, while another, of no leſs conſequence, to uſe her only as an inſtrument to check the progreſs of the Auſtrians: That two couriers are ſaid to have been ſent by the National Convention to the Prince of Cobourgh, with a view of commencing a *negociation* concerning the Queen, by which couriers it is aſſerted, that the National Convention has written word to the Prince of Cobourgh, that if he ſhould advance farther on the territory of the Republic, the Queen ſhould ſuffer immediate death; that the Prince is ſaid to have returned in anſwer, that he commanded a victorious army, enraged at the exceſſes committed by the revolutioniſts, and determined to avenge them, and that if any attempt ſhould be made againſt the life of the Queen, no ſtone ſhould remain upon another at Paris.

On the 9th inſtant, the Court of Oyer & Terminer in this city ended, when the following perſons received ſentence of death, in conſequence of previous conviction, viz.

George Blaſius for forging a deed; and John George Hobbolt and John William Hattenbook for paſſing forged deeds, knowing them to be forged, *ſcienter*.

The firſt two are to be hanged the 4th & the laſt two to be hanged the 11th November next.

They write from Fort Waſhington, that the trial of GENERAL SINCLAIRE verſus Lt. JOHN MORGAN, commenced on the 26th Auguſt, that in the progreſs of the trial every circumſtance ſeemed to favour the defendant, and that the general, induced the court, after cloſing the trial, to open again, as he had new evidences reſpecting Morgan's publications in the papers. Theſe Morgan confeſſed to have publiſhed, and was ready to prove the facts, which was to be done on the next Monday after the date mentioned.

BOSTON, October 12.

TOWN MEETING.

At a legal Meeting of the inhabitants of this town on Friday laſt, to take in to conſideration the meaſures proper to be taken by them, for attending the Funeral of His Excellency JOHN HANCOCK, that every mark of reſpect may be paid by his fellow citizens to the remains of ſo illuſtrious a Patriot and Friend to Mankind; the following Votes paſſed unanimouſly, viz.

In order to pay that reſpect to the funeral ſolemnities of his Excellency the late Governor Hancock, which is ſuitable to the feelings of the Inhabitants on the occaſion.

Voted, That it be recommended to the Inhabitants, that they ſhut their ſtores and ſhops, at One o'clock, P. M. on Monday next, and continue the ſame ſhut until the Funeral Solemnities ſhall be performed.

Voted, That the Seleſtmen be requeſted to caute the Carriages, Trucks, and other Obſtructions, to be removed from State Street and other ſtreets where the Proceſſion may be on Monday Afternoon.

Voted, That the Seleſtmen be requeſted to order the public Bells to be tolled ſuitable to the occaſion.

Order of Proceſſion, for the Funeral of the late Governor HANCOCK.

FUNERAL ESCORT,

under the command of Brig. General Hall.

Officers of the Militia with Side Arms.

Juſtices of the Peace.

Judges of Probate.

Juſtices of the Court of Common Pleas.

Attorney General and Treaſurer.

Juſtices of the Supreme Judicial Court

Members of the Houſe of Repreſentatives.

Members of the Senate.

Sheriff of Suffolk, with his Wand.

Members of the Council.

Q. M. Gen. [His Honor the] Secre-
Adjt. Gen. [Lieut. Governor.] tary.

The Pall-bearers ſupported by COUNSELLORS at the eaſt Counſellors.

Aid de Camp to the deceaſed — Aid de Camp to the deceaſed

RELATIONS.

Vice Preſident, and Members of Congreſs.

Judges and Secretaries of the United States.

Gentlemen heretofore Counſellors and Senators of Maſſachuſetts.

Foreign Miniſters and Conſuls.

The Preſident and Corporation.

Profeſſors and other Inſtructors of Harvard College.

Seleſtmen and Town Clerk.

Overſeers of the Poor and Town Treaſurer.

Miniſters of the Goſpel.

Members of the Ancient and Honourable Artillery Company.

Committee of Braille Street Church, of which the deceaſed was a member.

Other Citizens and Strangers.

ORDER OF MARCH.

The proceſſion to move (at two o'clock) from the Manſion Houſe of the late Governor Hancock, across the Common—and down Frog Lane, to Liberty Pole, thro' the Main-Street—and round the State Houſe—up Court Street, and from thence to the Place of Interment.

NORTHAMPTON, OCTOBER 23.

Dr. Ruſh, in a letter to Dr. Rodgers, of New-York, dated Oct 3, aſſerts that he has ſatisfactory documents in his poſſeſſion to prove, that the diſorder which has prevailed with ſo much mortality there for ſix weeks paſt, was generated in Philadelphia. The Doctor obſerves that it is moſt mortal between the ages of fourteen and twenty-five; tho' it attacks all ages; and even young children are not exempt from it. A recovery or death generally happens, in acute caſes, on the 3d, 5th, or 7th days. His principal reliance for cure are the mercurial medicine, purging and bleeding; cold air, cool drink, &c. and total abſtinence from animal food, till the patient is fit to walk about.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman near Philadelphia, to his Friend in N. York, dated Oct. 3.

"Since I wrote to you laſt, notwithſtanding the various reports of the mortality diminiſhing in Philadelphia, I fear it is little better than it was a week ago; and it may be ſafely calculated that Philadelphia has loſt upwards of 3000 inhabitants ſince the 3d of Auguſt. This is a dreadful calamity, and has entirely ruined trade, as many of the principal merchants are numbered with the dead! There are alſo hundreds of orphans put under the care of the overſeers of the poor, and many widows.—Every thing ſeems to be at a ſtand.

"All buſineſs, building, and entertainments are ſtopped. A committee ſits night and day at the Court Houſe, to regulate the conveyance of the infected perſons to Buſh Hill, and to ſend carts for the dead bodies. The committee act with great prudence and humanity."

DIED—At Eaſtampton, on the 7th inſt. Mr. JOSIAH PHELPS, in the 78th year of his age.

SIMEON BUTLER,

RESPECTFULLY informs the public, that he continues the buſineſs of

Book-Binding,

Nearly oppoſite the Court Houſe, Northampton—Where Deed and Record Books, Merchant's Account Books, ruled to any pattern, may be had on the ſhorteſt notice—Old Books re-bound.

HE HAS FOR SALE,

Pſalm Books, Webſter's 1, 2, and 3d part, Perry's Spelling Books, by the groſs, dozen or ſingle, as cheap as can be bought in Boſton or Hartford. Bibles, Teſtaments, Dodder's Sermons, Pike's Arithmetic, Baron Trenck, Vicar of Wakefield, Intereſting Memoirs, Life of Gardiner, Lavaters's aphoriſms on Men, Forſters, Bennett's Letters, Friend of Youth, Steuben's Manual Exerciſe, Hiſtory of Mexico, Conqueſt of Peru, Hiſtory of Fair Roſamund, Perry's Dictionary, Entick's, do. The Young Ladies Accidence, Primers, Divine Songs, Hiſtory of Joſeph. A variety of Books for children, Copperplates, Writing Paper, Ink-Powders, Sealing Wax, &c. Any of the above articles or Coſe, given in exchange for RAGS.

Northampton, Oct. 23, 1793.

FOR SALE, A NEW

CHAISE,

WITH HARNESS COMPLETE.

ENQUIRE of

JULIUS BARNARD.

NORTHAMPTON, OCTOBER, 15, 1793.

Edward Burt,

POST-RIDER, from *Northampton*, to *Williamſtown*, requeſts all perſons indebted to him for *News-Papers*, for the FIRST and SECOND Quarter, to make payment, as he is under obligation to ſettle with the PRINTER, for all papers heretofore received, in a few days:—He would inform them that the next Week will complete the ſecond quarter,—he flatters himſelf that his attention and punctuality heretofore will be an inducement in them to comply with his reaſonable requeſt.

N. B. Thoſe of his cuſtomers who live off from the road, are deſired to leave the pay where their papers are left.

Northampton, October 15. 1793.

Chileab and Windſor Smith,

INFORM their friends and Cuſtomers, that they have juſt received, and now ready for ſale, at their Store in Hadley, and at the Store lately improved by W. ASHLEY, in Amherſt, a large and elegant aſſortment of ENGLISH and HARD WARE GOODS, on as reaſonable terms as at any ſtore in the County—Alſo, W. India and N. England Rum, Loaf and Brown Sugars in large or ſmall quantities.

WANTED—a number of likely ſhipping HORSES, to be delivered within ten days, for which good pay will be made, and a generous price given.

Wheat, Rye, Indian Corn, Peas, Oats, Flax, and Flaxſeed, Butter, Beef-Wax, Tow Cloth, and Woolen Check, will be received in payment—and the article of CASH not refuſed.

THOSE Perſons who wiſh to have CYDER diſtilled this Seaſon, are informed, that the DISTILLERY in Hatfield, will be employed for that purpoſe fifteen days from this date.

Hatfield, October 21, 1793.

Strayed from a paſture

in Hadley, the 14th inſt. a large black Horſe, about 15 hands high, white feet, with a ſmall white ſtar in his forehead, trots and canters. Whoever will take up ſaid Horſe and return him, or give information, ſhall be handſomely rewarded, and all neceſſary charges paid.

JOHN SMITH.

Hadley, October 21, 1793.

ELEGY *on the death of a Blacksmith.*

WITH the nerves of a Sampson this son of the sledge,
By the anvil his livelihood got;
With the skill of old Vulcan could temper an edge;
And struck—while his iron was hot.

By *forging* he liv'd, yet never was tried,
Or condemn'd by the laws of the land;
But still it is certain, and cant be denied,
He often was *burnt in the hand.*

With the sons of St. Crispin, nokindred he claim'd,
With the last he had nothing to do;
He handled no awl, and yet in his time
Made many an excellent *shoe.*

He blew up no coals of sedition, but still
His bellows was always to blast:—
And I will acknowledge (deny it who will)
That one *vice*, and but *one* he possess'd.

No affair was he, or concern'd with the stage,
No audience to awe him appear'd;
Yet oft in his shop (like a crowd in a rage)
The voice of a hilling was heard.

Tho' *feeling* of axes was part of his cares,
In thieving he never was found;
And tho' he was constantly *beating on bars*,
No vessel he ne'er ran aground.

Alas and alack! and what more can I say
Of Vulcan's unfortunate fate?
The priest and the sexton have borne him away,
And the sound of his hammar is done!

Sept. 14.

COMMONWEALTH *of* MASSACHUSETTS.
By his Excellency
John Hancock, Esquire.
GOVERNOR *of the* COMMONWEALTH *of* MASSACHUSETTS.

A PROCLAMATION,
FOR A DAY of
PUBLIC THANKSGIVING.

WHEREAS it is the DUTY of MEN, as well in their social, as individual state, religiously to consider the dispensations of GOD's Holy Providence——To acknowledge with Gratitude, their Obligations to HIM and there entire Dependence upon HIM.

I HAVE THEREFORE THOUGHT FIT, by and with the Advice and Consent of the COUNCIL, to appoint, and I DO hereby APPOINT THURSDAY, the *Seventeenth* Day of NOVEMBER next, to be observed as a Day of PUBLIC THANKSGIVING throught this COMMONWEALTH: Hereby exhorting the Ministers of all Denominations, with their respective Congregations, to assemble on the said Day, solemnly to express the grateful feelings of their hearts to our Divine BENEFACTOR, and their pious Resolutions to yield to him, in future, the cheerful Obedience of their Lives.

Our Father in Heaven hath been graciously pleased to grant us a good measure of Health through the Year past; and while, on His righteous Providence, He hath seen fit to visit a Sister State with a very malignant and mortal Disease, of a kind uncommon in this part of the World, He hath been graciously pleased, hitherto to preserve us from so grievous an Affliction.

When some parts of our Land have suffered a severe Drought: He remembered Mercy for us, by sending Rain plentifully in most places, and causing the Earth to produce a sufficiency for the supply of the necessities and conveniences of Life. When Bloodshed and Devastation have attended the Struggles for the RIGHTS of MAN in Europe, it should remind us of His remarkable appearance in our Favour, when we were contending on the same Principles, and for the same important Purposes. He hath prospered our Merchandize, our Fishery, and the labour of our Hands: and still continues to us, our Civil and Religious Rights, together with the greatest of all Blessings, the LIGHT of the GOSPEL of HIS SON.

And whereas our Sins have rendered us unworthy of the least of GOD's Mercies, it behoves us humbly to Supplicate His forgiveness, and to bring forth the Fruits of Repentance, Love and new obedience; that so we may be prepared for the continuance of His Favours: By directing and prospering the Administration of our Government——By succeeding our trade, Agriculture, Fishery and Manufactures——By smiling upon our University and Schools of Education, and granting to us all those other Blessings which we may stand in need of. And finally——Refreshing the Benevolent FATHER of the FAMILY of MAN, to dispose the Hearts of ALL to Peace——To grant that the spirit of Harmony, founded on the best Principles, may prevail through the Republic of FRANCE, and to guide them in completing, without interruption, a System of Civil Government, which shall promote their own Happiness and Security——To Cause, that Usurpation and oppression may every where cease——the Principles of equal Government spread among the Nations; and the Way be opened, by His overruling Providence, to bring forward the Universal Government of OUR LORD and SAVIOUR JESUS CHRIST.

And I do earnestly recommend, that all servile Labour, and Recreations as are inconsistent with the Solemnity of the said Day, may be suspended.

GIVEN at the Council Chamber in Boston, *the 28th day of* September, *in the year of our LORD, one thousand seven hundred and ninety three, and in the eighteenth year of the* INDEPENDENCE *of the* UNITED STATES *of* AMERICA.

JOHN HANCOCK.

By his Excellency's command, with the advice of and consent of the Council,

JOHN AVERY, jun. Secretary.

GOD save the Commonwealth of MASSACHUSETTS!

From the REPUBLICAN JOURNAL.

"Devils with Devils dare't from accord hold;
"Man only disagrees."

MILTON.

THROUGH the whole train of evils, and the long catalogue of human calamities *WAR*, undoubtedly is the most deplorable. From the day that the first son of our progenitors imbrued his hands in the righteous blood of the second, hath war and bloodshed pursued the human race. The history of mankind is crimsoned over with blood, and seems to blush at the horrid tale it relates. Various have been the causes that have instigated nations to commence and prosecute wars—It is observable however, that most generally they have prevailed under *unarchical* governments.—To gratify the *ambition* of some haughty prince, or the *avarice* of some vile *despot*, have flowed oceans of human blood. Asia, Africa, Europe, and even America have by this unnatural mean, fertilized their soils. And Europe at present exhibits a scene horrid to humanity. A *league of Despots, a Lande of crowned Robbers*, have united to hunt down and devour the poor devoted citizens of France; and, For what? Why are the fertile plains of France converted into a *slaughter house* for Europe? What justifiable cause can be assigned for this combination of *ruthbrests?*—Have the citizens of France disturbed the tranquility of Europe?—Have they offered violence or insult to the *haughty* Briton, the *jealous* Spaniard, the *mercenary* German, the *stupid* Dutchman, or the *Imperial subore of all the Russias?* No such pretence is made. Let the still, small voice of truth be heard, and it will declare in the face of Heaven and Earth, That the people of France, after having for many centuries groaned under the oppressive yoke of Tyranny, resolved to meliorate their condition, by changing the mode and principles of their government, and in its place, to adopt one, better suited to the present state of civilization; more consonant to their ideas of government, and more wisely calculated to secure the blessings of peace, liberty and happiness to the nation. And they had a right so to do, is a doctrine which will remain eternally true, when the pompous Mr. Burke and the other train-bulmick advocates of slavery and their infamous phillipicks, shall be lost in the deserved oblivion that awaits them. But this however is the mighty crime, which drew on that devoted people the vengeance of Europe. Tyranny felt the shock, and its advocates fearing the event, cried "havock, and let loose the dogs of war."

This is a war of most singular nature. It has war that has neither conquest or glory for its object. The combined powers pretend neither of them, no infraction of treaties or invasion of territories. France had peaceably set about mending her condition. She requested not the aid or interference of any other nation; she was competent to her own concerns. Had the object of France been to forge new chains or shackles for mankind, the kings and princes of Europe now at war with them, would not only have been at peace with them, but would gratuitously furnished them with means and men to carry on and complete the *inglorious* work. But for their own honour and that of human nature, their object was very different; they resolved to be *Free*, and in the broad day of Europe with conscious integrity, and with a boldness which the love of Freedom only inspires, they made the *solemn declaration*. This, and not the death of Louis XVI. which was occasioned by his own perfidy, enraged the despots around them. The bones of Louis XVI. would have slept as peaceably as any of his ancestors, had the people of France consented to put their necks under the yoke of another tyrant, this the conduct of the combined powers most fully evince. It is the principle and not the defunct monarch that stimulates to the war. With equal propriety might England now fight to reanimate the mouldering dust of Charles I. as that of Louis XVI. he is removed far beyond the reach of human efforts or national exertions, and the only question now at issue, is, whether Twenty Six Millions of people now comprehended within the limits of the late kingdom of France, have a right to form a social compact for themselves, and live under such a government, as they or a majority of them shall think proper to adopt, or whether they shall be compelled to accept from the nations which surround them, a government, formed in their *combined wisdom*, and rendered in their *concentrated kindness and humanity.* This is the momentous question now agitating in Europe, and for the decision of which an appeal is made to arms. It is a question which involves in its consequences the dearest interests of humanity. Nor is France alone a party; all mankind are concerned in the issue. Establish this principle, and the boasted freedom of man dwindles to an imperceptible point; establish this principle, and farewell, a long eternal farewell to public tranquility and private happiness; lost is the dignity of human nature. Man finding himself degraded below the brute which carries him, shrinks into himself, and forgets that he was originally formed after the image of his Creator; circumscribed are the limits which bound his views, has now no longer daring genius, soar not beyond the polluted atmosphere of his royal master; industry loses its spur, and ambition its stimulus—The acquisition of property and the approbation of his fellow mortals are objects placed beyond his reach:—And as he has nothing to *expect*, all things become indifferent. These are some of the dreadful consequences which flow from that detestible system of war and bloodshed, by which France now bleeds at every pore.—And can we my fellow citizens of America be indifferent spectators of the important conflict. Are we become so shamefully selfish that hugging ourselves in the arms of our own benign government and enjoying the blessings of public tranquility and internal prosperity, we are totally unconcerned at the fate of our fellow creatures? Forbid it humanity—Genius of Freedom forbid it!

While we observe the most strict and rigid principles of neutrality toward the belligerent powers, let us afford that distressed and afflicted people consolation derived from sympathetic hearts. Let us breathe forth the ardent wish, the fervent prayer that the *Stadtholder Despot* who in the *Low Countries*, and the *Monarch* who in the *Two Sicilies* have united to bind the chains of slavery on the necks of a brave and republic, may at this critical conjuncture appear also for our allies. They are fighting the cause of all mankind, and of course all are concerned in the issue. Not France alone but every nation, under heaven is more or less interested.—Not the present generation, but posterity, generations yet unborn will reap the blessings, or rue the misfortunes which attend the issue. On the event depends whether *Kings*, with all the concomitant evils that attend them, slavery, bloodshed, rapine, luxury, dissipation, and every species of vice, shall continue to be the scourge and curse of mankind, or whether the political millenium shall now commence, when man shall assume his native dignity, and assert his rank on the scale of being, the rights of human nature be clearly understood and fully enjoyed; governments become mild & friendly to human happiness; liberty of conscience every where secured; science & literature cast off their manacles; national prejudices and animosities cease; the clouds of ignorance, which tyranny hath caused to hang and hover over more than half the globe be dispersed; religion, with its benign influence, spread through the habitable world, and the great family of mankind, glowing with fraternal affection, live together as become children of the *Universal parent.*

Levi Shepherd,

HAS just received from London, a general assortment of DRUGS and MEDICINES, PAINTER's COLOURS, HARD WARE, BRASS KETTLES, &c.

He has also for Sale, a general assortment of INDIA & EUROPEAN GOODS, refined Iron, German and Blistered Steel, Pott-Ash Kettles, Hollow Ware, such as Potts and Kettle, Cast and Waggon Boxes.—Dye Stuffs of all kinds, &c. &c.

Said SHEPHARD continues to carry on the *Duck Manufacture*, of consequence he will want a great quantity of well dressed FLAX this season, for which he will make such pay as will be agreeable to the Farmer, to whose aid and influence he feels himself much indebted for the success he has had in pursuing that useful and necessary branch of business.

Northampton, October 15, 1793.

BROKE into the inclosure of the subscriber, five young CATTLE, two years old past, with different marks, three Heifers, and two Steers, one of the Heifers a little lame in one hind leg. The owner is desired to prove property, pay charges, and take them away.

JOSEPH CLAP.

Easthampton, October 10, 1793.

WANTED to PURCHASE,
A good yoke of working
Cattle,
for which Cash will be paid.—Enquire of the Printer.

Northampton, Oct. 1793.

CASH IS PLENTY.
—PRODUCE SELLS HIGH—
You will never have a better time to pay your DEBTS,

ALL Persons indebted to ELEAZER & WILLIAM FORTER are requested to make immediate payment before the first day of December next, (except where particular agreements are made for them to wait longer) those who comply will save the cost of a Suit.—Said PORTERS' have on hand a large supply of Goods—Excellent Rum by the Hogshead, Barrel or less quantity. Groceries of all kinds, Window Glass, Nails, and a large quantity of Looking Glasses.—They want to purchase Beef and Pork, Butter and Cheese, &c. &c.

Hadley, October 7, 1793.

Arad Brown,

WILL give 4/3 per. Bushel, and pay part CASH for FLAX SEED, on delivery at his store in Easthampton. Also 9d. per. pound for Butter, if delivered soon. He wishes to remind those who are indebted to him, whose time of credit is expired, for paying after harvest, that harvest is past and punctual payment is expected—Those who engaged Flax Seed & Butter, &c. in the fall, are called on to fulfil their engagements.

Easthampton, October 14, 1793.

RANAWAY from the

subscriber, on the 7th inst. an indented Boy, named WILLIAM RUSSELL, is the 13th year of his age. Whoever will take up said boy and return him to his *injured* Master shall have two *Bung Totten Coopers* Reward, and no charges paid: All persons are forbid harbouring or trusting said boy, on my account, as they would avoid the Law. SAMUEL HAMILTON.

Chesterfield, October 8, 1793.

TO be sold at public Vendue, on the first Monday of November next, (if not sold at private sale before) a new dwelling House one story and a half high, two large rooms on the lower floor, and two chambers all finished except setting the Glass, with a good cellar under said house, with about one acre of good land, situated in the west part of Buckland, on the county road, within a few rods of a grist and saw mill, and forge, in a thick settled and good neighbourhood, well situated for a trader or tradesman—Vendue to be on the premises. For further particulars enquire of the Subscriber.

EDMUND LONGLEY.

Hawley, October 7, 1793.

ALL persons indebted

to Ezekiel White, by book or Notes are requested to make immediate payment; those who do not comply with this reasonable request, must expect their accounts will be lodged in the hands of an Attorney.

Williamsburgh, October 16, 1793.

STRAYED away from

the subscriber, about the first of July last, a red STEER, two years old past, marked with a half penny the upper side of each ear.—Also, a brindle HEIFER of the same age, her horns rather inclined inward.—Whoever will return said creatures to the subscriber, shall be handsomely rewarded.

RUFUS LYMAN.

Westampton, Oct. 11. 1793.

BROKE into the inclosure of the Subscriber, on the second inst.

three yearling STEERS of different colours, and no artificial mark—Likewise on the 7th, five yearling MULES, the owner is desired to Prove property pay Charges and take them away. SOLOMON PARSONS.

Goshen, October 11, 1793.

For sale by the PRINTER *hereof,*
A small collection of
BOOKS,

consisting of History, Divinity and Physic—also, Webster's Institute, 1st. 2d and 3d part, and Perry's spelling Book, wholesale and retail, as cheap as can be purchased in Boston or Hartford—CASH, or any of the above books will be given for COTTON or LINEN RAGS.

WANTED, as an apprentice to the Printing business, a Boy 14 years of age.—Enquire at this office.

Northampton, October 16, 1793.

Hampshire Gazette.

NORTHAMPTON, *(Massachusetts)* PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY WILLIAM BUTLER.

Vol. VII.] WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 30, 1793. [NUMB. 373

ADDRESS *to the* BRITISH NATION,
FROM THE
London Corresponding Society,
Held on Monday, the 8th of July 1793.

Friends and Fellow Countrymen,

GLOOMY as is the prospect now before us, and unpleasing as is the task to bring forth into open day the calamitous situation of our Country: We conceive it necessary to direct the public eye, to the cause of our misfortunes, and to awaken the sleeping reason of our Countrymen, to the pursuit of the only remedy, which can ever prove effectual, namely:—*A thorough Reform in Parliament, by the adoption of an equal Representation obtained by Annual Elections and, Universal Suffrage.*—We do not address you in the confidence of personal importance. We do not presume upon the splendor of exalted situation; but as Members of the same Society, as individuals, zealously labouring for the welfare of the Community; we think ourselves entitled to a share of your attention.

At a time when many of the now accumulated Evils, although not unforeseen, were yet at a distance, the *London Corresponding Society* united, and called upon their Fellow Citizens to join with them in reclaiming a Right stolen by Treachery, and withheld by Oppression.—Ignorance, the most strenuous supporter of Despotism, we labour to destroy; the Rights of the People to an equal Representation we publickly supported, and proved the restoration of those rights, to be the only permanent remedy to the then existing grievances.—Grievances which for want of that remedy, have in the short space of 18 months been increased ten-fold on this credulous, tame, and unsuspecting Nation.

Success attended the endeavours of our Society; but a success no ways adequate to the importance of our cause! Deep rooted prejudices adopted by ignorance, cherished by interest, and confirmed by apathy, very much impeded the progress that might have been made upon the understanding of a nation, which boasts itself to be the most enlightened in Europe. Experience has, however, proved, that the public mind is too generally enervated by luxury, or borne down by misery and oppression.

Here it is proper to remind you of the false and calumnious assertions, which have so industriously circulated since November last: At that time of general conformation, when the cry of danger to the constitution was raised and extensively propagated (when the claim of *riots* and *insurrections*, was sounded by royal proclamations and re-echoed by parish associations: reform was branded by the name of *sedition*, and whoever dared to affirm, that the house of commons ought to be reformed to that state of independence in which it was settled at the revolution; and that unnecessary places and pensions ought to be abolished, was stigmatized as a leveller, and an enemy to his King and Country.

Even the dependants of ministry, have in parliament acknowledged, that those reports of *riots* and *insurrections*, were groundless, but that acknowledgement though evincing the criminality of those *tricks of falsehoods*, has not lessened their effect on this deluded nation.

Yet no ways discouraged by these alarms, by the fulsome effusions of what was falsely called loyalty, nor by that torrent of prejudice which for a while so restless and affection equally at distance, we pursued with fearless the course prescribed, by the constitution, for obtaining a redress of grievances, and disregarding the visionary alarms of sedition, our constitutional rights spread our shield against the most dangerous combination of interest and prejudice that ever threatened the liberties of a free country.

Our petition to parliament was received and ordered to lie on the table—the principles contained therein:—"that no man shall be taxed, but by the consent of himself, or by his Representative freely chosen by himself," neither was, nor could be denied to be a *principle* of our constitution; but its effects *could* at that time be evaded by those whose interest it was to perpetuate abuses at the expence of the public.

The prosecution of reform, however, has not been the only evil which has arisen from the credit so sadly given to reports of *riots* and *insurrections*. To that credulity, and to the want of circumspection, unavoidably attendant on alarms artfully raised, we may justly attribute the present ruinous and disgraceful war—overlooking the *aggression* and *usurpation* of *Russia*, and disregarding the cruel dismemberment of *Poland* under the simply excuse of *assisting those who apparently did not care to fight for themselves, nor utilise the Dutch*; the national honour has been sacked; the minister has been armed with new and unknown powers, and the troops of Britain, have been sent to co-operate with the most detestable of despots.

British gold, now follows the armies of Continental slaves, and the blood of half Europe is pledged for the destruction of France! Commerce is nearly stopped! Failures innumerable take place! Manufactures are ruined! Farmers are starving! Provisions rise in price! the revenue decreases, and fresh taxes are wanting, for fresh supplies of blood! the liberties of our country are invaded! the seaman is forcibly torn from his family! the peasant is kidnapped from the plough! and the starving labourer is compelled to sell his life and his liberty for bread. In short, O much oppressed Britons! are the effects of a four months war, what are you to expect when it shall have lasted as many years?

Still farther to encrease our private calamities, and to augment our national disgrace; we have seen scenes of peace presented with contempt, and the breach between the two countries widened by the rejection of reconciliation; thus are we doomed to a continuance of our present misery, and to an addition of national dishonor from a war commenced with injustice, prosecuted with inquisitorial obstinacy, and likely to end in eternal infamy.

To palliate the injustice of the war, France is reproached with anarchy; while despots and ministers boast their diabolical skill in promoting it. To speak the public grievances, the cause of corruption have ever since the commencement of the war, predicted that the distressed state of France, itself in a few weeks put a period to it. Predictions so repeatedly falsified must be attributed to fraud or folly.

Conscious as we are, that the trading and commercial interests of this country, are neither *factious* of the policy of the war, nor *adapted to* any delusive prospect of success, we cannot attribute the little resistance which has hitherto been made to it, to any thing else than the depraved state of the representation, or had they that weight in Parliament, which the spirit of the constitution evidently intended, and which was confirmed by the revolution in 1668. We doubt not their open declarations against a war, so hostile to their interest, & to the cause of humanity, would ere now have rejected the fictitious idea of its being popular, necessary, or just.

To obtain a complete representation is our only aim—consuming all party distinctions, we seek no advantage which every individual of the community will not enjoy equally with ourselves—We are not engaged in speculative and theoretical schemes; the motive of our present conduct is the actual state of injury and oppression: We feel the weight of innumerable abuses, to which the invasion of our rights has given birth, and which their reformation can alone remove.

But sensible that our efforts, if not seconded by the nation at large, must prove ineffectual, and only needlessly expose us to the malevolence of the public plunderers; we conjure you, by the love you bear your country, by your attachment to freedom, and by your anxious care for the welfare of your posterity, to suffer yourselves no longer to be deluded by artful speculists, & by interested men; but to sanction with your approbation, our constitutional endeavours, and purshue with union and firmness, the track which we have pointed out. Thus contemplated by our country, we pledge ourselves, as you will perceive by the following resolutions, never to recede or flacken, but do every occasion to redouble our exertions, in the cause of constitutional freedom.

RESOLVED UNANIMOUSLY,

I. That nothing but a fair, adequate & annually renovated representation in Parliament, can restore the freedom of this country.

II. That we are fully convinced, a thorough parliamentary reform can remove every grievance under which we labour.

III. That we will immediate up the particular of such gentlemen may refuse.

IV. That if it be a part of the power of the king to declare war when and against whom he pleases, we are convinced that such power must have been granted to him under the condition, that it should ever be for the interests of the national advantage.

V. That the present war against France, and the existing alliances with the Germanic Powers, so far as it relates to the prosecution of the war, has hitherto produced, and is likely to produce nothing but national calamity, if not other ruin.

VI. That it appears to us that the wars in which Great Britain has engaged, within the last hundred years, have cost her upwards of *Three Hundred and Seventy Millions*; and to increase the private misery occasioned thereby, or the lives sacrificed; therefore it is a dreadful speculation for the people of this country to look up to: That the cabinet have engaged in a treaty with a foreign prince, to be supplied with troops, for a long period of years, and for a purpose unknown to the people of England.

VII. That we are persuaded the majority, if not the whole of those wars originated in Cabinet intrigue, rather than in absolute necessity.

VIII. That every nation has an undeniable right to choose the mode in which it will be governed, and that it is an act of tyranny and oppression in any other nation to interfere with, or attempt to control their choice.

IX. That peace being the greatest of blessings, ought to be sought most diligently by every wise government, to be most joyfully accepted when reasonably proffered, and to be concluded most speedily when the object of the war is accomplished.

X. That we do exhort every well wisher to his country, not to delay in inspiring himself in constitutional knowledge.

XI. That those men who were first to be seized with a panic, should be the last whom prudence would entrust with the management of a war.

XII. That Great Britain is not Hanover.

XIII. That regarding union as indispensably necessary to ensure success, we will endeavour to the utmost of our power, to unite more closely with every political society in the nation, affiliated upon the same principles with ourselves.

XIV. That the next general meeting of this society be held on the first Monday after the meeting of Parliament, unless the Committee of the Delegates shall find it necessary to call such a meeting sooner.

XV. That the foregoing Address and Resolutions be signed by the Chairman and by the Secretary, and that *Twenty Thousand Copies* of them be printed, published and distributed (gratis.)

MAURICE MARGAROT, *Chairman.*
THOMAS HARDY, *Secretary.*

Monday, July 8, 1793.
Crown and Anchor Tavern,
Strand.

From the COLUMBIAN CENTINEL.

At a Meeting of the COUNCIL *of the* MASSACHUSETTS MEDICAL SOCIETY, *at* BOSTON, *Oct. 16, 1793.*

A Letter from the Corresponding Secretary of the Society, to the College of Physicians of Philadelphia, upon the subject of the prevailing disease in that city, and the answer from their Secretary, were read: Whereupon,

Voted, That the Corresponding Secretary be directed to publish such remarks and observations upon the subject, as may be of public utility.

Extracted from the Records,
JOSIAH BARTLETT, Sec.

THE letter referred to in the above Resolve, is from Dr. SAMUEL P. GRISTEEN, Secretary to the College of Physicians in Philadelphia, dated Oct. 1—2. 1793. It contains a minute history of the Epidemick, now prevailing in that city, and the observations of the author of it, during his long and general experience of the Physicians employed in it, has established them to make.

It appears doubtful from this communication, whether the fever originated from putrid substances in the city, or was imported from the West Indies; for six weeks it is remarked, there had been scarcely any rain, and the weather had been warm. The French people and the blacks are less subject to its attacks than the American whites; and the age most liable to it is from 12 to 40; robust and plethorick young men more than any other description of persons.

"The time of receiving the contagion until it shews itself, is from one to fifteen days. It is evidently brought into action by excesses of every kind. Fear is a most powerful exciting cause.

"The symptoms are either those of inflammatory, remittent or typhoid fever; according to the age, sex, temperament, &c. but with all, pain, either dull or severe, most commonly in the forehead, loins and limbs—great lassitude and prostration of strength—rigours or chills, with flushes of heat—a dead or sparkling eye—moist tongue—delirium—nausea and vomiting—coldness—oppression at the præcordia—but the pathognomonick symptoms appear to be a bloodshot eye, and a taste, or as we term it, a chorded pulse.

"These symptoms continue until the third, fourth or fifth days, with remission, and want of sleep, when the fever suddenly subsides—the Tunica Albuginea becomes yellow—the oppression at the præcordia increases—the skin becomes yellow—hæmorrhagies ensue—the vomiting increases—the matter now thrown up resembles coffee grounds (almost universally a fatal symptom) the eyes become dim, and the patient falls into a Coma, and sinks gradually, in from twelve to seventy-two hours after this change.—During the whole course of the disease the skin is generally dry.

"The body is rendered less liable to be infected by the contagion, by keeping a tranquil mind—by a vegetable diet—moderation in drink—keeping the bowels gently open—by avoiding all exciting causes, as exposure to heat or cold, or moisture & fatigue of every kind.

"Much dependence is placed on the smelling of vinegar or camphor, a camphor bag worn round the neck, or on holding camphar, tobacco or garlick in the mouth."

Upon the whole, it seems to be a point sufficiently established, that the disorder is in its beginning, generally inflammatory; and that therefore the evacuant plan is as proper and necessary in this disease, as it is in pneumonia, and indeed is more early called for, as the danger from emitting it is so much greater.

The above extracts contain the sentiments of Dr. REDMAN, the President of the College; Dr. REVES and Dr. PARKE, as well as of Dr. GRISTEEN, all of whom belong to the College, and are the only officers of that Society remaining in the city. Indeed, it now seems evident, that there is a general agreement in the method of treatment, and that, considering the want of Physicians and Nurses, which is experienced in a most distressing degree, the disease is much more under the control of art, than it heretofore has been.

A correspondence being opened between the College of Physicians in Philadelphia, and the Massachusetts Medical Society every information received on the subject of this deplorable calamity, which may be of use to the faculty, or the community at large, they may rest assured will be freely communicated, especially such as may respect the nature of the disease, or the method of prevention.

JOHN WARREN, Cor. Sec.

ANECDOTE.

A COUNTRYMAN, having his ground, two smart fellows taking that way, one of them called to him with an insolent air, Well honest fellow, is it by your leave or by law, but we reap the fruits of your labour. The countryman replied, It is very likely you may, for I am sowing *hemp.*

From a LONDON PAPER.

COURT of KING'S BENCH.

The King v. Frost.—Treasonable words.

THIS was an indictment against Mr. John Frost, in attorney, for maliciously, turbulently and seditiously, speaking certain treasonable words of, and concerning the king and constitution of this country.

The words were charged to have been spoken on the 6th of November last, at the Percy coffee house, with a traiterous intent to overturn the government, and to alienate the affections of the people from his majesty. The words were these, "I am for equality and no king; the constitution of this country is a bad one."

The attorney general opened the case with great solemnity.—He pointed out the treasonable nature and mischievous tendency of the words, which he said clearly imported an intention to subvert the government and constitution of this happy country, and to adopt in its stead the same ruinous system which existed in France under the name of liberty and equality. He contrasted the excellent constitution of this country, with the present mode of government in France, and said it was a duty he owed to the publick, to bring an offender like the defendant to justice.

Four witnesses were examined in support of the prosecution. They said they were at the Percy coffee house about ten o'clock on the night of the 6th of November last, and saw the defendant there, who had lately returned from France. A Mr. Yateman asked him how matters went on in France: to which he answered, every thing was going on well, and then added —"I am for equality and no king: the constitution of this country is a bad one." A gentleman immediately inquired who the defendant was; he was told it was Mr. Frost; he then asked him how he dared to make use of such words, and whether he meant no king in England? The defendant replied, "Yes, no king in England."

One of the witnesses said, that the defendant appeared to be rather in liquor, and seemed desirous to retract the words. The other witnesses thought he was sober.

Mr. Erskine made a most eloquent and animated speech for the defendant. He reminded the jury that the indictment charged the defendant with a premeditated design to overturn the government and constitution of the country, by the words he had uttered; this, therefore, ought to be proved before they could find him guilty; for the criminal purpose constituted the offence imputed to him. It was not mere words, but overt acts that were the foundation of the indictment. If men were to be punished for hasty, ungarded expressions, no man could stand guiltless either at the bar of God or man. A prosecution for words, uttered inadvertently in a moment of passion, or without deliberation, would place the people of this country in a most perilous and degrading condition. All social intercourse and free communication of sentiment would be cut off. No man would dare to speak to another in a coffee house or tavern, for fear an expression uttered in a convivial hour, should be picked up by some bystander, & construed into treason. Even the footmen that stand behind their master's chairs, might catch some hasty sentence, and become a witness against them for treasonable words.—Mr. Erskine said, if unguarded expressions were to be thus laid hold of, he for one was liable to be prosecuted, and expelled the house of commons, for he had lately come into court with his briefs, and upon finding that Mr. Hastings's trial had prevented Lord Kenyon from sitting, he had, in a sudden passion, said, "Damn the impeachment, it is a blackguard business, and I wish the Hall would tumble down & crush them to pieces, Lords, Commons, and all." And yet, for words as unseemingly perhaps, but with much more excuse, inflamed by intoxication, irritated by threats, and unexplained by clamour and confusion, was his miserable client dragged before them, to expiate by punishment the fault of imprudence. To save him from this fate he made many forcible appeals, both to their heads and hearts, demanding of them that acquital he held conformable to humanity and justice. He called no witnesses.

Lord Kenyon summed up the whole to the jury, accompanied by such observations as his Lordship deemed necessary to the justice of the cause.

The jury retired, and after an absence of upwards of an hour returned with a verdict—GUILTY.

"Nobility resideth not but in the soul; nor is there true honour except in virtue."

THE benevolent heart is never more pleased than when viewing the prosperity and happiness of mankind; and never more pained than when beholding them drooping under any misfortune.—Such an one, therefore, cannot recur back to the earlier ages of the world, and view the then deplorable state of man, without droping a tear over their misfortunes and distresses, and thanking his God that he has been permitted to live in an age more refined and happy. Those foolish prejudices which formerly governed the mind, and those clouds of ignorance in which it was enveloped, are now happily removed; and mankind are enabled to behold both persons and things through a just medium, and to judge of them with more propriety. A founding name is no longer considered as sufficient to insure a man the applauses of the world; nor is the blood of a long and noble ancestry, thought, at this day, a sufficient passport for the fool or the villain.—Those ages of ignorance, of slavery, and wretchedness, are happily past, and mankind begin to act with a dignity more becoming their natures. Reason, instead of caprice and passion, is now sometimes permitted to govern; and merit, instead of riches and high birth, is sometimes made the criterion of respectability. Honours and distinctions are no longer confined to a particular order of men; but are permitted to follow in the train of virtue, wherever she may lead the way. He who is studious to conduct with propriety, and is industrious to act well the part assigned him on the stage of life, will ever deserve the praise and esteem of his fellow creatures, notwithstanding fortune may have placed him in the humblest walks of life. Reason teaches us, that a man is not to be estimated by the number, or value, of the talents committed to his care; but by the attention, or neglect he has discovered in the improvement of them, or the use to which he appropriates them. A man may be a worthy and useful citizen, who can guide the plough, or wield the dungfork with dexterity; but he would make himself ridiculous, by substituting, in their stead, the probe and the lancet, and undertaking to act in the capacity of a surgeon. While a man is content to move in that sphere of which nature and education designed him, he will be treated with proper respect; but the moment he aspires at any employment above his capacity, he sinks below the humblest peasant, or the meanest mechanick. Let the employment be what it may, (unless the person has the proper requisites for it) had better content himself to grovel through life, unnoticed and unensured, rather than to climb up into a conspicuous station, to excite the disgust and pity of all beholders. An honest beggar, who is compelled to gnaw the unmoistened crust of charity, is infinitely more respectable than the knave who is possessed of all the graces of nature, and all the embellishments of a refined and polite education. Even those, therefore, whom fortune has beckoned from the shades of obscurity, and permitted to wander through the pleasing path of science, have nothing to boast of, in point of honourable distinction, unless their lives have been as much distinguished by their virtues, as fortune has distinguished them by her favours. That doctrine of equality, which, as properly defined, has done honour to the present day, and which will soon become the adopted creed of all mankind, will never allow of any other distinctions in society than what merit claims, and reason justifies.

Let those who are peculiarly favoured by heaven, who have an opportunity of enlarging their minds with useful knowledge, of cultivating the social virtues, and making themselves useful in life, consider, that barely the name of having had the advantages, will not give them a lasting currency in the world. Men as well as trees, must be judged by their fruits. The thin varnish by hypocrisy, will wear off by constant friction in society, and the counterfeit will be discovered by the most superficial observer.

[A very mutilated and partial extract from the letter which follows, having appeared in several papers of the United States, it is but just, that the publick be furnished with it entire.]

Copy of a letter from an American gentleman in Liverpool, to his friend in Baltimore, dated August 15, 1793—received by the ship Atlantic, arrived at Wilmington, Delaware.

"I ARRIVED here yesterday from London, where I have been one month. I am sorry I could not get ready to go home in the Atlantic, as I with very much to get there before a war breaks out with this country or France. I cannot think (nor would I wish) the Americans should tamely submit to the unaccountable conduct of both these nations towards the American flag. I have had the honor to serve my country, and have bled for the cause of independence, and would rather spend the remainder of my life in arms (and am in in hope every true American will be of my way of thinking) than suffer the honor of that country, that has so bravely defended itself against oppression, to be thus insulted with impunity. Every port in this kingdom swarms with American vessels captured by the cruisers of this country. I have attended several trials at Doctors Commons, where I have been shocked to see the unaccountable conduct of both captors and judges. Bribes are frequently offered, from 500l. to 1000l. to the captains and mates of the prize, to swear against the ships, and (to my shame as an American I am sorry to say) some of them have received the bribes, and on some the bribes have been proved and the vessels still detained. No American vessel is allowed to pass to France with any cargo, except tobacco, nor from thence, but in ballast. I shall give you an account of one captor and then mention one by the French. The ship George, Capt. La Tutch, of Baltimore, bound to Have-de-Grace, laden with flour, was met by the Ann privateer, of this port, who took possession of her and took eight of her men on board, and put the remainder of the crew in irons, the Captain excepted, who, with his lady, was confined to the cabin. Two days after she was re-taken by two French cruisers, who took the prize master and his men out, and put them on board to carve her to her port. The day following she was captured by the Mary, of this port, who sent her in here. The day after their arrival, the ship lying in the river, Capt. La Tutch went on shore. Soon after the owners of the Mary came on board with their prize master, and asked Mr. La Tutch many insulting, impertinent questions, such as, if her husband had not sailed ships, &c. Then going on deck, ordered her dinner up, sending to her for wine, spirits, porter, with what else they wanted, not asking her to partake until they had satisfied themselves, and the boatmen that had brought them on board. The prize-master then asked her if she would have any, saying, there was still plenty for her. I could mention many other captures nearly the same.

"The French, though contrary to the treaty of both alliance and commerce, capture all American vessels going to any other ports but their own, except those laden with tobacco, with some forms of cruel barbarity. One ship, belonging to New-England was taken by a French privateer. The mate was wantonly shot through the head by the prize-master. The vessel was carried to St. Maloes, and is still detained with many other such circumstances—And shall the Americans submit to such unaccountable conduct, who have so strictly adhered to their treaties, with that country, whose conduct has caused all the powers of Europe to declare against her? Had they adhered to their engagements with us, should be sorry if the Americans had made themselves guilty of ingratitude, or a breach of their engagement, in the smallest degree; but now I am in hopes they will have courage to resent an insult of such a nature. You will please to observe, I do not with the Americans should declare war against France; but I am in hopes they will immediately order every privateer and republican ship out of their ports, and not act any longer with partiality for a nation that has been capable of breaking all treaties not only with *America*, but every other nation, and pays no respect to friend nor foe.

"I hope that you will not think that I am partial to the conduct of this nation; on the contrary, I should despise my country, and every man in it, if I thought they were capable of submitting to their insults; and, from what I see of the wretched state of this country, you have the means of redress in your own hands; and by an immediate stir of your honest inhabitants, a war may be prevented, which otherwise will most certainly take place; for, if the *Americans* remain quiet, there is no doubt but this country will offer still greater insults; and they will at last be under the necessity of taking up arms, when nothing else will do: But if every honest American comes forward with that degree of spirit that has so often characterised their conduct, and unanimously come into a non-importation agreement of every article from this country, their manufactories, that are already in the utmost distress, would be entirely at a stand; and the many thousands that now subsist by the American trade, would be reduced to the greatest distress. Manchester, at this time, has upwards of 2000 of their work-people maintained by subscription; and every manufacturing town in this country is in the same deplorable condition. One cloth manufactory in Devizes, discharged upwards of 12,000 workmen in one day. I was the other day, in the Leeds market, where there were upwards of 10,000 pieces of cloth, and not 30 sold; and should you stop the trade of this country with you, there is no doubt but the inhabitants would no longer submit to the folly of their tyrannic rulers, but would oblige the ministers to alter his conduct towards the Americans, and a war would be prevented, that must otherwise involve both countries in ruin."

RICHMOND, September 30.

The Answer of the PRESIDENT *of the United States, to the Chickasaw's letter, enclosing the Resolutions from the county of Caroline.*

Mount Vernon, 23d Sept. 1793.

SIR,

THE resolutions of the inhabitants of the county of *Caroline*, transmitted to me by you, were received with peculiar pleasure, because no citizen of the United States can have a more desire than I have, to see all attempts at subverting or violating the constitution or laws of the land frustrated; and it gives me much satisfaction to be assured of the firm support of my fellow citizens in preserving the peace and safety of our country.

The expressions of gratitude and affection by the citizens of *Caroline*, towards the French nation, for their generous aid and assistance extended to us in a time of need, are truly laudable, and must meet the approbation of every grateful mind.

I beg you, Sir, to assure the citizens of *Caroline*, of my fixed attachment to the free principles of our government, and of the confidence I have in the virtues and good sense of my fellow citizens, which I trust will always counteract any measures which might tend to weaken their affection to those principles, or to alienate them from the republican government they have established for themselves, and under which they have hitherto enjoyed unequalled prosperity and happiness.

The marks of respect and affection for my person, manifested in the resolutions, demand an receives my unfeigned acknowledgments & gratitude, which I request you to communicate to the citizens of *Caroline*, and to assure them of my unremitted endeavours to advance their welfare, as far as my powers and abilities extend.

Go. WASHINGTON.

The Hon. EDMUND PENDLETON.

Selah Norton,

At his variety Store, in Ashfield, has for sale, NEW GOODS, cheap as can be bought in Hampshire County, viz:

SCARLET, Blue, Black, Brown, London Brown, London Smoke, and Bottle Green, Broadcloths; Linings and Trimings; Variety of Elasticks and Lastens, Coatings, Daffills, Baizes, Flanels, Forest Cloths, Serges, Swansdown, Blankets, Twill'd and Plain Velvets, Thickset, Fancy Cord, Vest Patterns, of various stripes and figures; Strip'd and Plain Wildboars, Strip'd Cambletts, Crapes, Poplins, Shaloons, Armloons, Durants, Moreens, Tabboreens, Florentines, Lasting, fashionable dark and light Chintzes and Calicoes; Elegant Shawls and Ribbons; fine Satin, Sarsenets, Modes, Persian, Hollands, Muslins, Lawns, Gauzes, fine Lawn and Muslin Handkerchiefs; Cambricks, Mens' Hair, Chip Hatts, Plumes, black silk Handkerchiefs, Spotted do. Pallitias, do. Silk Laces, Scarlet Snail, Tinsel Cord, Hobbin Gloves, Worsted and Cotton Stockings, Pins, Needles, Thread, Sewing Silk, Tapes, Qualities, Shoe Bindings, Powder, Buttons, Buckles, 6 by 8 Window Glass, &c. &c.

For which, Beef, Pork, Butter, Cheese, all sorts of Grain, white Beans, Flax Seed, clean Cotton and Linen Rags, Old Pewter and Brass, will be received, and credit given on good security.

N. B. Old Jamaica Spirits, N. Rum, real French Brandy, best Malaga Wine, Loaf Sugar, excellent Bohea Tea, coffee, and Alspice for Cash, Butter, or Flax-Seed, if applied for soon.

Ashfield, Oct. 25, 1793.

Asa White,

TAKES this method to inform his friends and customers, that he has just received from New-York, an assortment of

English Goods,

which will be sold on the lowest terms, for CASH; or most kinds of produce.—Also, West-India and New-England Rum—the best kind of Malaga Wine, Molasses, Sugar, Alspice, Pepper, Ginger and Rasins.

Williamsburgh, Oct. 26, 1793.

LOST between landlord White's in Hadley, and Col. E. Dwight's in Belchertown, a pocket Book, containing several notes, one signed by Messrs. Smith and Dewick, of Roxbury, for the sum of ninety two pounds and some odd shillings; another signed by Eleazer and Jonathan Ring, of Worthington of four pounds; two more in favour of Mr. Eben. Parsons, of Goshen, of forty odd pounds each, one signed by Mr. Jonas White, the other by Mr. James Robbins, both of Watertown; another in favour of Mr. Adam Beals, jun. signed by Lemuel Borrell, of forty eight pounds some odd shillings; also one six dollar Bank Bill, and several other papers. Whoever has found and will return said Pocket Book, and what it contains to the subscriber, shall be entitled to eight dollars reward—paid by

NEHEMIAH MAY.

Goshen, Oct. 26, 1793.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 23.

Malignant Fever abated.

WE congratulate all sympathetic friends of the distressed, on this well authenticated fact. It is confidently affirmed, that not more than 8 or 10 were supposed dangerously ill at the Philadelphia hospitals on Sunday last; so salutary a change has been effected in the atmosphere since the rains, that the sick are recovering fast, and very little is now apprehended from the fever, if the people will be temperate, and avoid infected sick chambers.

By apparently official accounts of the deaths at Philadelphia, from August 1 to October 11, of all ages, sexes, and disorders the numbers:

In August,	217
In September,	1221
To October, 11,	890
	2247, besides,
in several different congregations, not returned, supposed,	490.
Total	2737.

It is expected soon, that complete returns will be made for the whole time the malignant fever raged, when they will be given in full.

We learn from Georgia, that *the President of the United States*, in his reply to the Governor of that state, inclosing the determinations of a council of war, on offensive operations against the Creek nation—"*utterly disapproves the measure at this time.*"

We also learn, that overtures for PEACE with the Creeks have been made by Mr. Seagrove, &c. the result of which cannot yet be known.

They write from Knoxville, that the depredations and murders, by the Indians are so alarming, that there is no stiring out of the forts within 20 miles of that town.

It is said, that General Wayne's army had not moved August 26—he was to move on General St. Clair's rout as far as Fort Jefferson.

They write from Kentucky, that their militia is disbanded, as the thought of an active campaign is laid aside for this fall.

Capt. Orne from St. Ubes (Portugal) to Salem, says, little information could be had there, respecting the powers at war—government was jealous of the people's knowing *too much*—it was reported, that the Spanish troops had refused to march to the frontiers.

The London paper called "The Gazetteer," of August 4 and 5, says—"There is something extremely ambiguous in the late *Extraordinary Gazette*, and no one appears able to determine upon what terms the garrison of Valenciennes capitulated; for, according to this Gazette, several of the articles proposed were refused by the Duke of York, and afterwards insisted on by the French Generals, but which party *gave way*, we are left to conjecture.

"It is worthy of remark, that the Gazette accounts of the capitulation of Mentz, omits the signatures; no names, and consequently no descriptions of the parties signing, appear. Was this a paltry artifice to conceal something that looked like an acknowledgment of the French Republic by the King of Prussia.

ALBANY October 7.

On Thursday last, Peter Vandervoot, late of the city of Newyork, now of Ballstown, county of Saratoga, physician, and Rosas Stafford, late of the state of Vermont, but now of the Beverdam, in the county of Albany, farmer, were apprehended and brought before Chief Justice Yates, and bound by recognizance, each in the sum of 400l. and bail for each of them in 200l. to appear and answer at the supreme court of this state, and in the mean time to be of good behaviour—being levally charged, on oath, with having made personal and joint application to the engraver and printer of the Bank Notes of the Bank of Albany, to have plates engraved exactly similar, and to have Bank Notes printed therewith, with a view to counterfeit the Notes of said Bank; or for him, the said engraver and printer to obtain, if possible, the copperplates now belonging to, and in the use and possession of said Bank, and therewith to print seventy-thousand pounds; which said Peter Vandervoot, offered to get filled up, signed and passed, either to their mutual advantage, or by giving a large reward to the engraver and printer, for engraving the new plates, or for the use of those belonging to the Bank.

BOSTON, October 19.

The French commissioner to St. Domingo, Folverell, has published a Proclamation, dated August 29, 1793, in which he informs the slaves, "a new order of things will arise and their former servitude will disappear; but that they must not think that the liberty they are to enjoy, will be a state of idleness!" They are to work for given wages, but cannot hire themselves for a longer period than three months; at the end of which they can demand their wages. The punishment of the whip is abolished as it respects the people of colour.

Capt. Sleeman, lately arrived at Salem, from Cadiz, mentioned, that on the 8th August, the Spanish fleet returned to that port, after an unsuccessful cruize in the Mediterranean. Capt. Prebble, arrived here, sailed from Cadiz the 8th August, and heard nothing of the event. Letters also, from Gibralter, of a later date than the 8th, do not mention it.

INSURRECTION at GUADALOUPE.

Capt. Odell arrived last week from Guadaloupe. While he was there, the Negroes on the plantations rose and embodied, and on the 25th of August marched against the town of St. Ann's—But the Inhabitants went out and attacked them, beat them off, and killed a number.

OCTOBER 21.

A dreadful tempest was experienced on this coast on Tuesday night last; several coasters, we are informed, were overset and cast away; one in particular, from the eastward, with upwards of 20 passengers on board, was entirely lost on the Londoners, off Cape Ann, and every soul on board perished. A gentleman from Salem, informs, that in coming out of that place, he saw a vessel bottom upwards, towing in there, and that he saw lumber in abundance, drifting in the bay.

On Wednesday nigh last, the Chocolate Mills, at Malden, belonging to Mr. Edward Rumnery, of this town, were entirely destroyed by fire, together with all the stock.

Mr. Nutting, and others who were some time since confined in the goal on the charge of PIRACY, stand indicted by the Grand Jury; for misdemeanor. Their trial is put off until a more convenient season.

OCTOBER 24.—We learn, that on the 14th of August the Combined Armies having advanced as far as Maubeuge, were attacked by the French army, and after a severe action, obliged them to retreat back to their former posts near *Valenciennes*. In consequence of the above news, the stocks at *Bourdeaux* rose from 5 per cent to 11. That the late decree of the National Convention, prohibiting the exportation of Merchandize, &c. prevented the sailing of several American vessels who were ready for sea. That a deputation from the American Captains, was dispatched to *Paris*, to know what was to be done.——

That the insurgents were in great force, but had been defeated in an action at *La Vendee*, on the 10th August, where they left 3000 men, and a quantity of cannon. That the English fleet was again at sea.

From French papers we learn, that the account of the misfortunes at Cape Francois, reached Paris on the 10th of August. *The generale was instantly beaten*, the tocsin sounded; and the sections collectively demanded of the legislature, "that measures might be entered into to send relief to the colony."

Some accounts from Europe say, that the King of Prussia has withdrawn his troops from the French frontiers.

It is with extreme sorrow we mention, that in all probability JOHN GARDINER, Esq. formerly of this town, but late of Pownalboro', was among the number of unhappy persons lost on the Londoner, (mentioned in our last.) A chest marked J. G. has floated ashore at Cape Ann, and has been taken up: several articles of the contents of the chest, are marked with the same initials.

HARTFORD, October 21.

We hear from New-Haven, that the Hon. *Stephen M. Mitchell*, Esq. is elected Senator, in the room of the Hon. Roger Sherman, Esq. deceased—and that *Jonathan Ingersoll*, Esq. was chosen Representative to congress, and has resigned.

In the night of the 11th instant the dwelling-house of Mr. Ezekiel Markham, in New-Hartford, was consumed by fire. It is supposed the fire was occasioned by the husks which the family had left in the house the preceding evening; and so rapid was the progress of the fire, that Mr. Markham's three eldest sons, one 17, another 14, and a third, 9 years of age; who slept in the chamber above where the husks were left, were consumed by the flames. If any thing can add to this affecting and melancholy scene, by which Mr. Markham is robbed of the flower and strength of his family, it is the loss of a large crop of corn.

Such deplorable events must deeply impress our minds with the frailty of life and the vanity of our enjoyments—at the same time they should operate as effectual cautions against leaving flax, husks and other combustibles in a room with fire. Not a year passes, but negligence of this kind is awfully chastised.

CAUTION to the PUBLIC.

A Correspondent observes that a number who deal in Feathers, have gone to the City of Philadelphia to purchase infected feather beds to dispose of in the country.

WORCESTER, October 24.

We hear from Shrewsbury, that during the thunder storm on Saturday night last, the dwelling house of the late Mr. Crosby, of that town, was struck with lightning, and considerably injured. The eastern furniture in the house was broken, and a number of hogs, lying at a small distance, killed. Providentially no person received any injury.

The following paragraph is copied from a Philadelphia paper, printed in the evening of the 16th inst. and is the latest intelligence received respecting the distressing disorder prevalent in that city.

"We have the satisfaction of announcing to the public, that for some days past, the malignant fever has very considerably abated. But, since yesterday's fall of rain, so visible an alteration has come within our observation, that we feel it a pleasing duty to calm the anxiety of our friends, in assuring them, that this day, only three persons have been presented to the City-Hall, for removal to the hospital:—Tho' it has been hitherto usual for thirty, or upwards, to make daily application."

NORTHAMPTON, October 30.

His Excellency Thomas Chittenden, Esq. has been re-elected Governor, and his Hon. Peter Olcott, Esq Lieutenant Governor, of the State of Vermont.

Thursday, the 21st of November, is to be observed as a day of general Thanksgiving in the State of Newhampshire.

DIED—At Cummington, on the 14th inst. after a short, but severe illness, Capt. ROBERT DAWES, in the 47th year of his age, greatly lamented by his friends and acquaintance.

TAKEN up by the subscriber, a yearling red and white Bull, with a slit in the near ear, and a halfpenny cut in the upper side of the same. The owner is desired to prove property, pay charges, and take him away.

J. PHELPS.

Northampton, Oct. 30, 1793.

A large and neat assortment of English and India

GOODS,

Are just received and now opening by B. PRESCOTT, among which are the following articles:

Blue, Brown, Drab, Scarlet and Crimson, Broadcloths.	Book and Jackonet Muslins,
Forest & Elastick do.	do. do. Handkerchiefs.
Buff, Drab & Slate Cassimere.	Lawns & Cambricks,
Cassimere and Toilenet Vest Patterns.	White Gauze,
Twill'd and Plain Coatings.	2-4th 7 8th and yd. wide Irish Linens.
Baizes and Flannels, 6-4 7-4 and 8-4	Vellum and Chinese Ribbons.
Role Blankets.	Qualities and Shoe-Bindings.
Twill'd and Plain Velvets.	Green, Black and White Ferret.
Thickfetts and Royal Rib.	Imperial and Deathhead Buttons.
Florentine and Ribdelace.	Silk and Twist.
Fustians and Jeans.	Nuns Thread from No. 10. to 60.
Script Saddle Cloths, Stript & Plain Wildboars.	Stay & Apron Tape,
Cambletts,	Silk and Worsted Mitts.
Moreens and Shaloons.	Plain and Ribb'd Worsted Hose.
Durants & Tammies,	Silk Gloves,
Callimancoes and Joans.	Ladies' Long and Short Gloves.
Sattins and Modes,	Men's Beaver and Common do.
Blue, Green and Pink Sarcenett.	Ladies' Bever Hats.
Bandana and Barcelona Handkerchiefs.	do. Willow and Chip, do.
Fancy Cotton do.	Red Seale,
A handsome assortment of Calicoes and Chintzes.	Black, White, Brown Blue and Green Feathers.
Furniture Calicoes,	Cloth Shoes,
Chintz and Purple Shawls.	Bibles and Testaments, Perry's & Webster's Spelling Books.
	Plain Books & Prints.

HARD WARE.

Anvils and Vices,	Concave and Common Razors.
Bickirons,	do. do. in Cases,
Sawmill, Crosscut, Hand, Tenon, Dovetail, & Compass Saws.	Razor Straps,
	Shaving Boxes,
Iron Squares, and Folding Rules.	Screw Bottom, Common, and Japan Candlesticks.
9 and 12 inch do.	Steel and Japan Snuffers.
Pairing, Framing, Mortising, Firmers, and Turning Chisels.	Snuffer Trays,
	Sugar Tongs,
Turning, Scribing, & Socket Gouges.	Tea Trays, and Servers.
Plain, Irons of all widths.	Tea & Table Spoons,
Carpenter's & Coopers Adzes, Gouge and CenterBitts.	A handsome assortment of Coat and Vest Buttons.
Screw Augers of all sizes.	Shoe, Knee, Boot and Hat Buckles.
Large and Small Compasses.	Gilt and Common Sleeve Buttons.
Brass Dividers,	Door, Cupboard, Desk, Bookcase, Chest, Prospect, Draw, Trunk, Portmanteau, and Common Pad Locks.
Fish Skin, & Sand Paper.	
Turkey Oil Stones and Hones,	
Screw Plates and Hand Vices.	Round, Flat and Bookcase Bolts.
Spike, Nail, and Brad Gimblets.	Chocksafe, Desk, Prospect, Cardtable, and Bookcase Hinges.
Knives and Forks,	
Carving and Bouchet Knives.	Cupboard Turns, & Trunk Handles.
Tea and Desert do.	Covered and Common Escutcheons.
Skates and Steels,	Handles and Rases, do. and Plates.
Taylor, Houfe, and Sheep Shears.	Screw, Rings, and Brass Knobs.
Large and Small Scissars.	Brass and China faced Cloak Pins.
Penknives from 4d. to 3s.	Crucibles and Lead Pots.
Pruning Knives,	Sheet Iron, Iron Shovels.
Brass Cocks & Chimney Hooks.	Rotten and Pumice Stone.
Brass Nails & Clouts,	Plated and Common Spurs.
Bed Screws, Cape & Wrinches.	6 by 8, and 7 by 9 Window Glass.
Sealing Wax, and Wafers.	4d. Cut Nails.
Ink Powder and Stands.	Frying and Warming Pans.
Shoe Pincers and Nippers.	Brass Kettles,
Crooked, Shoe, and Heel Knives.	Door Hinges,
Shoe and Cramping Hammers.	Door Hinges, Large & Small Pins,
Tacks, Awls and Hafts.	Slates and Pencils,
Smooth and Common Files, from 3 to 14 inches.	2d. 3d. 4d. 5d. and 6d. Brads.
Flat and Half round Rasps.	Coffee, Chocolate, Pepper, Alspice, Ginger,
Pew Door Hinges,	
Butt Hinges and Table Butts.	Blader and Bottle Sonff.
Wood Screws and Chalk Lines.	Pigtail Tobacco,
Curry Combs, 1402. Tacks.	Codfish, by the quintal or less quantity.
Stirrup Irons, Sharp Bits, Staples and Plates.	ALSO, Crockery, Glass, China, Stone and Tin-Ware, as low as usual.
Cloth, Shoe, Hearth, Dusting, Weavers, Carriers, Horse, & Tooth Brushes.	

Said Prescott, continues to Manufacture Wool and Cotton Cards, and will pay Cash for any quantity of tanned SHEEP SKINS.

Malt Works.

HIS Malt Works are in complete order to receive BARLEY—furnished with a new Tile Kiln, to dry the Malt with wood or coal, as may suit.—Those who live near are requested to bring the Barley as soon as possible, and may depend on having Malt in their turn. Rye and Corn as usual, will be exchanged for Barley.

Northampton, Oct. 30, 1793.

WANTED, immediately, by the Printer hereof, a few loads of WOOD.

October 30, 1793.

Flax-Seed.

CASH and SALT, given in exchange for FLAX-SEED, by

DANIEL BUTLER.

Northampton, October 30, 1793.

FOR Sale about sixty rods from the College, in Williamstown, a convenient dwelling House, with a good cellar and well, two acres of well improved land, conveniently situated for a tradesman or trader, at a reasonable price. Inquire of Capt. Lemuel Stewart, Williamston,—the premises are on the County road leading from Vermont to Lenox.

October, 23. 1793.

CASH given for clean COTTON and LINEN RAGS.

The ANGLER and the PHILOSOPHER.
A FABLE.

BESIDE a gentle murm'ring brook
An angler took his patient stand ;
He ey'd the stream with anxious look,
And wav'd his rod with cautious hand.

The bait with nicest art was dreft,
The fishes left their safe retreat,
And one more eager than the reft,
Look'd, long'd, and swallow'd the deceit.

Too late she felt the poignant smart,
Her pitying friends her fate deplore,
The angler with well practis'd art,
Play'd, hook'd and drew her to the shore.

Lur'd by the beauty of the day,
The sun now sinking in the sky,
A sage purs'd in his walk that way,
And saw the bleeding victim die.

Far in the vale of years declin'd
He watch'd the course of nature's law,
And thus, with philosophick mind,
He moraliz'd on what he saw.

Indolge a while the pensive vein,
And fix this image in your mind ;
You've hook'd a fish, observe its pain,
And view the state of human kind.

Fate gives us line, we shift the scene,
And journal traverse to and fro,
Pain, sickness, still will intervene,
We feel the hook where'er we go.

If, proudly we our schemes extend
And look beyond the present hour,
We find our fairest prospects end,
And own an overruling pow'r.

A while we sport, a while lament,
Fate checks the line and we are gone,
Drag'd from our wonted element
To distant climes, unty'd, unknown.

Circumstantial and authentic Particulars of the engagement, between the BOSTON *and* AMBUSCADE *frigates.*

HALIFAX, *(N. Scotia.)* Sept. 19.

MONDAY arrived the schooner *Dispatch*, Capt. KIDSTON, from *St. John's (Newfoundland.)* In her came passengers Mr. DANIEL ADAMS, who has enabled us to lay before our readers the following interesting account of the action between his Majesty's frigate *Boston*, and the *Ambuscade*, French frigate :—

On hearing of the depredations which the *Ambuscade*, and the piratical cruizers fitted out in the States were making on the British commerce in the southern parts of *America*, Capt. *Courtney*, without any order from the Admiralty whatever, but animated by that zealous which became a British Officer, who felt for the honor of his country and the interest of her merchants, determined to proceed without delay in quest of the *Ambuscade*, (though he knew her to be of superiour force) and either to take her or perish in the attempt. With this determination, he sailed from *Newfoundland*—stopped at the mouth of this Harbour until a pilot was sent down to him—and then proceed towards *New York*, near which harbour he captured a small privateer called the Republican ; from which he learnt the arrival of the French fleet in the *Chesapeak*, under Admiral CAMBIS, and that they might immediately be expected at *New York*. Notwithstanding this information, Capt. Courtney remained off the harbour of *New York*, and endeavoured by every means in his power, for some days, to draw the *Ambuscade* out.

On the 31st of July, the *Boston* being about 8 leagues distant from *Sandy Hook*, which then bore about W. N. W.—the weather, which had been thick and hazy, cleared away about half past 9 o'clock P. M. when Capt. COURTNEY, found himself within 6 or 7 miles of the French fleet ; 16 sail could be counted from the deck, & one large frigate lay very near, which, on discovering the *Boston*, bore down to the body of the fleet, which then lay about E. S. E. of the *Boston*. The weather becoming entirely calm, the *Boston* lay for 4 hours at about the same distance from the fleet.—Towards sunset, a light breeze sprung up at N. W. and to get clear of the fleet, Capt. COURTNEY thought it prudent to run for the *Jersey* shore, and instructed to lay nearly abreast of the *Necessity* until morning, that he might be enabled to watch the motions of the fleet.—At about 8 o'clock in the evening, the wind shifted to N. N. E. a strong breeze ; on which the *Boston* steered for the light house, and at 10 o'clock saw the light, which she passed ; and about 1 o'clock hove too—the light bearing N. W. by N. distant 3 or 4 leagues where she lay until 3 o'clock in the morning ; at which time a large ship was discovered under her top sails, which was taken to be a cruizer. All hands were immediately called to quarters, and the ship cleared for action. The ship that was in sight appeared to be about two miles to windward of the *Boston*. The *Boston* shap'd her course off shore, with an easy sail, until day light. The ship kept her wind and stood off likewise. As day light appeared, the ship to windward was discovered to be a frigate, and from her size was supposed to be the *Ambuscade*, being still distant about 2 miles. The Boston immediately got her tacks aboard, and made sail in order to reach her ; at half past 4 o'clock, Capt. COURTNEY, judged he could reach the *Ambuscade*, ordered the *Boston* to tack, and stood N. W. but did not reach her within half a mile. When the ships were nearly abreast, the *Ambuscade* hauled up her courses, and the *Boston* immediately did the same. At 5 o'clock the *Ambuscade* bore down on the *Boston*, and came within a cable and a half's length distance. As she still continued running down Capt. COURTNEY ordered a gun to be fired at her. She paying no attention to that, he ordered a broad side to be fired, which was instantly done. The *Boston* then bore away to prevent the *Ambuscade* crossing astern and raking her. The *Ambuscade* discovering her intention, immediately brought too, and discharged her broadside on the *Boston*'s quarter, doing little damage, except carrying away the cross jack yard. The *Boston* laying too on the same tack, running a little a-head of the *Ambuscade*—and not being in that position to bring her guns to bear, wore ship and passing the *Ambuscade* upon oppolite tacks, discharged her broadside, and then got her fore-tacks aboard for the purpose of getting the weather-gage. Immediately on which the *Ambuscade* wore across the *Boston*'s stern with an intent to rake her ; to prevent which Capt. COURTNEY ordered the helm a lee, and attempted to tack ship, which was so far accomplished as that the *Boston*, received her broadside in an angling direction. But the *Boston* being baulked by staying, was under the necessity of wearing again, and meeting the *Ambuscade* nearly before the wind, the *Boston* crowded close upon her, and obliged her to bring too with her starboard tacks aboard. The *Boston* brought too on the tacks about, half a cable's distance, when the action became warm & spirited on both sides, without any material cessation for three quarters of an hour. The *Boston*, during this period, fired nearly three broad sides to the *Ambuscade*'s two. At the expiration of this period, the *Boston*'s mainstpmast was carried away—notwithstanding which, and without paying any attention to the wreck, the action was continued with unabating warmth.

At about a quarter past six, in the midst of a tremendous discharge of broadsides from both ships, the brave Captain COURTNEY, with Lieut. BUTLER of the Marines, received their death wounds, and instantly expired—notwithstanding this melancholy event, and that the first and second Lieutenants EDWARDS and KERR, had been dangerously wounded in an early part of the engagement—the Master continued to fight the ship until Mr. EDWARDS, notwithstanding the painful wound he had sustained, took command of her. The action was then continued with renewed warmth, and a determination to revenge the death of Capt. COURTNEY who was universally beloved—and continued until fix minutes before 7 o'clock, when the *Ambuscade*'s fire began greatly to slacken, and the fell stern of the *Boston*. The rigging and sails of the Boston were so disabled on her main and mizen masts, that they could not so after fail to prevent the ship from ranging a head —her top sail being the only sail left of any use, and that being fell on the cap. In this situation, Lieut. EDWARDS attempted to wear the ship to come to action on the other tack ; but finding nearly one half of the larboard guns rendered useless by the wreck of the main topmasts and yards, it was thought prudent to bring too on the same tack for the purpose of clearing the wreck.—All this time the Ambuscade lay aftern, without making any attempt to come up to the Boston, though she had it in her power. This interval giving time for the smoke and haze to clear away, they discovered several lofty vessels to windward, two of which appeared to be bearing down to them, and were soon known to be part of the French fleet. This circumstance only put an end to the engagement, which had not those vessels appeared in sight, would have been renewed by the Boston, as soon as they had cleared the wreck of their topmast, and had got up some after sail, the want of which prevented their fighting the ship to advantage.

Besides the first and second Lieutenants, who were wounded, the Master's Mate, Mr. JOHNSTON, and Mr. FORTH, Midshipman, were also wounded.

The greater part of the action was on both sides warm, and spirited, but it is impossible to account for the Ambuscade's dropping astern, which terminated the engagement—or why, while the Boston was clearing away the wreck of their top-mast, should not have attempted to renew the engagement—as they, being to windward, had it always in their power, and were by no means so disabled in their sails and rigging, as to have prevented it.

We would recommend to the author of the vapouring account of this engagement, which was published in the *New-York* paper, by a person who writes as if he was on board the l'Ambuscade during the action, this plain narration of facts, and we would enquire why, when he gave the gasconading account of the Ambuscade's chasing the Boston, after the bore away, he had not also candidly owned that the French fleet was in sight, and assigned that as a reason for the departure of their antagonist.

We will now contrast the strength of the two ships and the circumstances under which they fought—from which every candid person will be enabled to determine to which party belonged the greater honour.

The Boston, at the time of the action, mounted 32 guns, 12 and 9 pounders—and had on board but 191 hands including men and boys. This crew though by no means deficient in spirit, were a great part but very ordinary seamen.

The Ambuscade, at the time of action, mounted 40 guns, 12 and 9 pounders—and had from their own account, 350 hands at least. When the Ambuscade failed to meet the Boston, Captain BOMFARD knew that the French fleet could not be far from the Hook, and had he met Capt. COURTNEY a little later in the day, they would have been surrounded by the fleet before the engagement had been half over ; and had the Ambuscade even continued the engagement, as she had it in her power to do, the Boston would not have discovered the fleet, or been enabled to bear away, if she had.

Instead of Capt. COURTNEY having the knowledge of an English fleet being at hand to encourage him—he on the contrary, knew he was the only British ship of force in those seas—He knew of the French fleet being near him, having seen them the day before.—He knew the superiority of the enemy he had fought to combat, but none of these circumstances discouraged him.—Surrounded by officers and men who loved him as a father and whose obedience appeared to flow more from affection than duty, he met his enemy with the fullest confidence of success, and with a determination at least to deserve it—he fought the ship upwards of an hour, and gave his orders with a coolness and deliberation not to be exceeded—and when he fell, and his death was known through the ship, the mingled sighs of grief and indignation were such as it is impossible with justice to describe.

Great applause is due to Lieut. EDWARDS who succeeded to the command, as well as to Lieut. KERR, and Mr. LUCEY the Master. In short they appeared all animated by the spirit of their departed Commander, and could the Ambuscade have been induced to follow the Boston into the open sea, without any other of the fleet, Citizen BOMFARD would not have been able to report that the Boston declined renewing the engagement.

The Boston had 10 killed, and 24 wounded. One has since died of his wounds—the remainder had almost all recovered and returned to their duty, and the universal wish of the ship's company is once more to meet the Ambuscade.

When the Dispatch left Newfoundland the Boston was refitted, and it was supposed, would in a few days proceed on a cruize. Capt. MORRIS, of the Pluto, is at present commander the Boston, and Lieut. EDWARDS is the commander of the Pluto.

The consequences that have resulted from the engagement of these two ships are next to be taken into consideration.—Capt. COURTNEY was not, as has been said by some, a rash enthusiastic man—but cool and deliberate in his determinations. He saw with becoming indignation the injury the British commerce sustained from a single ship—He knew that British seamen had often combated with success against greater odds.—And he was not one of those prudent commanders who are afraid to run some risk when an important object is to be attained—Unfortunately, as this engagement terminated by the loss of so valuable a man—the object he had in view has been almost completely realized. The damage the Ambuscade sustained, has detained her in port, and prevented her devastations—the disputes in Admiral CAMBIS's fleet have kept them also quiet—till Admiral GARDNER, with his squadron has reached the American coasts to complete what Capt. COURTNEY had so gallantly begun.

STRAYED away from

the subscriber, about the first of July last, a red STEER, two years old past, marked with a half penny the upper side of each ear, —Also, a brindle HEIFER of the same age, her horns rather inclined inward.—Whoever will return said creatures to the subscriber, shall be handsomely rewarded.

RUFUS LYMAN.

Westhampton, Oct. 11, 1793.

Levi Shephard,

HAS just received from London, a general assortment of DRUGS and MEDICINES, PAINTER's COLOURS, HARD WARE, BRASS KETTLES, &c.

He has also for Sale, a general assortment of INDIA & EUROPEAN GOODS, refined Iron, German and Blistered Steel, Pott-Ash-Kettles, Hollow Ware, such as Pots and Kettle, Cast and Waggon Boxes, —Dye Stuffs of all kinds, &c. &c.

Said SHEPARD continues to carry on the *Duck Manufacture*, of consequence he will want a great quantity of well dressed FLAX this season, for which he will make such pay as will be agreeable to the Farmer, to whose aid and influence he feels himself much indebted for the success he has had in purfuing that useful and necessary branch of business.

Northampton, October 15, 1793.

SIMEON BUTLER,

RESPECTFULLY *informs the public, that he continues the business of*

Book-Binding,

Nearly opposite the Court House, Northampton—Where Deed and Record Books, Merchant's Account Books, ruled to any pattern, may be had on the shortest notice.—Old Books re-bound.

HE HAS FOR SALE,

Psalm Books, Webster's 1, 2, and 3d part, Perry's Spelling Books, by the grofs, dozen or single, as cheap as can be bought in Boston, Hartford, Bibles, Testaments, Davies's Sermons, Pike's Arithmetic, Barron Trench, Bizar of Wakefield, Interesting Memoirs, Life of Gardiner, Lavater's aphorisms on Man, Forester, Bennett's Letters, Friend of Youth, Steuben's Manual Exercise, History of Mexico, Conquest of Peru, History of Sandwich Island, Perry's Dictionary, Entick's, &c. The Young Ladies' Accidence, Primers, Divine Songs, History of Joseph. A variety of Books for children, Blank Books of all kinds, Morocco Leather, Copperplates, Writing Paper, Ink-Powder, Sealing Wax, &c. Any of the above articles or Cash, given in exchange for RAGS.

Northampton, Oct. 23, 1793.

Chilesh and Windsor Smith,

INFORM their friends and Customers, that they have just received, and now ready for sale, at their Store in Hadley, and at the Store lately improved by W. HALEY, in Amherst, a large and elegant assortment of ENGLISH and HARD WARE GOODS, on as reasonable terms as at any store in the County—Also, W. India and N. England Rum, Loaf and Brown Sugars in large or small quantities.

WANTED—a number of likely thipiog HORSES, to be delivered within ten days, for which good pay will be made, and a generous price given.

Wheat, Rye, Indian Corn, Peas, Oats, Flax, and Flaxseed, Butter, Beef, Wax, Tow Cloth, and Woolen Cheek, will be received in payment—and the article of CASH not refused.

Hadley, October 21, 1793.

Arad Brown,

WILL give 4/3 per. Bushel, and pay part CASH for FLAX SEED, on delivery at his store in Easthampton—Also 9d. per. pound for Butter, if delivered soon. He wishes to remind those who are indebted to him, whose time of credit is expired, for paying after harvest, the harvest is past and punctual payment is expected—Those who engaged Flax Seed & Butter, &c. in the fall, are called on to fulfil their engagements.

Easthampton, October 14, 1793.

CASH IS PLENTY.

—PRODUCE SELLS HIGH.—

You will never have a better time to pay your DEBTS.

ALL Persons indebted to ELEAZER & WILLIAM PORTER are requested to make immediate payment before the 1st day of December next, (except where particular agreements are made for them to wait longer) those who comply will favour the call of a Suit.—Said PORTER's have on hand a large supply of Goods—Excellent Rum by the Hogshead, Barrel or Jar, Iron, Steel, Nails, and a large quantity of Looking Glasses—They want to purchase Beef and Pork, Butter and Cheese, &c. &c.

Hadley, October 7, 1793.

BROKE into the inclosure of the subscriber, five young CATTLE, two years old past, with different marks, three Heifers, and two Steers, one of the Heifers a little large in one hind leg. The owner is desired to prove property, pay charges, and take them away.

JOSEPH CLAP.

Easthampton, October 10, 1793.

WANTED, as an apprentice to the Printing business, a Boy 14 years of age.—Enquire at this office.

Northampton, October 16, 1793.

Hampshire Gazette.

NORTHAMPTON, *(Massachusetts)* PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY WILLIAM BUTLER.

Vol. VII.] WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 6, 1793. [NUMB. 374.

An account of the Origin, Symptoms and treatment of the Epidemic Fever, which now prevails in the city of Philadelphia, in a letter,

From Dr. BENJAMIN RUSH, to Dr. JOHN RODGERS, Physician in New-York.

MY DEAR FRIEND,

IN compliance with your request, I sit down at a late hour, and a busy day, to give you a short account of the origin, symptoms, and treatment of the fever, which has prevailed with so much mortality in our City, for the last six weeks.

I shall begin by observing, that I have satisfactory documents to prove, that the disease was generated in our city. To suppose, because the yellow fever is an epidemic of the West-Indies, and because it seldom occurs in North America, that it can exist among us, only by importation, is unfounded as to suppose that the hurricanes which are so common in the West-Indies, and which occur here only once in twenty or thirty years, are all imported from that country.

The disease attacks in a variety of ways, according to the habit and predisposition of the patient, or the nature & force of the exciting cause. It sometimes comes on in the form of a regular quotidian or tertain. Many are indisposed for two or three days, with head ach and pains in the back, sides or knees, without much perceptable fever. In a majority, it attacks with chills, head-ach, sickness, or vomiting, and severe pains in the limbs or back. The pulse, in this state of the disease, since the 10th day of September, has generally been full and tense—the tongue whitish and moist—the eyes red—the pupils dilated—the urine high coloured—the thirst great, and the skin hot and dry. These symptoms remit every day, or every other day, & from the remitting type, which is its original & natural form, a recovery or death, generally happens in acute cases, on the 3d, 5th or 7th days—It attacks all ages, even young children are not exempted from it, but it is not accute and most mortal, in young persons, between fourteen and twenty five.

Before the 10th of September, I found those purges of calomel and Jalap, alone given on the first day of the disease, sufficient to conquer it in most cases.* They brought away large quantities of green, but coloured, or black bile of a most clotted and acrid nature. The pulse, which in the warm weather, was weak, and low, rose with every evacuation. The skin likewise which remained dry under the most powerful sudorifics, became moist, under the use of those active remedies.

Since the 10th of September, I have found bleeding in addition to the mercurial purges, to be necessary in nineteen cases out of twenty. The pulse—the appearance of the blood, the spontaneous haemorrhages, and the weather (exclusive of the climate of the contagion) all indicated the use of the lancet. At first I found the loss of ten or twelve ounces of blood sufficient to subdue the pulse, but I have been obliged, gradually, as the season advanced, to increase the quantity to sixty, seventy, and even eighty ounces, and in most cases with the happiest effects. I have observed the most speedy convalescence, where the bleeding has been most profuse, and as a proof that it has not been carried to excess, I have observed in no one instance, the least inconvenience to succeed it.

I have bled in three cases where I have seen incipient petechiæ, and in each case, with success. I was warranted in this bold practice, not only by the tension of the pulse, but by a precedent for it, which I collected in the works of Dr. *De Haen*, of Vienna.

I bleed not only in the exacerbations of the fever, but likewise in its remissions and intermissions, where I find a low, slow, but full pulse. I have recovered two patients with this pulse, in whom it beat less than 50 strokes in a minute.

On every day of the disease, after giving the mercurial medicines, I prescribe a purge. Castor oil,—Glys—cremor tartar,—sulphur and clysters, answer in most cases, but in general I have been obliged to have recourse to calomel and gamboge, in moderate doses. Less, led to purge every day, not only by recollecting the advantages of that practice in the yellow fever of 1762, in carrying off the re-accumulated bile, but by observing the disease in all cases to attack a weak or previously disordered part of the body. The purging creates an artificial weak part, which by inviting a determination of the fluids to the bowels, prevents those effusions in the brain, stomach, bowles, liver, and lungs, which bring on death. I have in nearly every case for the three last weeks, rejected bark, wine, and laudanum in the first stage of the disorder, even though the most perfect intermission of the fever took place.† Nor do I conceive those medicines to be necessary in the convalescent state of the disease. Mild and nourishing diet, restores the strength much sooner than the most powerful tonics. I have reason to believe laudanum to be poison when given within an active of confined pulse in this fever.

The next articles to purging and bleeding in my *materia medica*, are cool air, and cool drink. I often direct the head to be bathed, and the hands and face to be washed with cold water. Toast and water, balm tea, lemonade, tamarind water, barley water, and apple water, are the common drinks of my patients. The less they eat in the first stage of the disorder the better. As soon as the pulse is reduced, I indulge them in wine whey, bread, or mashed apples, or milk in milk, chicken, beef, mutton, or veal broth, coffee and tea with buttered toast, and weak chocolate. I forbid the use of animal foods until they are able to walk about. Cleanliness is advised in every stage of the disorder, with exercise, and country air to complete the cure.

In those few cases where the disease comes on with *typhoid* or *typhus* symptoms, I recommend the common remedies for those states of fever.

If sufficient bleeding and purging have been omitted in the beginning of the disorder, and haemorrhages, with petechiæ, a low pulse, and black vomiting, have come on, little can be done. The ceremonies of bark, glysters, and the cold bath, may be performed in such cases, but I have heard of no instance in which they have done any service.

I think I have seen blisters afford relief in local determinations to the head, breast and stomach, after sufficient evacuations have been used.

Where a troublesome vomiting does not yield to blood-letting, I know of no remedies equal to a table spoon full of sweet milk given every half hour, or to weak cammile tea.

Where a dull pain in the bowels attends with a full, or corded pulse, I have prescribed glysters of cold water with evident advantage. Where flatulency attends, I prescribe cammile tea or weak brandy & water, provided the pulse be sufficiently reduced.

By means of the remedies before mentioned, I think I was the unworthy instrument in the hands of a kind Providence, of recovering more than ninety out of an hundred of my patients, before my late indisposition. A number died during the few days of my confinement, from the want of well timed bleeding and purging. Since my recovery, the disease has become more violent and obstinate, and some have died under my care, from my inability from weakness, and occasional returns of my fever, to be early and punctual in my attendance upon them ; for a recovery often depends upon the application of the remedies, not only on a certain day, but frequently at a certain hour. The concentration of the contagion in every part of the city, moreover has encreased the difficulty of curing the disease, for it constantly counteracts the use of the remedies which are intended to abstract similus; hence we observe (other circumstances being equal,) there is most mortality where there is most contagion. The delays in procuring bleeders, and the ignorance or neglect of nurses, added to some other circumstance, too gloomy to be mentioned, have contributed very much of late to encrease the mortality of the disorder. But with punctual and skilful medical assistance, good nursing and airy rooms, I am still of the opinion, that this disease is as much under the power of medicine as the measles, or influenza.

The newspapers have informed you, how much the opinions & practice, I have delivered in this letter, have been opposed by many of the physicians of our city. They first called the prevailing epademic, the jail fever. They might as well have called it the small pox. They have declared that we have two distinct fevers in town—the one a putrid yellow fever, and the other a common remittent. It would not have been more absurd, to have asserted, that we have two suns and two moons thinking upon our globe. What makes this mistake the more inexcuseable, is the common remitting fever, which has been confounded with the present highly contagious epidemic, has not been observed as usual, in the suburb, or in the neighbourhood of the city.

But the mistakes of some of my brethren have not ended here. Where the disease has made its chief impression on the head, it has been called the internal dropsy of the brain. Where it has attacked the throat, as it has done in some mild cases, it has been called an *angina maligna*. Where it has attacked the sides, it has been called a pleurisy, and in one person in whom it first affected the bowels, it was treated as a bilious colic. The disorder, in this case terminated in a black vomiting, and death, on the third day.§

The success of the new remedies has at last created such a clamour in their favor, that most of our physicians have been forced to adopt them. They bleed however as yet sparingly and purge after the first day only with lenient physic. Some of them blend wine, bark, and laudanum with them. They might as well throw water and oil at the same time upon fire in order to extinguish it.

I must here pay a tribute of respect to the memory of my much loved friend Dr. Penington, who adopted the new remedies as soon as they were mentioned to him. His expanded mind was not cast in a common mould. It vibrated in unison with truth, the moment it came in contact with it.—My excellent and judicious friend Dr. Griffiths, was likewise an early and decided friend to plentiful purging and bleeding —Such of my former pupils as are settled in this city, recommend them, and I hear from all quarters, with great success.

It was extremely unfortunate that the new remedies were ever connected with my name. I have no other merit, than that of having early adopted, and extended a mode of treating the disorder, which I had learned in the year 1762, from my first preceptor in medicine, Dr. Redman, and which is strongly recommended by Huxley, Mosely, Mitchell, Kirby and many other writers upon this fever. In my first advances to the public, I acknowledged that I received the first hints of the safety and efficacy of jalap and mercury in this disorder, in the military hospital, in 1777, and from a description of a similar case by related to ours, in an East India publication.

In the use of all my remedies, I have in this disease, repudiated names, and been governed only by the CONDITION OF THE SYSTEM.

I am indebted to Dr. Sydenham, as well as to my own observations, for the decided manner in which I have rejected the idea of a common remittent in our city. I have been told, that by propagating this opinion, I terrify my patients. Perhaps I do, but I save them by their fears ; for I excite in them a speedy application for help, and a faithful obedience to all my prescriptions. Universal truth, is universal interest, and falsehood and misery always go hand in hand. The opinion which has been published by some of our physicians, that we have now a mild and malignant fever in our city, has led all those people, in whom the fever has come on in an insidious form, to neglect themselves for several days, under the idea, that they had nothing but a common fall fever, and from this deception, I believe hundreds have perished by this disorder.

I cannot conclude this letter, without lamenting further, that several publications, from men who had never seen the disorder, or who had seen only a few cases of it, have contributed very much to distract the public mind—to lessen a confidence in mercurial purges and bleeding—to produce an indiscriminate use of general remedies, without any respect to the state of the system, and thereby to add to the mortality of the disease.

Adieu, my dear friend.—I shall only add, my prayers, that your city may be preserved from the calamities which now afflict ours, and that you may never know, from experience, the labours, the anxiety, the deep domestic distress, and the calamities, which for six weeks past, have been the portion of

Your sincere friend, and
Former preceptor in Medicine,
BENJAMIN RUSH.

Philadelphia, October 3, 1793.

* Each purge consists of ten grains of calomel, and fifteen of jalap. One should be given every six hours, until four or five large evacuations are procured from the bowels.

† Each dose consists of two or three grains of calomel, and two grains of gamboge, made into a pill with a little flour & common syrup. A dose should be given two or three times a day, so as to procure large evacuations from the bowels.

‡ The Bark has been recommended as a preventative of the fever. However proper it might have been during the warm weather, I am satisfied that it is not so now. So universally is the contagion diffused, through every part of the city, that out of a great number of persons in apparent good health, whose pulses I have examined, I have met with only two, in whom they were not fuller and quicker, than natural. In two old persons in good health, between 70 and 80, the pulse beat between ninety and an hundred strokes a minute. I have found this preternatural fulness and quickness, in the pulses of black, as well as of the white people ; also in a woman who had the yellow fever in 1762. This state of the pulse cannot be admired to fear, for that passion weakens it. The only preventatives that experience warrants, are, a temperate diet—the loss of a little blood—and keeping the bowels gently open. To these should be added, great caution in avoiding fatigue—the hot sun and the night air.

§ One of these gentlemen urged in a consolation, as an objection to plentiful bleeding, that there were only ten pounds of blood in the human body.

THE AFFRIGHTED BUTCHER.

LONDON, JULY 6.

A CURIOUS circumstance happened last week near a village not far from Malton, in Yorkshire. A chimney-sweeper, in his way over a pasture, was attacked by a bull, and to save himself from the fury of the enraged animal, climed into a tree, where he continued all night, and the bull stood centinel at the bottom. About four the next morning, a neighbouring butcher, who was passing over the same field, drew the attention of the beast from his fable friend whom he immediately deserted and began a fresh contest with the butcher, who was obliged to make his escape by attending the tree already occupied (though unknown to him) by the chimney sweeper : But what was his surprise, when, as he mounted the tree, he was accosted by the *Man of fear* with—"Good morning to you, Sir." —In this dilemma he was totally at a loss what to do—he had just escaped from the bull, and was now fallen into the claws of the devil ! whom, probable from *conscientious motives*, he dreaded ten times more than his adversary below. Such a situation was too much for human nature to support ; and he had certainly thrown himself down to the mercy of the bull, had not the sweep relieved his panic, by proving himself to be only a fellow creature in the same predicament.

TREASON.

A WEB of treason has, it is said, been difcovered in a certain conftitutional loom in *Manchester*—but of what colour, form, or fabrick, the web is, we have not yet heard. Rumour, indeed, has been busy among us, with her hundred tongues. At one moment, we behold "a regiment of weavers, learning the French exercise in a cellar !" Or, like a corps of Irish volunteers, having a field day in the dead of the night ; a fecond, with a woful face, tells us, that "fourteen profane barrels of gunpowder were found ready to blow up the church !

third very gravely says that "one bloody-minded fellow was found with a double-barrelled blunderbuss under his coat, ready primed and loaded, to shoot the constitution!" Whilst a fourth loudly talks of "a republican rascal being caught with a guillotine in his side pocket!" Thus, like FALSTAFF's men in buckram, treason is of a very growing nature, and, in the mouths of the many, suffers little by the carriage.

From the NEWARK GAZETTE.

THE awful, and tremendous calamity which is at present depopulating the city of Philadelphia, calls the public mind to a serious attention. It is exceedingly natural to enquire why one particular town, or city is singled out, and set up as a mark of Divine Vengeance: hence many are apt to conclude that sums prevailing iniquity, some very atrocious crimes, of which those unhappy people are more immediately guilty of, is the cause why the destroying Angel has unsheathed his sword against them.

But the speculative and attentive mind views the matter in a very different light. When the Jews informed JESUS of the Galileans whose blood Pilate had mingled with their sacrifices, his reply was, "Suppose ye that these Galileans were sinners above all Galileans because they suffered these things? I tell you nay; but except ye repent ye shall ALL likewise perish: or those eighteen upon whom the tower of Siloam fell and slew them; think ye that they were sinners above all men that dwelt in Jerusalem? I tell you nay; but except ye repent ye shall all likewise perish."

Although "affliction cometh not forth of the dust, neither doth trouble spring out of the ground," yet we cannot know good or evil by the common dispensations of Providence in this life. The book of fate is wisely concealed from the eyes of mortals. Secret things belong to GOD, and in his unsearchable councils let them rest until his Almighty wisdom shall see fit to reveal them.

Americans! The capital of your federal government is smitten! Smitten in an awful and singular manner by a pestilential disorder: a disorder most fatal in its consequences, for no sooner cometh the summons, but the executioner is at the door. Our GOD hath come out against us; he hath commissioned the pestilence which "walketh in darkness" to invade our land, and lay waste the inhabitants thereof. It is not to Philadelphia alone, but to the whole continent the call is sent. The contagion, if so commissioned, may pervade our cities, our towns, and our villages, and carry death and destruction wherever it appears: our duty is then to search our hearts, confess our sins and reform our lives, for *unless we repent we must all likewise perish.*

Let us, for a moment, figure to ourselves the melancholy and deplorable situation of our distressed brethren of Philadelphia. Parents and children, husbands and wives, brothers and sisters suddenly torn from the tender bosoms of their relatives, and the mourning survivors expecting death every moment. The lisping infant calling for its dead parents, and none but strangers to afford relief. Houses totally emptied of their inhabitants, and the citizens flying in every direction, from the infected places as from a conflagrated town, or a falling tower: the adjacent towns and cities have adopted measures to keep out the escaping fugitives, and a general panic overspreads the country. Well authenticated accounts say, that from 100 to 150 are the daily victims to this disolating calamity. In one house a man and his wife have been found dead, and a surviving babe at the dead mother's breast; in another, the whole family were lying corpses, except a little child, almost famished, and crying for bread; whole families are sometimes cut off together without a single domestic left to see them decently interred. These are but some of the faint outlines of the distresses of those devoted people.

Self preservation being the first principle of nature, we ought to guard our lives and health as a precious gift of Heaven. Benevolence and hospitality standing next in the list of our duties, we ought also to reach out a helping hand to the unfortunate and distressed. While we guard our towns against those abandoned and solitary wanderers, who, we suppose, may communicate the contagion, let us appoint some friendly asylum to which they may resort, and where their necessities and maladies may receive that assistance which friendly and sympathetic bosoms can bestow.

EUGENIO.

October 3, 1793.

Luke xiii. + Job v. 6.

PARIS, August 4.

PROCLAMATION

Of Coburg, on his entry into the City of CONDE.

THE city, fortress, and district of Conde have been obliged, by the brave troops which I have the honor to command, to submit to the Emperor and King. I declare, by the present proclamation, that I take possession of it, in the name of his Imperial and Royal Majesty, and that I grant to all the peaceable inhabitants of the conquered country, every security and protection; I declare further, that I will employ the authority with which I am invested, in virtue of the right of conquest in maintaining the public order, and the security of persons and property; and wishing to take the most efficacious measures, to attain those important objects, I declare also, that I expect, that all clubs or assemblies, not authorised, whatever they may be, should desolve immediately; being in the firm resolution, to cause them to be dissolved or repressed, by every means in my power, and to cause to be punished severely, militarily, and exemplarily, all those who hold those assemblies or clubs in their houses, those who excite them, and those who assist them; those who, by word or action, insult or injure any person whatever, and, in one word, all those who, in any manner whatever, disturb the public order or tranquillity.

Given at Head Quarters, at Herin, July 13. 1793.

ANSWER *to the Proclamation of Coburg, by* DUBOIS DEBAIS, *Representative of the People, dated Maubeuge, July* 24.

YOU say, that you take possession of the city, fortrefs, and district of Conde, which have submitted to the power of your Emperour and King, by the brave troops which you command.

This imposture is, indeed, worthy of a slave, and a vile supporter of despotism; for, it is not your valor which has put you in possession of it, you owe it to the monster Dumourier, who prevented the supplying it; if you had no other affistance than your courage, your satellites would never have failed that place, you may convince yourself of it, by the hunger which those brave Republicans who defended it, have suffered so long before they submitted.

You speak of maintaining the security of property, and you violate the most essential and sacred of all, by disallowing clubs, and subjugating even their thoughts; for men, who know the price, and are sensible of their own dignity, there exists no property without that; thus the order and public tranquility, which you promise at that price, are no more, properly speaking, than the dark and cruel repose of slavery: Already the unhappy inhabitants of Conde hear around them the frightful sound of chains which you prepare for them; ——— but under their grievous burdens, they preserve free spirits, and their unhappy brethren will not long fefer them to support the odious yoke which they at present groan under.

Behold your blind satellites struck down before the walls of Valenciennes; see the brave Republicans of that city brave the thunder, and dispise innumerable hords of brigands, which come from all parts of the land of slaves, to conquer them; you will soon learn from them, what dependence you can have on your courage, and what you ought to expect, from the invincible courage of freemen; dare to advance further in this land of liberty, and your destruction is certain; an indignant people will rise together, crush by their weight alone, your whole army of slaves, and in their rage, as lawful as unextinguishable, purge the land of tyrants, and all their vile supporters; notwithstanding your despicable commands, the French nation will preserve their liberties, and give to the whole world an example of what a people can do, who are resolved to be free.

Glory, Coburg, in your conquest, which has neither cost you a grain of powder, nor the least particle of blood; you owe it to treason, and you ascribe it to valour; the only conquest, which you and your band of satellites have a right to call your own is the grave; every day you fathom its depth; each day you offer up victims, who are devoured by it, and in proportion as you advance upon the French territory, you approach it. Tremble! and be convinced, that fuch will be the end of your sanguinary and important efforts.

AUGUST 23.

Gen. Laroque is in the Abbaye prison. Gen. Westerman is put under the guard of two soldiers, until his fate is determined by the tribunal to which his case is referred.

Gen. O'Moran, who commanded the camp at Cassel, is arrested: he is accused of having formed a design to give up the camp of Pupersingue to the enemy.

AUGUST 26.

Letter from General of Brigade Ouzara, dated Dunkirk, August 23.

"CITIZEN PRESIDENT,

"I have the honor of addressing to you the subjoined copy of the summons just made to me on the part of the Duke of York, with a copy of my answer.

(Signed) OMEARA."

Head Quarters of the Combined Army, before Dunkirk, August 13.

"SIR,

"I give you notice, that the army I command, is at your gates. Your city, destitute of any real defence, can oppose no resistance to the victorious arms which I might instantly employ against it, if I did not wish to avoid the total ruin of a flourishing city, and if humanity and generosity did not render me desirous of sparing human blood. I therefore summons you, Sir, to surrender the city of Dunkirk, to his Britannic Majesty, before I display against it, the very considerable forces at my disposal; apprizing you however, that I will listen to any propositions you may make, provided they be such as are not injurious to the consideration, and the honor of the British arms, the interests of Great Britain, and those of her allies. I give you twenty four hours to deliberate on this summons.

(Signed)

FREDERICK DUKE of YORK, *Commander of the Combined Army before Dunkirk.*"

Copy of the answer to the Summons.

Dunkirk, August 23, second year of the French Republic, one and indivisible.

"GENERAL,

"Invested with the confidence of the French Republic; I have received your summons to surrender an important city.—I answer by assuring you, that I shall defend it with the brave Republicans, whom I have the honor to command.

(Signed) OMEARA."

Letter from the Procureur General Syndic of the Department of the Eastern Pyrenees, dated Perpignan, Aug. 2.

"Citizen Representatives, the Spaniards cantoned at Milas, passed the River Ter, to the amount of from two to three thousand, one third or more of whom were cavalry, to surprise our advanced posts of Cornelle. Our force in that part, at the utmost, does not exceed 500 men. They had taken two pieces of artillery and a howitzer; but a detachment from the battalion of L'Aude, commanded by the brave Degean, some chasseurs of the Pyrennees, headed by Deville, and a detachment from the 29th regiment of horse, attacked them with fabre and bayonet, put them to flight, and recovered our pests and our artillery, which they turned upon the rhodomontade Castillians, and caused many of them to bite the dust. The river was their grave. We have had only one volunteer killed, and twelve wounded: About thirty men of the free company of Paris, are missing, and we know not whether they have been surrounded by the enemy, or have fled to the mountains: Further accounts on that head are expected. This action, though no more than a skirmish, does the greatest honor to our troops: 500 Republicans repulsed 3000 Spaniards; we have preserved our position, and expect them with a firm countenance. The suspension of General Fiers produced no emotion. Barbarine behaved well on the festival of unity and indivisibility: He addressed the troops in the language of a Republican. Should he fight as well as he speaks, which we hope, we shall soon have good news to send you: especially, if we receive the promised reinforcements.

(Signed) "LUCIA."

AUGUST 28.

Measures are taking for putting into prompt effect, the decree of the Convention, declaring ALL FRANCE to be in a state of siege. All the workmen in iron, steel, brass, lead and wood, are declared under the orders of the minister of War—and all the salpetre and gunpowder to be at his disposition.

AUGUST 29.

The Royalists in LaVendee, are in a great measure subdued—6000 of them have been destroyed in one action.

In the Pas de Calais, a counter revolution lately broke out; but the National Guards have marched against the rebels and dispersed them.

LYONS.

The south still continues in a state of the most dangerous insurrection. The city of Lyons was made the centre of the insurgency—and the commissioner Crance ordered the National Guards, and part of the army of the Alps, under Gen. Kellerman, to march against that city; and summoned it to contribution of 10 millions of livres, & the heads of 100 of the inhabitants. The answer was, "that all the prisoners of the Regicide army should be accountable for the least violence committed against the Lyonese." Great preparations were made to defend the city; four millions, in specie, was subscribed to pay the soldiers.—200 pieces of cannon were mounted on the ramparts, and on the neighbouring heights; and M. DePitffy appointed Commander. Several attacks have been made on the city by the army of the Republic.

General CUSTINE's

August 29—The evidence and arguments of the trial of Custine, were concluded on the 27th, late in the evening.

The public accuser and the prisoner's council, having made their remarks, the President of the Tribunal stated the following questions for the consideration of the Jury;

1. "Have there been, during the present war, criminal manœuvres and correspondence with the enemies of the Republic, tending to facilitate their entrance into our territory, and to deliver up to them our places of strength, cities, magazines, and arsenals?

2. "Is it proved that in consequences of such correspondence, the cities of Frankfort, Mentz, Conde and Valenciennes have fallen into the hands of the enemy?

3. "Is Adam Phillip Custine, late General of the North and the Ardennes, convicted of having co-operated in those manœuvres and correspondence?"

To all these questions the Jury found in the affirmative; and the public accuser being heard on the application of the law, the Tribunal passed the following sentence:

"Adam Phillip Custine is condemned to death, and confiscation of property for the benefit of the Republic. The sentence of death shall be executed, in the place of the Revolution, between 10 and 12 o'clock in the morning of the 28th, read, printed, and posted up, wherever it shall seem proper."

The President called upon the prisoner to say, if he had any objection to make to the application of the law?

Custine answered—"I have no defences, they have dispearced; and my conscience makes me no reproach; I die innocent."

The people heard the sentence with loud applause.

On the evening of the 27th, after sentence was passed, Brochet, one of the Jury, announced in the Club of Cordeliers, that the trial of Custine was terminated: as the people wished it to be terminated: A torrent of applause prevented him from stating, that Custine was condemned to death.

"We debated for a long time," added Brochet, "but it was impossible to persuade three of the Jury that Custine was guilty."

A member of the club denounced Felix Lepellier, one of the Jury of the Revolutionary Tribunal, who, he said was an emigrant of a description that the law could not touch. But what confidence could be placed in such a man?

Custine was brought to the place of execution on the morning of the 28th, where he shewed neither the calm resignation of conscious innocence, nor the indignant firmness that men of proud spirits who have no such consolation, substitute for it. He kissed the crucifix, embraced his confessor, hesitated, used every artifice to gain a few minutes longer time, and was at last led to the guillotine by force.

LONDON, August 26.

The following is the Postscript, of a letter from Sir James Murray, *to Mr.* Secretary Dundas, dated Furnes, Aug. 21, 1793.

"As the army was approaching Ostend, I kept my letter until this day, in hopes of being able to give some account of Marshal Freytag's operations. His royal Highness has just received information, that he had defeated the enemy at Oost Capelle, Rexoude, and Hondschoote. He has taken eleven pieces of cannon and 200 prisoners, and killed about the same number of men. The pursuit was continued to within a small distance of Bergues. There are on our side about forty killed and wounded."

DUNKIRK.

Rear admiral Macbride's squadron of frigates and cutters, can only be destined to block up the port of Dunkirk during the siege, as they cannot possibly approach the town near enough to effect it by their fire. The mouth of the harbour, distant from the walls of the town a mile and an half, like that of Ostend, is formed by an immense frame work of wood, across which is a sand bar, with only seven feet of water, except at spring tides. The entrance is farther protected by an immense boom, so that only one vessel can enter at a time; & so dangerous is it from the prodigious surf that rolls on this flat shore, that if a vessel happens to miss stays she is instantly dashed to pieces. With a strong north-westerly wind no fleet can ride off the coast, the anchorage being foul, & the lee-shore the most dangerous on all the coast of France: there is also smugglers who frequent it, dread the entrance of this harbour, more than all the other perils of their voyage.

A Lieutenant Colonel and two Captains of the garrison of Valenciennes have forrendered themselves prisoners of war, in order to avoid being forced to break their oaths not to fight against the Combined Powers during the present war; the others, they assure us, will be obliged to do so.

The following order may shew, that the French Convention carried their suspicions of violence, meditated for the ruin of Angers, even into the ranks of the National Guards. "All citizens, on service, on the day of the *fete*, shall wear a card in their hats, on which the stamp of their section shall be visible, and, beneath, the name of the Captain of their company; no person, on that day, shall carry a stick, sword, cane, or ordinary cane, on pain of being arrested."

ODDS.——FRENCH AND ENGLISH.

[Whether grasconade, or fact, the stories read well.]

A letter from the Commissioners to the army of the North, mentioned that in an action, a single dragoon, presented himself before a troop of Dutchmen, and killed the Capt. at their head. His firmness had such an effect upon the enemy, that they took flight. On motion it was decreed, that this dragoon should be promoted to an officer of cavalry. A member observed, it was unfortunate that he could not read or write. LA CROIX, said, "I prefer an officer who cannot write, but who can fight, to a *Mufcadin* just escaped from college, and who can do nothing but read and write—we must show that the Convention can discover, and reward *talents*, and not *theory*."

MARTINSBURGH, October 7.

Tuesday evening last a most cruel and savage murder was committed near Middle Creek, in this County. One Thomas Violet having through the course of the day been at variance with his son in law, Leroy Violet, at the close of the evening went deliberately to a neighbour's house, borrowed a rifle, loaded it with shot, and proceeded to the house of the latter, where he found the object of his revenge, his own wife, the wife of the unfortunate deceased, and three of his own sons assembled in a small room; but the presence of those, his nearest connexions, did not deter him from his premeditated, murderous intentions—he lifted up a small window, and presented the rifle, and discharged its contents into the breast of Leroy Violet, (who was not four feet from the muzzle) which instantly put a period to his existence; the unfeeling monster then entered the room, asked if Leroy was dead, and being answered in the affirmative, retired to his own house, where he remained until the next morning, and then absconded. An inquest was held on the body of the deceased the day following, who gave their verdict wilful murder, committed by Thomas Violet.

NEW-YORK, October 15.

Extract of a letter from Fort Washington, dated August 26, 1793.

"The army has not yet moved, but General WAYNE is indefatigable in every necessary preparation. Every thing may be expected from him which prudence, courage and discipline can produce, so far as he is acquainted with his enemy.—Our numbers are sufficient; and no one thing is wanting in the arrangements. Beside the regular troops, one thousand volunteers under Gen. SCOTT from *Kentucky* will march out with us, as a distinct army, and these being all mounted, are thought of themselves to be equal to all the Indians who will make head against us. It is said we shall march within twenty-four hours after an express arrives from the commissioners, unless they advise to the contrary. We shall proceed on Gen. St. CLAIR's old road as far as *Fort Jefferson*, because we have posts built thereon at every twenty odd miles, and a good road for artillery and waggons is already cut, but from thence we shall march North Eastwardly instead of North West as Gen. St. CLAIR did, not knowing the true course or distance, which are now well ascertained.

"This day the trial of Ensign JOHN MORGAN, ended—On his being asked, what time was necessary to his defence, he addressed the court to the following purport: I believe in the very words—" Gentlemen, I do not with to say a word, in my defence, but to submit the matter to you on the evidence before you, well assured of an honourable acquittal." He then withdrew, and it is expected the court will give in their decision to morrow—Those who have attended the proceedings, say, matters are very clearly in the Ensign's favour, and that it only remains to be known, whether it is an act of mutiny in an inferiour officer, to write and point out to the government or executive of the United States, the misconduct and official misrepresentation of a commanding general.

"Unfortunately for General St. CLAIR he had been induced to give in an additional charge against Morgan, accusing him of *falsehood, unbecoming the character of an officer and a gentleman*, in writing to the secretary at war that General BUTLER, one of the best and bravest of men was killed in action, or during a charge on the enemy; and that he was by his side; I say that this has been so incontestibly and honorably proved by volunteer evidence, (for it is said MORGAN disdained to seek any) that the accusation is held in the utmost abhorrence. I will give you the substance of one testimony on this subject.

"Sergeant Major M'KEE being sworn, testified, that on the 4th of November 1791, he followed Gen. BUTLER on a charge on the Indians, made by Major BUTLER at the head of his battalion; that in animating the men to the charge, Gen. BUTLER was shot through the body and immediately fell from his horse; that this deponent was one of the first men who endeavoured to assist him; that at the moment of Gen. BUTLER's falling, he, the deponent, saw Mr. MORGAN at his side, that whilst he (this deponent) JOHN MONTGOMERY, and others were carrying Gen. BUTLER to the centre of the camp, Mr. MORGAN continued to encourage the troops on to the charge, which enabled this deponent, &c. to carry off the General's body, by thus covering them.

"12. Quest. by the court. Did you see Gen. BUTLER fall on a charge on the enemy?

"Ans. I did.

"2d. Quest. Did you see Mr. MORGAN by his side?

"Ans. I did. He was close to him with his drawn sword, animating the men to the charge, calling in a strong voice, *charge, charge my brave fellows, the day is our own.*"

I am, &c.

P. S. 20th. When I wrote the foregoing, I expected ere this, to have been able to have told you the result of MORGAN's court Martial—but after all the proceedings were closed in the manner above mentioned, General St. CLAIR, who has been indefatigable in this business, induced the court to open again their proceedings, as he had new evidence to offer. It seems that he had failed in his proofs, even of Mr. MORGAN's having either written or published the letters for which he was arrested, and it was to establish these, that he now wished a delay, for whether these letters were true or false, he says they were equally mutiny. The proceedings are now closed, and next Monday Mr. MORGAN, who confessed his having written the letters, is to give in his justification of them, indifferent (after having established the truth of every assertion, in his letters) what the consequence may be. No news yet from the treaty. *I am &c.*

OCT. 28.—By a gentleman direct from Pittsburgh, we learn that General Wayne had marched from Miami, against the Indians, with 3000 regulars troops, and 1500 volunteers from Kentucky. We also learn, that Stiff-knee, a chief of the Chippaws, had come into Fort Pitt, with assurance that his nation had resolved to observe a strict neutrality.

The celebrated Gen. Scott, of Kentucky, was to have headed the volunteers, but unfortunately fell from his horse just as the troops were marching, and was obliged to remain behind.

The latest intelligence by the Portland is to the 12th of September, from Falmouth. It appears that Dunkirk was not then taken, as has been reported; but that it was closely besieged.

It is further said, that the Combined forces, under the Duke of York, in an attempt to take the place by a coup de main, had been unsuccessful and sustained much loss.

The Packet sailed two days before the Portland left Falmouth.

The Committee appointed to prevent the introduction and spreading of infectious diseases in this city Report—

That the man on Governor's Island, landed from on board a vessel from Philadelphia, is now so well as to sit up, and all probability is out of danger.—That the case of Mr. Nathaniel G. Philips, who died this morning in Water street, did not come to the knowledge of the committee until this day; and it is a fact too probable that his disease partook of that prevailing in Philadelphia—had the Physicians who attended him performed the duty required of them, the committee would have had it in their power, and would have reported the case, to their fellow citizens—The servant of Mr. Philips, who is unwell, has been this day removed to Governor's Island: and it may be feared that his disease is similar to that of which his master died.

By order of the committee.

JOHN BROOME, Chairman.

Friday evening, October 25.

PHILADELPHIA, October 23.

The malignant disorder that has so long raged in this city, is visibly moderating from day to day, and, where it exists, has assumed a mild appearance. The deaths at the hospital have greatly decreased, and the number of convalescents is becoming numerous. With a continuance of cool weather there is every reason to presume, that the sickness will wholly disappear in a few days, and the intercourse between this and other cities, by stages, &c. be restored. People are now daily returning to their habitations—and we hear of none having taken any infection.

NORTHAMPTON, November 6.

A KENE TRICK.

Five criminal prisoners, in the new jail of Philadelphia, one day last week blackened their tongues, and otherways so well counterfeited the common symptoms of the yellow fever, that, for fear of infecting the prison, they were conveyed, seemingly in a low state, to the hospital on Bush-Hill.—Here they took the first opportunity to make their escape, not however without first robbing the nurses of a considerable sum of money. One of these persons, we are told, is since retaken, and carried back to jail.

Maryland papers relate that a voice has been heard in the city of Philadelphia, warning the inhabitants to prepare for their doom, as written in the book of the prophet Ezekiel, chapter 27th." They further affirm, "that two *angels*, have been seen conversing with the Watch at that city at midnight, on the subject which the above voice had previously proclaimed."

The following account of colonel Dougherty's expedition against the Indians is copied from the Knoxville Gazette of the 27th September.

"On Sunday the 4th instant a volunteer company, consisting of 180 men, from the counties of Knox and Jefferson, under the command of colonel George Dougherty, assembled at Gamble's station, on little river for the purpose of marching into the Cherokee towns, and on the same day crossed the Tenessee: the next day they marched to Big Tellico, where they killed two fellows and a squaw, and took one squaw prisoner; on Tuesday they crossed the mountain to Tynotla, a town on the High wasse river, wounded one fellow and a squaw, took nine prisoners, burnt the town, and destroyed a large quantity of growing corn. After liberating 9 prisoners, the company proceeded to the Big Valley town, passing several villages on their march which they burnt and destroyed the growing corn.—On Wednesday morning the Indians fired on a party of white men, in view of their camp, and wounded Archibald Lacky: the same day a party of Indians posted themselves in the gap of a mountain, where the white men had to pass, and on their approach fired on them; the whitemen returned the fire, killed three Indians, wounded several, and put the rest to flight: the next day the Indians fired on their rear, and wounded several others. On Saturday morning, the 12th, (before day) a party of Indians fired on the white men in their encampment, wounded James Henderson, Nicholas Davis and John Frame. Monday the 14th, the volunteers returned to the settlements by way of Big Pigeon, in Jefferson county:—the prisoners they brought in, (who were all examined seperately,) say that the Indians have received notice of the intended visit of the white people from Swannee, a frontier settlement in North-Carolina; & that all the young men and warriors had gone to John Watts, at Eustenalla, where they were to hold a council and war dance.

The party killed in the whole of their route nine Indian men, and, by mistake, one squaw, and brought home seven women and children prisoners.

From the Federal Gazette, printed in Philadelphia, October 19. 1793.

KNOXVILLE, AUGUST 25th, 1793.

SIR,

I embrace the opportunity of writing you, to remind you of what passed between us when we parted; also to give you some information respecting this country, particularly the conduct of the Indians. I can assure you there is not a day passes without their doing some mischief, either killing and scalping men, women, and children, or burning houses, destroying the grain, and stealing our horses, cattle, &c.

This is surely too much for any spirited people patiently to bear; yet our hands being as it were tied, we cannot retaliate. But I hope Congress will shortly seriously weigh the matter, and reflect that the people are citizens, and sons of liberty, and at least give them an opportunity to revenge the blood of their fellow citizens which has been so wantonly and barbarously shed.

Since my arrival at Knoxville, I have taken a short excursion into the country, & was much affected to hear the cries of women and children lamenting the loss of husbands and fathers, and the means of support, which savage cruelty had deprived them of.—I can assure you, it is impossible a more different nations within 20 miles of this place, to go out of the forts without danger of being scalped. The last information received from the Indian country stated, that the Cherokees and Creeks were embodied at a place called Walko Eye, and meant to make a descent upon some part of our frontiers, but at what place they mean to strike, whether here or at Cumberland, I don't know, but expect it will be here. We are in a most distressed situation, and if something is not done for us by Congress, we must certainly fall a prey to the savages.

I am with much respect,

Your obedient humble servant,

JAMES CAREY. 7

Col. Thomas Proctor.

Justin Ely,

HAS just received the largest and completest assortment of DRY GOODS, he has ever had. He daily expects from Bristol, a quantity of HARD WARE GOODS, which with those on hand will make the assortment in that line more complete than ever. He has a large assortment of Looking Glasses, Glass Ware, Iron and Steel Plate Mill Saws, and Bolting Cloths, imported from Amsterdam—Lutestrings, a large assortment, and some silk Velvets for Capes.

A few Barrels of Liver Oil, for sale.

West-Springfield, Nov. 4, 1793.

Spencer Whiting,

MOST respectfully informs his friends and customers, that he is now opening a well chosen assortment of Fall and Winter Goods, at the store lately occupied by J. Smith, where goods may be had at such prices as shall give full satisfaction to the purchaser for *ready pay* only.)

Business reassisted as usual at his former store—where he wishes every person indebted to him, whose accounts are of more than one years standing) to make immediate payment.

Worthington, November 1793.

We the Subscribers be-

ing appointed Commissioners by the Hon. Judge of Probate for the county of Hampshire, to receive and examine the claims & demands of the creditors of the estate of Mr. Solomon Clapp, late of Northampton, deceased, (represented insolvent) and eight months being allowed said creditors to bring in their claims, from the sixth day of August last. We hereby give notice that we shall attend to the business of our appointment at the house of Mr. Asahel Pomeroy, Innholder, in said Northampton, on the last Tuesday of December next, at 5 o'clock, P. M. also on the last Tuesday of March next, at the same time.

JOSIAH DICKINSON, }
DANIEL WRIGHT, } Com'rs.

Northampton, Nov. 6, 1793.

For Sale 1200 acres of

excellent LAND, lying in Brookfield, in the State of Vermont—well watered, and an excellent small spot—with 400 acres adjoining the same—to be sold in the whole, or any part thereof—payment made easy. Enquire of

TIMOTHY LYMAN.

Hadley, Nov. 2, 1793.

List of LETTERS remaining in the Post-Office, Northampton.

ISAAC HERRICK, Worthington, 2—Theophilus M. Robinson, Hadley-Falls—Capt. Moses Cook, Amherst—Capt. David Lymen, Easthampton—Jonathan Scott, Deerfield—Benjamin Gilbert, Conway—Simeon Birge, Northampton—Phinehas Carey, Hadley-Falls—Asahel Cutler, jun. South-Hadley-Falls—Eleazer and William Porter Hadley, 2—Charles Kidd, Chesterfield—Henry Sherrill, Merchant, Richmond—Capt. Jonathan Bodington, Leyden—Moses Bissi, Hadley—Caleb Tuttle, Northampton—Jesse Merrill, (Dept. Sher.) Ashfield, Elisha Denison Ludlow—Larkin Green, Hatfield—Dr. Henry Wells, Montague—Beriah Curtis, Chesterfield—Miss Mary Giddings, Amherst—Noah Ball, Northampton—Elhanan Wheeler, Amherst—William Tryon, Deerfield—Mosheur Guynence, Williamstown.

Mail closed Monday evening at 7 o'clock going up—On Wednesday evening, at 7 o'clock going down.

JOHN BRECK, D. P.

Northampton, Nov. 6, 1793.

TO be sold very cheap, and pay day given, two lots of LAND, (on each of which, is a convenient house and barn,) situated in Hatfield, the one, which is within about two miles and an half of the center, contains an hundred acres, with a good orchard, and a large proportion of mowing—The other is within three fourths of a mile of the Meeting-House, on the road that leads to Northampton, it contains three acres, and is very well fituated; also another lot, containing six acres, with a young orchard, about a mile distant from the center, it is suitable for a building spot, or commodious for pasturing——For terms of sale, enquire of *William Augustus Williams*, of Hatfield,—who (expecting in the course of the winter to leave the State) —requests those indebted to him to make payment before the first of January next—a compliance he supposes reasonable, it is therefore expected.

Hatfield, Nov. 4, 1793.

From THOMAS's MASSACHUSETTS SPY.

The IMPORTANCE of PUNCTUALITY.

IF faults are to be estimated according to the ill consequences which attend them, we shall find upon examination, that the want of punctuality is a crime of considerable magnitude. A very large share of the disappointments and vexations which we meet with in our intercourse with one another, is derived from this source. In almost all companies, or accidental meetings of Neighbours, the ear is pained with complaints against those who have not paid an expected debt, or not performed a necessary job, or not finished a pair of shoes, &c. at the time prefixed. In the country, tradesmen and labourers are apt to fail in punctuality, sometimes through mere inattention and carelessness, sometimes through indolence and laziness, sometimes through a grasping disposition, and always from a criminal disregard to truth, honesty, and benevolence. Willing to secure all the custom and business they can, and unwilling that any who apply to them, should be necessitated to apply to others, they engage more than they can possibly execute within the time limited, to the great disappointment, vexation and injury of their employers.

Every person of the least reflection must see that the advantages which would result to individuals, to neighborhoods, and to large communities, from punctuality, are very great:—And that equally great are the disadvantages from the want of it. A poor man with a house full of children, procures with difficulty a bushel of corn, and a horse to carry it five or six miles to a mill. The miller cannot grind it now, but promises to have it ready by the evening of the next day. With still greater difficulty he again obtains a horse, & goes at the time prefixed: but is coldly told by the miller, that he forgot it, and ground for others till his water was spent, and that he must come again the next day. A man who is building a house, engages masons, and tenders at a distance to build his chimnies. They come at the appointed time. But the man who had promised to bring his hands the day preceeding, and completed the stone work for the foundation of the chimnies, fails; and all are disappointed, to their very great damage—A woman, who had very lately lost her husband, is pitied by her neighbors; and they kindly collect on a certain day, and reap down all her grain. She engages a man to secure it. He promises to take it up the next day, and carry it into the barn. He neglects to come: and, it being Saturday, the grain is left lying in the field. On Monday it rains. And the weather proving wet and warm for several days, the hopes of the widow and fatherless are destroyed.

Punctuality is sometimes disregarded by professional gentlemen, to the great loss and disappointment of those for whom they were to transact some business of consequence. The gay world consider exactness, regularity, the fulfilment of promises, and the punctual payment of honest debts, as too vulgar for them; and value themselves on no punctuality, but in their debts of honor, their criminal assignations, their parties of pleasure, and their appointed visits. The commercial world, in general regard punctuality, because it is the basis of all their credit and interest. And certainly it would be for the interest and credit of merchants, labourers, and in short, of every class of men. To be punctual in fulfilling their promises and engagements, would have a happy effect upon all the civil and moral intercourses of society. Mutual confidence, esteem, and affection, would be increased: neighbors would live on better terms; and the heart be more steady, true quil and joyous.

Punctuality, must be an honor to any man, because it denotes stability, fortitude and superiority to temptation. If this has not been ranked by name among the cardinal virtues, it is owing, perhaps, to the difficulty of defining it with precision, or of distinguishing it from others, and not from its unimportance in society. Accurately speaking, punctuality is not a single virtue, but an assemblage of many—It comprehends fidelity, veracity, sense of honor, justice, and benevolence.

Punctuality is recommended by almost every object and every movement in the natural world, as well as by the exigencies and claims of the moral. It is well known, though not sufficiently considered, that all the revolutions of the heavenly bodies are performed with the exactest punctuality. What would become of all the inhabitants of the earth, as well as of promise breakers, if the sun and the seasons were as fallible, and as little to be depended on, as themselves?—Punctuality then, has the sanction of heaven upon it, and the order and analogy of nature to recommend it. Its utility and importance are demonstrated by the interest and reputation of the individual, and by the peace and happiness of society. And the necessity of it is inculcated by the dictates of conscience, and the command of God.

Selah Norton,

At his variety Store, in Ashfield, has for sale, NEW GOODS, cheap as can be bought in Hampshire County, viz:

SCARLET, Blue, Black, Brown, London Brown, London Smoke, and Bottle Green, Broadcloths, Linings and Trimmings; Variety of Elasticks and Lamskins, Coatings, Duffils, Baizes, Flannels, Forest Cloths, Serges, Swansdown, Blankets, Twill'd and Plain Velvets, Thickset, Fancy Cord, Vest Patterns, of various stripes and figures; Strip'd and Plain Wildboars, Strip'd Cambleu, Crapes, Poplins, Shalloons, Antiloons, Durants, Moreens, Tabborets, Florentines, Lasting, fashionable dark and light Chintzes and Calicoes; Elegant Shawls and Ribbons; fine Sattin, Sarcenets, Modes, Persian, Hollands, Muslins, Lawns, Gauzes, fine Lawn and Muslin Handkerchiefs; Cambricks, Mens' Hats, Chip Hatts, Plumes, black silk Handkerchiefs, Spotted do. Pollicat do. Silk Laces, Scarlet Snail, Tinsel Cord, Habbit Gloves, Worsted and Cotton Stockings, Pins, Needles, Thread, Sewing Silk, Tapes, Qualities, Shoe Bindings, Powder, Buttons, Buckles, 6 by 8 Window Glass, &c. &c.

For which, Beef, Pork, Butter, Cheese, all sorts of Grain, white Beans, Flax Seed, clean Cotton and Linen Rags, Old Pewter and Brass, will be received, and credit given on good security.

N. B. Old Jamaica Spirits, N. Rum, real French Brandy, but Malaga Wine, Loaf Sugar, excellent Bohea Tea, coffee, and Allspice for Cash, Butter, or Flax-Seed, if applied for soon.

Ashfield, Oct. 25, 1793.

Asa White,

TAKES this method to inform his friends and customers, that he has just received from New-York, an assortment of

English Goods,

which will be sold on the lowest terms, for CASH, or most kinds of produce,—Also, West-India and New-England Rum—the best kind of Malaga Wine, Molasses, Sugar, Allspice, Pepper, Ginger and Raisins.

Williamsburgh, Oct. 26, 1793.

TAKEN up by the subscriber, a yearling red and white Bull, with a slit in the near ear, and a halfpenny cut in the upper side of the same. The owner is desired to prove property, pay charges, and take him away.

J. PHELPS.

Northampton, Oct. 30. 1793.

WANTED, immediately, by the Printer hereof, a few loads of WOOD.

October 30, 1793.

A large and neat assortment of English and India

GOODS,

Are just received and now opening by

Benjamin Prescott,

among which are the following articles:

BLUE, Brown, Drab, Scarlet and Crimson, Boardcloths, Forest & Elastick do. Buff, Drab & Slate Cassimere, Cassimere and Toilanett Vest Patterns, Twill'd and Plain Coatings, Baizes and Flannels, 6-4 7-4 and 8-4 Rose Blankets, Twill'd and Plain Velvets, Thickfetts and Royal Rib, Florentine and Ribdelure, Fustians and Jeans, Stript Saddle Cloths, Stript & Plain Wildboars, Camblets, Moreens and Shalloons, Durants & Tammies, Callimancoes and Joans, Sattins and Modes, Blue, Green and Pink Sarcenett, Bandana and Barcelona Handkerchiefs, Fancy Cotton do. A handsome assortment of Calicoes and Chintzes, Furniture Calicoes, Chintz and Purple Shawls, Book and Jackonet Muslins, do. do. do. Handkerchiefs, Lawns & Cambricks, White Gauze, 2-4th 7-8th and 9-4 wide Irish Linens, Vellum and Chinese Ribbons, Qualities and Shoe-Bindings, Green, Black and White Ferret, Imperial and Death-head Buttons, Silk and Twist, Nuns Thread from No. 10, to 60, Stay & Apron Tape, Silk and Worsted Mitts, Plain and Ribb'd Worsted Hose, Silk Gloves, Ladies' Long and Short Gloves, Men's Beaver and Common do. Ladies' Bever Hats, do. Willow and Chip, do. Red Snail, Black, White, Brown Blue and Green Feathers, Cloth Shoes, Bibles and Testaments, Perry's & Webster's Spelling-Books, Psalm Books & Primers.

HARD WARE.

Anvils and Vices, Bickirons, Sawmill, Crosscut, Hand, Tenon, Dovetail, & Compass Saws, Iron Squares, and Folding Rules, quad 12 inch do. Pairing, Framing, Mortising, Firmers, and Turning Chisels, Turning, Scribing, & Socket Gouges, Plain, Irons of all widths, Carpenter's & Coopers Adzes, Gouge and CenterBits, Screw Augers of all sizes, Large and Small Compasses, Brass Dividers, Fish Skin, & Sand Paper, Turkey Oil Stones and Hones, Screw Plates and Hand Vices, Spike, Nail, and Brad Gimblets, Knives and Forks, Carving and Butcher Knives, Tea and Desert do. Skates and Steels, Taylor, Hoofe, and Sheep Shears, Large and Small Scissars, Penknives from 4d. to 5s. Pruning Knives, Brass Cocks & Chimney Hooks, Brass Nails & Clouts, Bed Screws, Cups & Winches, Sealing Wax, and Wafers, Ink Powder and Stands, Shoe Pincers and Nippers, Crooked, Shoe, and Heel Knives, Shoe and Cramping Hammers, Tacks, Awls and Hafts, Smooth and Common Files, from 3 to 14 inches, Flat and Half round Rasps, Pew Door Hinges, Butt Hinges and Table Butts, Wood Screws and Chair Vices, Curry Combs, 14oz. Tacks, Stirrup Irons, Sharp Bits, Staples and Plates, Cloth, Shoe, Hearth, Dusting, Weavers, Carriers, Horse, & Tooth Brushes, Concave and Common Razors, do. do. in Cases, Razor Straps, Shaving Boxes, Screw Bottom, Common, and Japan Candlesticks, Steel and Japan Snuffers, Snuffer Trays, Sugar Tongs, Tea Trays, and Servers, Tea & Table Spoons, A handsome assortment of Coat and Vest Buttons, Shoe, Knee, Boot and Hat Buckles, Gilt and Common Breast Pins and Lockets, Gilt and Common Sleve Buttons, Door, Cupboard, Desk, Bookcase, Chest, Prospect, Draw, Trunk, Portmanteau, and Common Pad Locks, Round, Flat and Bookcase Bolts, Clockcase, Desk, Prospect, Cardtable, and Bookcase Hinges, Cupboard Turns, & Trunk Handles, Covered and Common Escutcheons, Handles and Roses, do. and Plates, Screw, Rings, and Brass Knobs, Brass and China fanced Cloak Pins, Crucibles and Lead Pots, Sheet Iron, Iron Shovels, Rotten and Pumice Stone, Plated and Common Spurs, 6 by 8, and 7 by 9 Window Glass, 4d. Cut Nails, Frying and Warming Pans, Brass Kettles, Sad Irons, Door Hinges, Large & Small Pins, Slates and Pencils, 2d. 3d. 4d. 5d. and 6d. Brads, Coffee, Chocolate, Pepper, Allspice, Ginger, Blader and Bottle Snuff, Pigtail Tobacco, Codfish, by the quintal or less quantity, ALSO, Crockery, Glass, China, Stone and Tin-Ware, as low as usual.

Said Prescott, continues to Manufacture Wool and Cotton Cards, and will pay Cash for any quantity of tanned SHEEP SKINS.

Malt Works.

HIS Malt Works are in complete order to receive BARLEY—furnished with a new Tile Kiln, to dry the Malt with wood or coal, as may suit—Those who live near are requested to bring the Barley as soon as possible, and may depend on having Malt in their turn. Rye and Corn as usual, will be exchanged for Barley.

Northampton, Oct. 30, 1793.

LOST between landlord White's in Hadley, and Col. E. Dwight's in Belches, a pocket Book, containing several notes, one signed by Messrs. Smith and Dewick, of Roxbury, for the sum of ninety two pounds and some odd shillings; another signed by Elezzer and Jonathan Ring, of Worthington of four pounds; two more in favour of Mr. Eben. Parsons, of Goshen, of forty odd pounds each, one signed by Mr. James White, the other by Mr. James Robbins, both of Watertown; another in favour of Mr. Adam Beals, jun. signed by Lemuel Borrell, of forty eight pounds some odd shillings; also one five dollar Bank Bill, and several other papers. Whoever has found and will return said Pocket Book, and what it contains to the subscriber, shall be entitled to eight dollars reward—paid by

NEHEMIAH MAY.

Goshen, Oct. 26, 1793.

FOR sale about sixty rods from the College, in Williamstown, a convenient dwelling House, with a good cellar and well, two acres of well improved land, conveniently situated for a tradesman or trader; at a reasonable price. Inquire of Capt. Lemuel Stewart, Williamston,—the premises are on the County road leading from Vermont to Lenox.

October, 23, 1793.

Flax-Seed.

CASH and SALT, given in exchange for FLAX SEED, by

DANIEL BUTLER.

Northampton, October 30, 1793.

TO be sold at public Vendue, on the first Monday of November next, (if not sold at private sale before) a new dwelling House one story and a half high, two large rooms on the lower floor, and two chambers all finished except setting the Glass, with a good cellar under said house; with about one acre of good land, situated in the west part of Buckland, on the county road, within a few rods of a grist and saw mill, and forge, in a thick settled and good neighbourhood, well situated for a trader or tradesman—Vendue to be on the premises. For further particulars enquire of the Subscriber,

EDMUND LONGLEY.

Hawley, October 7. 1793.

Chileab and Windsor Smith,

INFORM their friends and Customers, that they have just received, and now ready for sale, at their Store in Hadley, and at the Store lately improved by W. Ansley, in Amherst, a large and elegant assortment of ENGLISH and HARD WARE GOODS, on as reasonable terms as at any store in the County—Also, W. India and N. England Rum, Loaf and Brown Sugars in large or small quantities.

WANTED—a number of likely Shipping NEGROES, to be delivered within ten days; for which good pay will be made, and a generous price given.

Wheat, Rye, Indian Corn, Pease, Oats, Flax, and Flaxseed, Butter, Beef, Wax, Tow Cloth, and Woolen Cheek, will be received in payment—and the article of CASH not refused.

Hadley. October 21, 1793.

SIMEON BUTLER,

RESPECTFULLY informs the public, that he continues the business of

Book-Binding,

Nearly opposite the Court House, Northampton—Where Deed and Record Books, Merchant's Account Books, ruled to any pattern, may be had on the shortest notice—Old Books re-bound.

HE HAS FOR SALE,

Psalm Books, Webster's, 2, and 3d parts, Perry's Spelling Books, by the gross, dozen or single, as cheap as can be bought in Boston or Hartford, Bibles, Testaments, Dowrie's Sermons, Pike's Arithmetic, Baron Trenck, Vicar of Wakefield, Interesting Memoirs, Life of Gardiner, Lancaster's aphorisms on Man, Forefters, Bennett's Letters, Friend of Youth, Steuben's Manual Exercise, History of Mexico, Conquest of Peru, History of Fair Rosamund, Perry's Dictionary, Entick's, &c. The Young Ladies Accidence, Primers, Divine Songs, History of Joseph. A variety of Books for children, Blank Books of all kinds, Morocco Leather, Copperplate, Writing Paper, Ink-Powder, Sealing Wax, &c. Any of the above articles or Cash, given in exchange for RAGS.

Northampton, Oct. 23, 1793.

Levi Shephard,

HAS just received from London, a general assortment of DRUGS and MEDICINES, PAINTER's COLOURS, HARD WARE, BRASS KETTLES, &c.

He has also for Sale, a general assortment of INDIA & EUROPEAN GOODS, refined Iron, German and Blistered Steel, Pott-Ash-Kettles, Hollow Ware, such as Pots and Kettle, Carr and Waggon Boxes.—Dye Stuffs of all kinds, &c. &c.

Said SHEPARD continues to carry on the *Duck Manufacture*, of consequence he will want a great quantity of well dressed FLAX this season, for which he will make such pay as will be agreeable to the Farmer, to whose aid and assistance he feels himself much indebted for the success he has had in pursuing that useful and necessary branch of business.

Northampton, October 15, 1793.

ALL persons indebted

to Ezekiel White, by book or Notes are requested to make immediate payment; those who do not comply with his reasonable request, must expect their accounts will be lodged in the hands of an Attorney.

William sburgh, October 16, 1793.

WANTED, as an apprentice to the Printing business, a Boy 14 years of age.—Enquire at this office.

Northampton, October 16, 1793.

Hampshire Gazette.

NORTHAMPTON, (*Massachusetts*) PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY WILLIAM BUTLER.

Vol. VII.] WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 13, 1793. [NUMB. 375.

From the BALTIMORE EVENING POST.

IN a republican government freedom of speech and sentiment on governmental affairs, provided they do not degenerate into anarchial licentiousness, is considered as the palladium of liberty—Liberty consists in the sovereign power being vested in the people. Long had the people of all nations not only yielded up the fruits of past, but conceded a right to the fruits of future labor, to the greedy avarice of kings and priests; until these confederated States removed and dissipated the clouds of prepossession and prejudice which darkened the intellectual world.—Too long had the human race, born to equal rights and equal freedom, been marked with haughty domination on the one part, and abject thraldom on the other. America was the only center of the Globe that remained unpolluted with the hideous monster of arbitary power—its true, young as the war, corruption had desiled her—but an abortion excited a putrifaction. Experience, the preceptor of wisdom, taught her that without civil government to check vice and protect virtue, there could be no true and solid criterion of justice—that the arbitrary maxims established by kings and priests of the ministers of government having an inherent right over the people," was the most absurd and pernicious idea that ever was adopted by a community. A republic, where the people at large choose their representatives, who when chosen diverge from the different parts of the State, and convene at a designated place for the purpose of legislation, delineate one of the most perfect systems of political mechanism that can be planned—this is the system that America has chosen.—Whatever is resolved by this constituted authority cannot fail of insuring such satisfaction in the mind as to excite regularity and harmony to operate upon the will of each member of Society. In such a government as this there is nothing to create aversion. If a person delegated, acts in opposition to the wishes of his constituents, the harmony of the system is easily restored by displacing him, and putting in another of a less jarring disposition—this is what invigorates the springs of government, and gives them strength to withstand the shocks of ambitious men.

Peace and moderation is the spirit of a republic; it cultivate virtue and you encrease its duration. The spirit of monarchy is war & enlargement of dominion; slaughter & avarice are the springs which keep it in motion; from this we may infer at least the probability, that monarchy took its rise from an extraneous principle that has spoiled the original delicate texture of the heart, and caused it to become the abode of all those passions and corrupt affections which we experience to flow from thence and destroy the peace and humility of mankind. Without a definition of terms and a perusion of understanding, the mind is apt capable of giving a preference to monarchy; because there is nothing notorious in political union; and he must be a traitor in politics indeed, who thinks, that a despotic political structure can be erected upon slaughter and avarice, because it is morally impossible.

It is the opinion of some, that a government composed of the three original sorts, is best calculated to advance the welfare and prosperity of a nation. The principles of the three governments are—Virtue, or a love of country, honor, and political virtues; this is the principle of a republic; here it is that each organ finds *Liberty* and *Equality*. Honor, that is the sense of every person and of every rank, or a desire of exalting one's self upon the downfall of another, is the principle which sets the monarchical wheel in motion, here it is that one part of the circle is toiling to support the other in luxury and grandeur. Fear is the ruling principle to compleat the jarring texture, this the principle of despotism; here it is that man is a creature that submits to the absolute will of a creature like himself, man's person hire like that of beasts, is inslaved, imprisonment, and punishment. The government of England upon which so many encomiums have been and are daily lavished, and which is so much admired by the *statesmen*, or to simplify the word, *stories* of America) presents to our view the three foregoing principles of government consolidated, and of course the most finished hotchpotch of discord & commotion that were ever thrown together: which fully discovers the illegitimacy of its origin. A republic is the principles laid down, avarice, ambition and fear, are its component parts, or in other words, making the lords, and commons. Avarice and ambition, as is very natural, soon jostled *fear* out of its liberty & rights; having thrown fear out of its own, they have ever since been quarrelling and wrestling for an ascendency over each other. Can principles of such clashing natures possibly produce peace, content and harmony? If they cannot, which must be obvious upon a moments reflection, the end which the formation of society meant to promote, is absolutely frustrated. To be brief and explicit, the king and lords may be considered (and justly too,) as two putrid breasts swelling from a corrupt and cankered sore, that has fed deep into, and spoiled the moral texture of the polished heart of Great-Britain; but from what malignant taint this calamitous sickness may have certainly taken its rise, I will not undertake to decide. What may have been the first cause is not so material, the effect is what more immediately commands our attention. The people of England have been kinged and lorded over, and priest ridden for many centuries past; like gentlemen of the Law, they jump to a conclusion that what had once been done may be continued to be done. Thus, what was rivitted on the people by their ineptitude, remissness and ignorance, centuries ago by precedent, have now ripened into law, and by they, to annihilate this precedent would be an innovation on that structure of wisdom which our ancestors spent so much time and deliberation in perfecting. Strange indeed! the people of England choose slavery in preference to liberty; because established by precedent.

The reign of Charles IId. offers to our view a very important spectacle in the history of England; under the inauspicious direction of Cromwell (who was void of all public virtue, and whose ambition was inflamed by the success of his bold endeavors) did the people of England attempt to trample under foot the shackles of slavery, but he was suppressed by a succeeding faction, which involved the government in a continual change; the people, stonished to see so many revolutions, sought ineffectually for a republic. At length, after a series of turbulent commotions and violent shocks, they were necessitated to have recourse to the government they had abominated and proscribed. At that period the world was not sufficiently enlightened. The arts of delusion were too highly cultivated not to beguile the plebians, who compose the majority of every nation. Had they, like the people of France, as soon as they discovered that private ambition had invaded the heart of their leader, and virtue was expelled, made an example of him by lopping off his head, and branding him with ignominy, they would have been as successful in their struggle for liberty, as our friends and allies the people of France. But Frenchmen, I must confess, had a greater opportunity of accomplishing their undertaking than the people of England. For the revolution in America, it must be acknowledged by all mankind, affords as much light to the moral and political as the sun does to the natural world. This probably may be considered by enthusiastic aristocrats, as the mere phantasma of an inflamated mind; but time will develope to them *light* to extricate themselves from the *error* of despotic education and ignorant prepossession.

America has taught France, and is about to teach the world, to transmute government into a state and form in which the people may be capable of a more accelerated progression in knowledge, virtue and happiness. It is true the transformation in America was attended with blood and difficulties extraordinary, for the space of seven years—but the prospect of a more exalted existence, consistent with, and promotive of that happiness the new empire, gave her fortitude and strength to withstand the shock of British enmity. The same happiness and prosperity which we enjoy, is open in the embryo of time for every other nation upon the globe, and nothing is wanting to give it birth but *virtue* and *courage*.

The government of the American states, appears to me to be better calculated for the happiness of mankind than any other; because it has a greater conformation to the equality that we discover in human nature; and because it exempts one man from the subjection of another, so far only as the harmony and economy of government will permit—as all mankind share one common nature, we have to construct our government, that equal liberty should extend to each individual of the community—It does not bestow *honor* and *privileges* upon a particular branch or class of citizens, at the expence of those upon whom fortune has not lavished affluence & plenty, as is the case in the kingdoms of Europe—It does not aggravate the misfortunes of the poor, by settling upon them a mark of ignominy, as in England; but merit meets with its reward whether found in the cobler's shop or the statesman's hall.

It is to me somewhat astonishing, that the people of Europe do not renounce unanimously all subjection to royal government; which being founded in the corrupt principles of human nature, tends only to pervert the moral sentiments of mankind, to deaden the corruption of their nature, disqualify them for the acquisition of virtue, as well as moral and political happiness, and *ex consequenti*, ineffectuate the very end of their creation;—But it is to be accounted for only from their looking through a glass brightened by the illusive rays of monarchy and aristocracy. The end of government being preservation: every government being founded originally upon injustice and the sovereign power in the possession of the people; it follows as an undeniable consequence that no government can be so happy as that in which the people are supreme.

Increase of dominion was the ambition of Rome; war the delight of Sparta; but *peace and tranquility with all mankind*, is the joy and particular view of the confederation of the American states. In order to preserve this turn of mind in any government, virtue, as necessary to give order, tranquility, strength and vigor to a political, as moderate exercise is to preserve health to the animal body.—Whenever aristocratic sentiments creep into a Republic like ours, it is an unerring proof that virtue languishes, and of course disease relaxes the body politic;—then it is that the political physician should exert every faculty to strengthen its sinews. The present crisis is the most important since the declaration of Independence and establishment as a free people—It is now every exertion should be made to habilitate our existence as an enlightened republic.—Foreign aristocrats are daily emigrating to our country, and are, in concert with our federal conjurers, inserting every faculty, every nerve, in the dissemination of their anti-republican principles. This, then is the grand conjuncture in which each citizen should make every effort to prevent himself from being led astray from the path of virtue; and thus to enable America to avoid the diabolical systems of politics and morals which Europe, in combination, are endeavoring to impose upon the world. Why do I say *diabolical?* Because they are reduced to the necessity of having recourse to the sword to vindicate their arbitrary doctrine. Does this not prove beyond the possibility of a sample, that the principles they wish to establish, can no longer, in Europe, be inculcated by forcible and delusive means?—The days of chivalry and delusion are over, and the dawn of wisdom, virtue and manly sentiment, has begun to tutor the world—a system of politics, founded upon such principles, that, like mathematical progression, every step forces the assent of the mind as they advance, and coincides in all, overpowered with conviction, to the truth propelled to be demonstrated.

A system of government founded upon rational conviction, is the only one that can possibly tend to the removal of public and private discontent, disorder and misery; and substitute in their place public & private content, harmony, prosperity and universal happiness.—A system which America has chosen, and which if universally adopted, would effectually banish *slavery* from the human race, ensure to all mankind *Liberty* and a stock of wealth, as ample and affluent as either his reason would allow him to desire, or his happiness permit him to possess.—For a people to avail themselves of this happiness, they *must* cultivate *virtue*; because it is the guardian of liberty; *morals*, without true patriotism can never glow in the human breast—*education* because it is the source of morality. They must reward zeal for the public good, by punishing fraud and corruption. Whilst this continues to be done, I venture to risk conjecture to predict, that the United States of America, will not be jostled into indigence, or called out of liberty—the inborn right of man: But liberty, prosperity, and happiness, will be a blessing co-existent with the confederation of the American States.

A FRIEND TO THE PEOPLE.

Annapolis, Sept. 30, 1793.

From the Columbian Centinel.

MR. RUSSELL,

THERE is no species of reading which instructs me more, than the *Obituaries* of newspapers and magazines; the most remarkable particulars of which I generally transcribe into a memorandum book. I send you some, which I have lately met with, for insertion; as containing matter worth reading. Yours, *M. M.*

FOREIGN DEATHS.

MAY 31, 1793, AT *Grenier's* hotel, in Jermyn-street, about six o'clock in the evening, the duke DE SICIGNANO, lately arrived here as ambassador from *Naples*. A paper, which was found on the table, in the duke's hand writing, declared, "that the act was his own choice; that no one was to be blamed or privy to it. He had said to his secretary, about an hour before, that from the want of some cash at his hotel, he should time that day at the imperial ambassador's; and he then expressed a wish, that, whenever he did not immediately answer to a knock at his door, no person should repeat the knocking, or endeavour to come in. The secretary had occasion to call upon him in the evening, and according to his wish, went away without receiving an answer to his first rap. After a second and third unsuccessful attempt, he was alarmed, and the door being locked, was burst open by his servants. The duke was not in the drawing room, where they perceived a smell of gun-powder, nor in his own sitting-room, or bed-room. It was in the water-closet that he was at length found, and still moving, but, as the surgeon declared, merely by the convulsions of death. The ball had passed entirely through his head, and he died in a few minutes afterwards.—The motive for this violence against himself cannot be discovered.—Bills of credit for 5000l. were found in his escritoire. He was not 30 years of age; of a very favourable appearance, and of a disposition evenly and even powerfully cheerful.—He did not expose himself to serious loffes at play. His habits of general gallantry contradict the generally received opinion that some affair of love depressed his mind. In short, nothing can, at present be said for the act, but that it was the result of a momentary madness. He had lodged at *Grenier's* since his arrival at *London*; was a very temperate and punctual man, going to bed generally every night at eleven o'clock, and paying his bills weekly. He had transacted business with Lord *Grenville* on the same morning. As soon as the event became known, the Prince *Castelcicala*, and some other foreign noblemen, went to *Grenier's* to view the body; and the Prince took charge of his effects.—Next morning, *Mr. Burgess*, one of his Majesty's under secretaries of state, at the request of Lord *Grenville*, went to the hotel to make the necessary enquiries concerning the fuicide, and to give orders for the removal and interment of the corpse; and as expects was sent off to *Naples* with the melancholy news. The duke was a young nobleman of one of the first families in *Italy*, of very amiable manners, and much beloved by those who knew him. A lovely sister lies dangerously ill, from the melancholy event having been communicated to her in too sudden a manner.

At *Cobintz*, in *Germany*, the Rev.

Mr. FEATT, author of "Sympathy." "The triumph of benevolence," and of many other works under his own name, and in the assumed one of "Courtney Melmoth." He had formerly been a book-seller at *Bath*.

At *Hopetoun* hall, near *Edinburgh* at the surprising age of 137, a man of the name of ROBERTSON. This modern patriarch had always lived in the family of the lords of that place, whom he served in the capacity of inspector of the lead works for four complete generations, besides the time elapsed since the birth of the present possessor. The funeral was celebrated with a decency that does honour to this noble patron, who has bespoke an elegant monument with an inscription expressive of the zeal and fidelity of an old and worthy servant, during the space of 110 years.

Mr. EDWARD STURGEON, carpenter, of *Hoxton*, his grandson, an infant, was accidently drowned a few days before. On the melancholy news being imparted to him, he desired that it might not be very speedily buried, as he wished to be interred with it, which actually happened.

June 1. Suddenly, in a house adjoining the chapel in *Warwick* street, Golden square, where he was seized with his illness during divine service, a French clergyman, formerly rector of *Douay*.—The persecution of the priesthood in *France* had deprived him of an income amounting to 4000l. per annum; and the late distresses of his mind had much enfeebled his body.

June 10. At *Melun* in the *Isle of France*, M. LE HONGRE, painter of the Interview of *Hector* with *Andromache*, a piece into which he threw the whole force of his genius; and other distinguished works, particularly a noble family-piece of *Æneas*, *Anchises* and *Creusa* abounding with beauties of the highest kind.

11. Rev. W. PORTER, reader of High Gate Chappel, and schoolmaster.

He died suddenly in his chair, as he was playing a hand of cards (for he was fond of a good-natured game at whist) at the house of a friend, in Quality-walk, High gate. Mr. P. was for many years, a constant attendant of a club of genteel neighbours but left it a few years ago on the introduction of, what he thought, improper members.

At Grange-house, near *Edinburgh*, after a lingering illness, which he endured with exemplary fortitude and resignation, the Rev. WM. ROBERTSON, D. D. principal of the University of *Edinburgh*, historiographer to his Majesty for *Scotland*, and one of his Majesty's chaplains in *Scotland*, and one of the ministers of the old Greyfriars parish in *Edinburgh*. He was born in 1721; licented in 1742; placed in the parish of *Glasgow* in 1744; whence, in 1753, he was translated to Lady *Yester's* parish in *Edinburgh*; and, in 1761, upon the death of Principal *Goldie*, was elected principal of the university of *Edinburgh*, and appointed minister of the Old Greyfriars parish.——Of Dr. R. it may truly be said, that no man lived more respected, or died more sincerely lamented. Indefatigable in his literary researches, and possessing from nature a sound and vigorous understanding, he acquired a store of useful knowledge, which afforded ample scope for the exertion of his singular abilities, and raised him to that distinguished eminence in the republic of letters, of which his works, a model of elegant composition, will long remain a lasting memorial. As a minister of the Gospel, he was a faithful pastor, and justly merited the esteem and veneration of his flock. Fervent in his devotions, his piety was unfinctured with affectation or enthusiasm; and his public discourses consisted of clear expositions of the Scriptures, abounding with forcible and animated reasoning. In the social circle, his conversation was cheerful, entertaining, and instructive; while the affability of his manners endeared him to all who knew him. The histories of *Charles the Vth*, of *America*, and of the unfortunate *Mary*, included in that of *Scotland*, will long be read with pleasure, and impress future ages with respect for the memory of this elegant writer. Dr. ROBERTSON has left three sons and two daughters. The eldest son is procurator for the church of *Scotland*, and an advocate; the second son a Captain in the army, distinguished himself, in the Carnatick, under Lord *Cornwallis*, in such a manner as to command the warmest praise of that General; the third is also an officer in the army. Of the daughters, one was married to the late JOHN RUSSEL, Esq. writer to the signet, and the other to *Patrick Brydone*, Esq. F. R. S. the well known traveller. The present Earl of *Warwick*, when attending *Edinburgh* university, was boarded with Dr. R. and one of these young ladies made so deep an impression upon his heart that he offered marriage to her. Dr. R. would not consent unless Lord W. had his father's approbation of the match, and wrote up to the old Earl, informing him of his son's attachment. This occasioned his being immediately removed from *Edinburgh*.

EELFAST, *(Ireland)* Sept. 17.
By EXPRESS, dated *London*, Sept. 12.

RETREAT OF
THE DUKE of YORK's FORCES.

The intelligence brought to town yesterday morning by Captain Popham, that a severe and bloody contest had taken place on Sunday last between the French and the Army which covered the siege of Dunkirk, was confirmed in the evening by dispatches received at the Treasury, from Sir James Murray. The contents of these dispatches have been this day communicated to the public, in the London Gazette Extraordinary, (Sept. 12.

WHITEHALL, Sept. 11.

Mr. Richard Lawry, acting Lieutenant of his Majesty's firethip, the Comet, dispatched by the Rear Admiral Macbride, from Gravelines Pitts, arrived this afternoon at the office of the Right Hon. Henry Dundas, his Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Home Department, with a dispatch from Col. Sir James Murray, Adjutant-General to the forces under the command of his Royal Highness the Duke of York, of which the following is a copy:

"*Furnes, Sept.* 9, 1793.

"SIR,

"It is with extreme sorrow that I have to acquaint you with the unfortunate event of an attack which the French army made on that of Field-Marshal Freyrag, upon the 8th instant. The latter was posted, as I had the honor of informing you, at Hondschoote, the right upon the canal, the left extending towards Leyrel.

"The enemy had made an attack the preceeding evening, in which they had been repulsed; but upon that day attacking upon every point, notwithstanding the greatest exertions of bravery in the troops, and of ability in Gen. Walmoden who then commanded them, they succeeded in forcing the centre of this line. He retired behind the small canal which runs from Balsom to Steenkirk.

"The loss has been very severe. His Royal Highness has not as yet received any return, nor have any further particulars been transmitted. Many gallant officers have fallen. The whole loss in the different actions, is supposed to be near 1500 in killed, wounded and missing; and that of the enemy has been unquestionably greater. Three pieces of cannon, and between two and three hundred prisoners have been taken. I understand that the Hanoverians have lost the same number of cannon. "Upon the 7th, his Royal Highness sent two battalions of Hessians to Gen. Walmoden's support; but finding that aid to be ineffectual, he was reduced to the necessity of collecting his whole force, by abandoning the position he had taken near Dunkirk. Thirty-two of the heavy guns, and part of the stores provided for the siege, were left behind, there being no means of carrying them off. The army marched last night, and encamped this morning near Adinkerque.

"It appears that the enemy had collected forces for this enterprize from every quarter of the country, from the armies of the Rhine and the Maselle, and particularly that which had occupied the Camp de Cæsar. They were commanded by Gen. *Houchard*, who is said by the prisoners (although with what degree of truth cannot be ascertained) to have been mortally wounded at Rexpoede.

"In the retreat upon the night of the 6th, his Royal Highness Prince *Adolphus*, and the Field-Marshal, were for a time in possession of the enemy. A parole of Cavalry, which ought to have been in their front, having taken another road, they went into the village of Rexpoede, through which one column was to pass, but which was then occupied by the enemy. His Royal Highness was slightly wounded with a sword upon the head and arm; but I have the satisfaction to say, that no bad consequences are to be apprehended.—The Field-Marshal was wounded in the head, I am happy to add, only in the same degree. He has, however, been unable, since that time to take command of the army. Capt. Oufiar, one of his Royal Highness's Aides-de-Camp, was killed, and another, Capt. Wangenheim very severely wounded.

"From this situation his Royal Highness and the Field-Marshal were relieved by the intrepidity and presence of mind of General Walmoden; who upon discovering the enemy were in possession of Rexpoede, had immediately collected a body of troops, attacked it without hesitation, and defeated them with great slaughter.

"I must repeat, that nothing could exceed the steadiness and good behaviour of the troops in these repeated engagements. Lieut. Gen. Sir *William Erskine*, commanded the Rear-Guard, and much is due to his conduct and military skill.

"The enemy made a sortie on the night, and another on the evening of the 8th; in both of which they were repulsed without much loss on our side.

"I have the honor to be, with the greatest respect, Sir, your most obedient humble servant,

J. MURRAY, Adj. Gen."

Right Hon. Henry Dundas, &c. &c.

SORTIE FROM DUNKIRK.

In addition to the official Letter from Sir James Murray, the following particulars are given in a London paper of Sept. 12. After some particulars, as stated in faid official letter—the account concludes thus:

"In the beginning of the attack the Austrian's advanced posts were all driven in. The 14th regiment however under Major Ross, by a firm resistance, and supported by the flank companies of the 37th & 53d, afforded time to the Austrians to rally and return to the charge. A most severe contest now took place, and continued above three hours. The slaughter on both sides was very great—particularly in the Austrian regiments which were stationed on the beach, and exposed to the fire of the French gunboats.

The British, unfortunately, from the want of naval force, were not able to oppose these gun-boats. At length the enemy thought proper to retire within the town. The British loss, according to the Gazette, 22 killed, and 51 wounded. The Austrians 700.

Among the killed, was the celebrated engineer, Col. *Mascroff*—a grape shot struck the upper part of his head, which it fractured in a dreadful manner, and carried away part of his skull.

Col. *Mascroff* had been in the army from his infancy; he had served in *America*, and was one of the most experienced officers of the British corps of Engineers.

LONDON, Sept. 12.

The official Letter from Sir JAMES MURRAY, contains the most interesting particulars. An attention however to the range of the cordon of the combined Armies, which extends above an hundred and fifty miles, will shew, that the Division under the command of Field Marshal Freyrag, consisted of about ten thousand men, attached to the army which is commanded by the *Duke of York*. It is this division that has been defeated. The loss is severe—1500 men killed, wounded and missing, and the consequence has been, that the *Duke of York*, in order to remedy the disaster, has been obliged to abandon his position before Dunkirk, and to take post about ten miles therefrom, leaving thirty odd pieces of battering cannon, and considerable stores. This must retard the operations of the siege, but will not frustrate it.

Notwithstanding the accounts from Dunkirk are disastrous, and are likely to be attended with inconveniences, they cannot ratasth the success of the combined forces, in all directions—At Valenciennes, Conde and Maubeuge, near one thousand pieces of cannon were taken. The garrisons of these places amounted to 24,000 men—and the stores taken therein are immense. The late loss is, therefore, comparatively but a trifle.

To soften in some degree the late disaster, it is certain, that between two and three hundred of the French were taken prisoners, and three pieces of cannon, by the allies, who attacked Rexplede, under General Walmoden.

It is some consolation however, to learn, that the British, under his Royal Highness, though they have been obliged to abandon 32 pieces of cannon, and part of the stores provided for the siege, made good their retreat to Adinkerque, where they are now encamped, without any loss of men—the loss fell upon the Germans.

An army of 50,000 Germans, under command of General BEAULIEU, is assembling between *Charleroy*, *Philippeville*, and *Maubeuge*. Their destination is thought to be against the towns of *Longwy*, *Sedan* and *Montmed*.

Yesterday, Lord LAUNDERDALE, presented a petition to his Majesty, from the city of *Glasgow*, signed by upwards of FORTY THOUSAND persons, praying his Majesty to put an end to the present war.

KNOXVILLE, September 27.

On the 17th of August, a party of five Indians, who had Ambuscaded the path from Well's station to Kelley's, fired on a party of five white men, and wounded mortally Mr. Abraham Wells. He died next day, leaving a distressed family to lament his untimely death: the other white men made their escape, without returning the fire upon the Indians.

On the night of the 21st of the same Indians burnt the dwelling house, a waggon, and a large quantity of flax and small grain, on Pistol Creek, 15 miles from Knoxville.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 29.

We hear that the public offices will be opened in this city in the course of the next week, for the transaction of business—preparatory thereto, the necessary cleaning, such as white-washing, fumigating, &c. are now performing.

Nov. 1. It gives great pleasure to the Editor, to hear, from every quarter of our city, that universal health prevails in a degree equal to any former period in the history of this country.

In the hospital on Bush-Hill, for the last 24 hours, only one person died—and he died of the flux.

NEW GOODS.

ROBERT BRECK & SON,

HAVE just opened a large and general assortment of ENGLISH, INDIA, and HARD WARE *GOODS* and GROCERIES, which they will sell on very low terms for cash, or approved credit. A few articles whereof are:

W. India, and N. England Rum.
Brandy,
Ginn,
Wine,
Loaf and Brown Sugars.
Molaffes,
Bohea and Souchong } Teas
Coffee,
Chocolate,
Pepper,
Allspice,
Ginger,
Paper Hangings,
Looking Glaffes,
Excellent Furr Muffs
Cotton Wool,
Cinnamon,
Raifins,
Rice,
Cornfaus,
Sugar Kettles,
Brafs Kettles,
Warming Pans,
Frying, &c.
Nova Scotia Grindstones.
Salmon } by bl.
Mackrell } or lefs.
Liver Oil, by barrel, very low.
4/4 & 10/4 Nails,
6 by 8/7 by 9, Window Glafs,
Powder and Shot.

Crofscut, Tenant, Pigtooth and Hand SAWS, Joiner's, Carpenter's, Sadler's and Shoe-Maker's TOOLS—Large assortment of Sadler's Ware—Sweeds and Ruffia Iron, by the Ton, or Hundred—Heart, Club & German Steel, HALBACK's celebrated German ditto. Englifh do.—Iron Hollow Ware—Crockery and Glafs Ware, Rock Salt. Moft kinds of produce will be received for the above Goods, at well as for debts become due.

All Perfons indebted, whofe accounts are of one year ftanding, are expected to make payment according to contract. They want to purchafe PORK, FLAX and BUTTER, for which good pay will be made.

75 3m.

Northampton, November 1793.

CHEAP GOODS.

John Hopkins,

HAS juft received and is now felling at his ftore, oppofite the meeting houfe, in Hadley, a general afforment of ENGLISH and W. INDIA GOODS, *cheaper than ever*, for Cafh, and moft kinds of country produce. Among which are,

London Brown, Blue and Scarlet, Broad-Cloths, Twill'd and Plain Land Skin, Baizes, Serge, Flannel, Velvet, Corderoy and Thickfets, Light and dark Caffimer, V-ft Shapes—A beautiful afforment of Calicoes and Chintzes, Muflinet, Muflin, and Muflin Handkerchiefs, Cravats, Lawn, Cambrick, Plain and Sprig'd Gauze, 3/4 and yard wide Mode, Sarcenet, Barcelet and Bandanna Handkerchiefs, Silk and Cotton Pocket do. Shawls, Silk Crape, Mareen, Shalloon, Bockram, Linen A large and fafhionable aflortment of Ribbons, Taft, Galloon, Binding, and Ferreting, Shoes, Sewing Silk and Twift, Long and fhort Gloves, Worfted and Cotton Hofe, Window Glafs, Pewter, Pins and Needles, Buckles, Buttons, Knives and Forks, Penknives, Razors, Sciffars, Spoons, and *Mauvlenge*. Their deftination is thought to be againft the towns of *Longwy*, *Sedan* and *Montmed*.

Likewife, W. I. and N. E. Rum, Brandy, Wine, Gin, Molaffes, Loaf and Brown Sugars, Hyfon, Souchong and Bohea Tea, fresh and of a fuperior quality, Coffee, Chocolate, Pepper, Allfpice, Ginger, Nutmegs and Cinnamon, Powder and Shot, Cotton Wool, Codfifh, Redwood and Logwood, Copperas, Allum, Brimftone, Hard Soap, Sperm, &c. &c.

He defires to remind all perfons who are indebted, and whofe term of credit will expire previous to the firft of March next, that as the prefent is the *laft Seafon* for the payment of their debts, if they do not improve it for that purpofe, he fhall be under the difagreeable neceffity of putting all fuch difcriminately to coft, who neglect to fettle their accounts by that time.

Hadley, Nov. 11. 1793.

Wanted, to do houfe work in a family, a young or middle aged WOMAN.—The higheft wages will be given in Cafh.

Enquire of the PRINTER.

Nov. 13. 1793.

PITTSBURGH, October 19.

LATE accounts from Fort Washington mention that the army had received pofitive orders to march on the 24th of September laft.

From the Knoxville Gazette of Sept. 14.

On Friday the 30th. two Indians went to the houfe of Sullivan Heder, on the fouth fide of Nolichucky, Washington county, 15 miles from Jonesborough, wounded and fcalped his wife in a moft unhuman manner, and killed his daughter, 12 years old, cut off her head, carried it fome diftance, and fkinned it. Mr. Heder and a negro were in the barn, but could not afford any aflifance.

On the 3d inft. a party of about fifteen Indians attacked the houfe of Zephaniah Woolfey, on the fouth fide of Nolichucky river, 10 miles from Green Court Houfe, fhot his wife through the head, and wounded a young woman through the thigh; they caught a fmall girl in the yard and fcalped her. Mr. Woolfey was fhot through the breaft and hand. All four perfons are likely to recover.

During the ftorm on Tuefday the 10th inft. a party of Indians pulled down the ftables at Cruik's ftation, and ftole eleven horfes; on the following evening they ftole thirteen horfes from Gamble's ftation.

On the 21ft, the Indians killed the widow Baker, and all her family except two, who made their efcape.—Her family of children was numerous.

TRENTON, October 16.

Extract of a letter from an officer of refpectable ability in the weftern army, to a gentleman in this city, dated Hobfon's Choice, Cincinnati, Sept. 5.

"The fituation of the poor Chickefaws, is truly lamentable, feven of them arrived here the 1ft inft. under efcort of a fubaltern, and twenty five men, who had been fent to the nation with fifteen hundred bufhels of corn, five hundred ftands of arms, and one hundred gallons of whifkey, for which they appeared very thankful; and indeed it was a feafonable relief. The Creeks and Cherokees have declared war againft them: They are powerful nations, and oblige the Chickefaws to picket themfelves in, and were under the neceffity of fubfifting fome time on acorns, roots, and vegitables that grow fpontaneously in their country. Their Chief, Piomingo or Green Mountain Leader, who was with us in the campaign of 1791, is expected here every day, with perhaps twenty warriors. Piomingo is on his way to Congrefs. I hope fomething may be done for this unfortunate tribe, as the tenor of their conduct declares them to be our ftead faft friends, which has brought them into this unhappy predicament."

LANSINGBURGH, October 29.

Sunday night laft a traveller was aflaulted a mile below town by a perfon whofe name we have not yet learned, and robbed of a fmall fum of money. The traveller proceeded to town, in a few minutes met a perfon to whom he related the accident, and defcribed the robber; thefe two continued on their way; one overtook the robber, when he mentioned the circumftance of the robbery, adding, "and by the defcription you are the man, and will be purfued and taken—go lie under thofe bufhes until people have done paffing." Immediately came up another, who had been informed by the robbed perfon, and thefe two drew the gentleman from his hold, and carried him before a magiftrate, who gave him a paffport to another more fafe, where we underftand he now is.

Extract of a letter from an American gentleman at Bourdeaux, to his friend in Virginia, dated Auguft 29. 1793.

"You will no doubt hear before this reaches you, that the French have loft two fortreffes on the northern frontier. The importance of thefe places will be confiderably magnified with you—one of them is, without doubt, a place of very conftderable ftrength; but if it is compared how dearly the confederates have paid for it, it will not be efteemed a great bargain. You may rely, that from the commencement of the fiege of Valenciennes to the capitulation, the combined army did not loofe lefs than ten thoufand men, the French fay nearly double that number—the loft fell moftly on the Auftrians. The firmnefs of the garrifon has faved their country; the difforganized ftate of the army, after the treachery of Dumourier, was fuch, that the enemy might have advanced very conftderably without a check; but during the fieges of Valenciennes and Conde, the army was again organized, and fo reinforced as to bid defiance to the further approach of their enemy. We have intelligence that the French have given them a fevere drubbing near Maubeuge, but I am in haffe to get this letter on board."

By an intelligent young man who arrived here laft week from Onondaga, which place he left two weeks before, we learn that that and the neighbouring tribes of Indians are not only friendly, but firmly attached to us; fo much that they are determined to fight for us when occafion fhall require. They totally condemn the conduct of the hoftile Indians.

NEW-YORK, Novem ber 4.

SORTIE of the Jupiter, commanded by Citizen BOMPARD.

The Brig Robert, Steele, which returned yeterday, a prize to the Cerf, a French Sloop of War, is faid to have brought intelligence, that the French Fleet under the command of Admiral Sercey, had abandoned the expedition for which they were deftined, and had failed for France. That this movement was occafioned by Citizen Bompard, who having feduced the people of the Jupiter, immediately ftood away for France—That the crew of the L'Eole declared for following the Jupiter, notwithftanding the pofitive orders and the moft animated remonftrances of the Admiral; and that on the difcovery of this, the remainder of the Fleet did not hefitate to follow them.

NEW-LONDON, November 7.

Tuefday laft arrived fhip Young Eagle, Capt. Lord, from Oftend, which he left the 12th September. The following important intelligence we received from an intelligent paffenger, as the news at Oftend.—The French on the 9th of September; made an attack on the Combined Forces befieging Dunkirk, in which they were greatly fucceeful; having completely routed and perfued them for three leagues. The lofs of the Combined Armies was ftated, in total, at *Five thoufand men*; the lofs fell heavily upon the Englifh and Hanoverians; the legion of French emigrants raifed in England fuffered feverely.—On the 10th and 11th Sept. great numbers of wounded were conftantly arriving in waggons and boats, among whom were Prince Ernef, Prince Adolphus, *fons to the Britifh King*) and three Hanoverian Generals; Prince Ernef was fuppofed to be mortally wounded. The day after the defeat, the Combined Army took poffeffion of their former poft near the city. An Embargo was laid on all veffels in the harbor of Oftend, to prevent any veffel from carrying the intelligence to England, before the packet failed with an official account.

NEW-HAVEN, November 6.

SUNDAY night laft, Elifha Street, a prifoner in gaol, hanged himfelf with his trowfers, by making faft a part of them to the grates of his apartment, and twifting another part round his neck. The Verdict of the Jury, *Self-Murder*. He had been committed for murder, as mentioned in this paper fome time fince; and was to take his trial in Jan. next.

BOSTON, November 8.

ON Wednefday evening arrived here the brig Jerufha, Capt. Bradford, in 36 days from Oporto. Capt. Bradford has favoured us with a London paper of Sept. 14, (two days later than we have before received) and from it we have extracted the following:

BRUSELLS, SEPT. 3.

Louis Phillip Joſeph Egalite, formerly Duke of Orleans, having, it is faid, been delivered by the Maffilloits to the Commander of the Spanifh fleet, the latter immediately had him put in chains & thrown down into the hold of one of the fhips of war.

LONDON, SEPT. 14.

TOULON.

Difpatches were yefterday evening received by Government, containing accounts of the furrender of Toulon to the joint fleets of their Britannic and Spanifh Majefties.

A body of forces were landed by Lord Hood, on the 28th ultimo, which took poffeffion of the town and works, and which were immediately joined by the Royaliſts. The French fleet took refuge in the inner harbor, and the Britifh fleet took poffeffion of the outer.

The French fleet furrendered foon after, upon condition that the Amiral's fhip fhould be fuffered to leave the harbour.

An extraordinary Gazette, containing the particulars of this affair, will be publifhed this afternoon.

Extract of a letter from Oſtend, Sept. 11.

"I mentioned to you in my letter of yefterday, that Prince Adolphus intended to proceed to England. He failed yefterday in the Brilliant, and will certainly be arrived before this reaches you. There are no certain accounts yet received of the extent of Gen. *Beaulieu's* fuccefs in his attack upon the French.

It is reported here, that he killed 3000, and took near 2000 prifoners. He is alfo faid to have taken 32 pieces of cannon. The victory was certainly complete, and the French retreated with precipitation to *Beiſleet* and *Armentieres*.—In their panic they are faid to have let go fome ſluices to prevent the purſuit, by which a great number of them were drowned."

WORCESTER, November 6.

On Thurſday laſt, Samuel Froſt was executed in this town, purſuant to his ſentence, for the murder of Capt. Eliſha Allen, of Princeton, on the 19th day of July laſt. This man, juſt ten years before he murdered Capt. Allen, killed his father, for which horrid crime he was tried, but acquitted by the jury, who ſuppoſed him inſane. Before execution a Sermon was preached by the Rev. Aaron Bancroft, to a very large audience. The criminal was preſent. After which he was carried to the place of execution. He ſhewed few or no ſigns of penitence. On being aſked by the High Sheriff if he wiſhed to ſay any thing to the ſpectators, he anſwered that he had not much to ſay—he would not have them follow him. The High Sheriff repeatedly aſked him if he wiſhed his execution delayed? He anſwered, as often as aſked, No!—as he was to go, (that was his expreſſion) it had better be ſoon over. The ſcaffold dropped, and this uncommon murderer was launched into eternity.——It is thought the number of ſpectators preſent were about 2000.

NORTHAMPTON, Nov. 13.

Ordained, Oct. 23d, to the paſtoral care of the Church in Hawley, the Rev. *Jonathan Grout*. The parts were performed as follows: The introductory prayer, by the Rev. Moſes Hallock, of Plainfield—A ſermon, well adapted to the occaſion, from the 2d Epiſtle of Paul the Apoſtle to the Cor. xii. 9. firſt clauſe. *And he ſaid unto me, my grace is ſufficient for thee; for my ſtrength is made perfect in weakneſs*—by the Rev. Joſeph Lyman, of Hatfield. The ordaining prayer, by the Rev. John Emerſon, of Conway.—The Charge, by the Rev. Nehemiah Porter, of Aſhfield.—The right hand of Fellowſhip, by the Rev. James Briggs, of Cummington.—And the concluding prayer, by the Rev. John Robinſon, of Weſtborough.—Each part was performed with dignity and propriety.—And civility and decorum was obſerved by the numerous ſpectators aſſembled upon the occaſion.

A paper, publiſhed in French, in Philadelphia, mentions, that M. Genet, the French Ambaſſador, was recalled by the Executive Council of that Republick. The ſame paper ſpecifies the charges againſt him: Iſſuing commiſſioners to privateers on his own account—inſulting the Government of the United States, &c.

MARRIED, on Monday evening laſt, in this town, Mr. *William Edwards*, to Miſs *Rebecca Tappan*.

DIED, at Williamſburgh, on Wedneſday laſt, Mr. Archibald M'Millan, formerly of Deſhaw, aged 99 years and 10 months.

Sylveſter Woodbridge,

HAS juſt received from Boſton, a beautiful aſſortment of GOODS ſuitable to the ſeaſon, which he is ſelling on the loweſt terms for Caſh—He alſo, as uſual, receives in payment, Pork, Beef, Tallow, Butter, Bees-Wax, all kinds of grain, Flax, &c. at a high price. He alſo once more, for the laſt time, in this way, calls on thoſe indebted to him, by Book or Note, to make immediate payment, as coercive meaſures will be taken with thoſe whoſe accounts are of more than one year's ſtanding. And that none may expect to avail themſelves of advantage from a law that will take place the firſt day of December next—thoſe whoſe accounts are ſix years old, are informed that ſuits will be commenced againſt them without diſtinction, previous to that time.

Southampton, Nov. 5. 1793.

Juſtus Clark,

HAS for ſale, a few rods north of the Meeting-Houſe in Whately, a neat aſſortment of ENGLISH GOODS, ſuitable for the approaching ſeaſon, among which are the following articles, viz:

Blue, Drab, Scarlet, & London Smoak Broadcloths, Caſimere, Elaſtick and Coating, Toilenett, Veſt Patterns, Flannels, Thickſets, Royalith, Florentine, Fuſtians and Jeans, Script, and Plain Wildboars, Cambletts, Moreens, Shallons, Darants and Tammies, Joans, Modes, Bandanna and Barcelona Handkerchiefs, Fancy Cotton do. Laſtings, Ruſſels, Poplin, a handſome aſſortment of Calicoes and Chintzes, Shawls, Muſlins, Lawns and Cambricks, White & Black Gauze, Stript do. Irith Linnen, Vellum and Chineſe Ribbons, Quality & Shoe Binding, Tape, Silk and Twiſt—Imperial and Metal Buttons, Holland and Cambrick Thread, Worſted Hoſe, Silk Gloves, Ladies Hats, Spelling Books and Primmers, Wire, Shoe-Buckles, Knee, do. Tobacco and Snuff Boxes, Razors, Penknives, Needles Pins, Sciſſors, Shears, Spike, Nail, and Brad Gimblets, Shovels, Table Spoons, Cheſt Locks, Shoe Brufhes, Buckle do. Wafers, Ink Powder and Stands, Shoe Pincers, Table Botts, Handles and Eſcutcheons—Pigtail Tobacco, Snuff, Coffee, Tea, Rice, Sugar, Cotton Wool, Crockery, Glaſs, China, Tin and Earthen Ware, &c. &c.

N. B. Wanted 7 or 8 hundred yards of Cheſnut Woolen.

Whately, Nov. 10. 1793.

James Blackmarr,

MOST reſpectfully informs the public, that he has completed (upon the moſt modern and approved conſtruction) a LINSEED MILL, ſtanding on the ſtream of water near his dwelling houſe, in the ſouthealterly part of Worthington, where any gentleman may be ſupplied with that valuable article (*Linſeed Oil*) on the ſhorteſt notice, and on ſuch terms as will be agreeable to the purchaſer. Said *Blackmarr*, more particularly informs thoſe to whoſe generous aid he feels himſelf indebted, that ſaid Mill (in his opinion) ſo far exceeds, in conſtruction and elegance, the tenor of his obligation, that he flatters himſelf no one will feel any reluctance in diſcharging his ſubſcription; and for the convenience of thoſe in the adjacent towns, he will attend for the purpoſe of receiving the articles ſubſcribed; in Cheſterfield, at the houſe of Mr. *John Stone*, on Wedneſday the 27th day of November inſt. from 10 o'clock A. M. till 5 P. M.—and at the ſtore of Meſſrs. *Otis* and *Forbes*, in Cummington, on Thurſday the 28th, from 10 A. M. till 5 P. M.—As the expence of his Mill has greatly exceeded his largeſt calculations, he moſt earneſtly requeſts all perſons indebted to him to make payment as ſoon as may be with convenience.

N. B HE gives (to ſubſcribers) 4½ per buſhel for Flax-Seed, delivered at his Mill; at which place he has OIL-CAKE for ſale on reaſonable terms.

Worthington, Nov. 10, 1793.

RUN away from the ſubſcriber on the 7th inſt. an indented Mulatto Boy, named *John Handel*, in the 19th year of his age, he is a tall ſlim fellow, and had a ſpotted dog with him. Whoever will take up ſaid runaway and return him to his maſter, ſhall be handſomely rewarded.—All perſons are forbid harbouring, employing, or trufting ſaid Boy on my account, as they would avoid the penalty of the law.

EBENEZER POMEROY.

Hadley, Nov. 11. 1793.

NOTICE is hereby given to the non-reſident proprietors of Land in the town of Whately, that unleſs their taxes, committed to the ſubſcriber to collect, are paid on or before the firſt day of February next, their lands will be ſold as the law directs.

WILLIAM MATHER, Collect.

Whately, November 11, 1793.

ALL perſons indebted to the Eſtate of THOMAS MEEKINS, late of Haſfield, deceaſed, are hereby called upon to make immediate payment to the ſubſcribers, adminiſtrators on ſaid eſtate.—Alſo, all perſons having any demands on ſaid eſtate, are requeſted to call and receive their dues.

JOHN MEEKINS,
THOMAS MEEKINS.

Hatfield, Nov. 15, 1793.

STRAYED from the ſubſcriber, ſome time about the laſt of September, a chefnut colour'd MARE COLT, with a white ſtripe in her face, natural trotter, ſix months old. Whoever will take up ſaid colt, and return her, or will give information where ſhe may be, ſhall be handſomely rewarded by

JOSIAH DWIGHT, jun.

Williamſburgh, Nov. 4. 1793.

CASH given for CLEAN COTTON and LINEN RAGS.

IMPROMPTU.

On hearing the insinuation of many friends of the French Republic, that they should judge from the derogatory conduct of GENET, "that *he was in British pay.*"

IF BURKE ten thousand pounds has made,
By harmless *declamation*;
Pray how, much more must GENET be paid,
For LIBELLING the nation!!!
PASQUIN, Junior.

Levi Shephard,

HAS just received from London, a general assortment of DRUGS and MEDICINES, PAINTER'S COLOURS, HARD WARE, BRASS KETTLES, &c.

He has also for Sale, a general assortment of INDIA & EUROPEAN GOODS, refined Iron, German and Blistered Steel, Pott-Ash-Kettles, Hollow Ware, such as Pots and Kettle, Cart and Waggon Boxes.

—Dye Stuffs at all kinds, &c. &c.

SAM SHEPARD continues to carry on the *Dark Manufacture*, of consequence he will want a great quantity of well dressed FLAX this season, for which he will make such pay as will be agreeable to the Farmer, to whose aid and influence he feels himself much indebted for the success he has had in pursuing that useful and necessary branch of business.

Northampton, October 15, 1793.

SIMEON BUTLER,

RESPECTFULLY *informs the public, that he continues the business of*

Book-Binding,

Nearly opposite the Court House, Northampton—Where Deed and Record Books, Merchants' Account Books, ruled to any pattern, may be had on the shortest notice—Old Books re-bound.

HE HAS FOR SALE,

Psalm Books, Webster's 1, 2, and 3d part, Perry's Spelling Books, by the gross, dozen or single, as cheap as can be bought in Boston or Hartford, Bibles, Testaments, Davies's Sermons, Pike's Arithmetic, Baron Trenck, Vicar of Wakefield, Interesting Memoirs, Life of Gardiner, Lavater's observations on Man, Forester's, Bennett's Letters, Friend of Youth, Steuben's Manual Exercise, History of Mexico, Conquest of Peru, History of Fair Rosamond, Perry's Dictionary, Entick's, do. The Young Ladies Accidence, Primers, Dodsley Songs, History of Joseph, a variety of Books for children, Blank Books of all kinds, Morocco Leather, Copper plates, Writing Paper, Ink Powder, Sealing Wax, &c. &c. Any of the above articles or Cash, given in exchange for RAGS.

He has also for sale, ALMANACKS, *for 1794, by the gross, dozen, or single.*

Chilcab and Windsor Smith,

INFORM their friends and Customers, that they have just received, and now ready for sale, at their Store in Hadley, and at the Store lately improved by W. ASHLEY, in Amherst, a large and elegant assortment of ENGLISH and HARD WARE GOODS, on as reasonable terms as at any store in the County—Also, W. India and N. England Rum, Loaf and Brown Sugars in large or small quantities.

WANTED—a number of likely shipping HORSES, to be delivered within ten days, for which good pay will be made, and a generous price given.

Wheat, Rye, Indian Corn, Peas, Oats, Flax, and Flaxseed, Butter, Beef, Wax, Tow-Cloth, and Woolen Cheek, will be received in payment—and the article of CASH not refused.

Hadley, October 21, 1793.

TO be sold at public Vendue, on the first Monday of November next, (if not sold at private sale before) a new dwelling House one story and a half high, two large rooms on the lower floor, and two chambers all finished except lacing the Glass, with a good cellar under said house, with upon one acre of good land, situated in the west part of Buckland, on the county road, within a few rods of a grist and saw mill, and forge, in a thick settled and good neighbourhood, well situated for a trader or mechanic—Vendue to be on the premises. For further particulars enquire of the Subscriber,

EDMUND LONGLEY.

Hawley, October 7, 1793.

FOR sale about sixty rods from the College, in Williamstown, a convenient dwelling House, with a good cellar and well, two acres of well improved land, conveniently situated for a tradesman or trader, at a reasonable price. Inquire of Capt. Lemuel Stewart, Williamstown,—the premises are on the County road leading from Vermont to Lenox.

October, 23, 1793.

Flax-Seed.

CASH and SALT, given in exchange for FLAX SEED, by

DANIEL BUTLER.

Northampton, October 30, 1793.

Selah Norton,

At his variety Store, in Ashfield, has for sale, NEW GOODS, cheap as can be bought in Hampshire County, viz:

SCARLET, Blue, Black, Brown, London Brown, London Smoke, and Bottle Green, Broadcloths, Linings and Trimmings; Variety of Elasticks and Lastkins; Coatings, Duffils, Baizes, Flanels, Forest Cloths, Serges, Swansdown, Blankets, Twill'd and Plain Velvets, Thickett, Fancy Cord, Vest Patterns, of various stripes and figures; Strip'd and Plain Wildboars, Strip'd Camblets, Crapes, Poplins, Shalloons, Antiloons, Durants, Moreens, Tabboreens, Florentines, Lasting, fashionable dark and light Chintzes and Calicoes; Elegant Shawls and Ribbons; fine Sarsin, Sarcenets, Modes, Persian, Holands, Muslins, Lawns, Ganzes, fine Lawn and Muslin Handkerchiefs; Cambricks, Mens' Hats, Chip Hatts, Plumes, black Silk Handkerchiefs, Spotted do. Pelisse of do. Silk Laces, Scarlet Snail, Twist Cord, Habbit Gloves, Worsted and Cotton Stockings, Pins, Needles, Thread, Sewing Silk, Tapes, Qualities, Shoe Bindings, Powder, Buttons, Buckles, 6 by 8 Window Glass, &c. &c.

For which, Beef, Pork, Butter, Cheese, all sorts of Grain, white Beans, Flax Seed, clean Cotton and Linen Rags, Old Pewter and Brass, will be received, and credit given on good security.

N. B. Old Jamaica Spirits, N. Rum, real French Brandy, best Malaga Wine, Loaf Sugar, excellent Bohea Tea, coffee, and Allspice for Cash, Butter, or Flax Seed, if applied for soon.

Ashfield, Oct. 25, 1793.

TAKEN up by the subscriber, a yearling red and white Bull, with a slit in the near ear, and a halfpenny cut in the upper side of the same. The owner is desired to prove property, pay charges, and take him away.

J. PHELPS.

Northampton, Oct. 30, 1793.

WANTED, as an apprentice to the Printing business, a Boy 14 years of age.—Enquire at this office.

Northampton, October 16, 1793.

Asa White,

TAKES this method to inform his friends and customers, that he has just received from New-York, an assortment of

English Goods,

which will be sold on the lowest terms, for CASH, or most kinds of produce,—Also, West-India and New-England Rum—the best kind of Malaga Wine, Molasses, Sugar, Allspice, Pepper, Ginger and Raisins.

Williamsburgh, Oct. 26, 1793.

WANTED, immediately, by the Printer hereof, a few loads of WOOD.

October 30, 1793.

A large and neat assortment of English and India

GOODS,

Are just received and now opening by

Benjamin Prescott,

among which are the following articles:

BLUE, Brown, Drab, Scarlet and Crimson, Broadcloths.
Forest & Elastick do.
Buff, Drab & Slate Casimere.
Cassimere and Toilanett Vest Patterns.
Twill'd and Plain Coatings.
Baizes and Flannels, 6-4, 7-4 and 8-4 Rose Blankets.
Twill'd and Plain Velvets.
Thickfents and Royal Rib.
Florentine and Ribdelabe.
Fustians and Jeans, Strip'd Saddle Cloths, Strip'd & Plain Wildboars.
Camblets,
Mbreens and Shaloons,
Durants & Tammies, Callimancoes and Joans.
Sattins and Mades, Blue, Green and Pink Sarcenet.
Bandana and Barcelona Handkerchiefs.
Fancy Cotton do.
A handsome assortment of Calicoes and Chintzes.
Furniture Calicoes,
Chintz and Purple Shawls.
Book and Jackonet Muslins,
do. do. do. Handkerchief.
Lawns & Cambricks,
White Gauze,
2-4th 7-8th and 9-4, wide Irish Linens.
Vellum and Chinese Ribbons.
Qualities and Shoe Bindings.
Green, Black and White Ferret.
Imperial and Deathhead Buttons.
Silk and Twist.
Nuns Thread from No. 10, to 60.
Stay & Apron Tape.
Silk and Worsted Mitts.
Plain and Ribb'd Worsted Hose.
Silk Gloves.
Ladies' Long and Short Gloves.
Men's Beaver and Common do.
Ladies' Beaver Hatts.
do. Willow and Chip, do.
Red Suale,
Black, White, Brown Blue and Green Feathers.
Cloth Shoes,
Bibles and Testaments, Perry's & Webster's Spelling Books.
Psalm Books & Primers.

HARD WARE.

Anvils and Vices,
Bickirons,
Sawmill, Crosscut, Hand, Tenon, Dovetail, & Compass Saws.
Iron Squares, and Folding Rules.
9 and 12 inch do.
Pairing, Framing, Mortising, Firmers, and Turning Chisels.
Turning, Scribing, & Socket Gouges.
Plain, Irons of all widths.
Carpenter's & Coopers Adzes, Gouge and Center Bitts.
Screw Augers of all sizes.
Large and Small Compasses.
Brass Dividers.
Fish Skin, & Sand Paper.
Turkey Oil Stones and Hones.
Screw Plates and Hand Vices.
Spike, Nail, and Brad Gimblets.
Knives and Forks,
Carving and Butchers Knives.
Tea and Dessert do.
Skates and Steels,
Taylor, Hoofs, and Sheep Shears.
Large and Small Scissars.
Penknives from 4d. to 3s.
Pruning Knives,
Brass Cocks & Chimney Hooks.
Brass Nails & Clouts,
Bed Screws, Caps & Wrinches.
Sealing Wax, and Wafers.
Ink Powder and Stands.
Shoe Pincers and Nippers.
Crooked, Shoe, and Heel Knives.
Shoe and Cramping Hammers.
Tacks, Awls and Hafts.
Smooth and Common Files, from 3 to 14 inches.
Flat and Half round Rasps.
Pew Door Hinges,
Bott Hinges and Table Botts.
Wood Screws, and Chalk Lines.
Curry Combs, Hair Tacks.
Stirrup Irons, Sharp Bits, Staples and Plates.
Cloth, Shoe, Hearth, Dusting, Weavers, Carriers, Horse, & Tooth Brushes.

Concave and Common Razors.
do. do. in Cases,
Razor Straps,
Shaving Boxes,
Screw Bottom, Common, and Japan Candlesticks.
Steel and Japan Snuffers.
Snuffer Trays,
Sugar Tongs,
Tea Trays, and Servers.
Tea & Table Spoons,
A handsome assortment of Coat and Vest Buttons.
Shoe, Knee, Boot and Hat Buckles.
Gilt and Common Bread Pins and Lockets.
Gilt and Common Sleve Buttons.
Door, Cupboard, Desk, Bookcase, Chest, Prospect, Draw, & Trunk, Portmanteau, and Common Pad Locks.
Round, Flat and Bookcase Bolts.
Clockcase, Desk, Prospect, Cardtable, and Bookcase Hinges.
Cupboard Turns, & Trunk Handles.
Covered and Common Escutcheons.
Handles and Roses, do. and Plates.
Screw, Rings, and Brass Knobs.
Brass and China faced Cloak Pins.
Crucibles and Lead Pots.
Sheet Iron, Iron Shovels.
Rotten and Pumice Stone.
Plated and Common Spurs.
6 by 8, and 8 by 9 Window Glass.
4d. Cut Nails,
Frying and Warming Pans.
Brass Kettles,
Sad Irons,
Door Hinges,
Large & Small Pins,
Slates and Pencils,
2d. 3d. 4d. 5d. and 6d. Brads,
Coffee, Chocolate, Pepper, Allspice, Ginger,
Bladed and Bottle Snuff.
Pigtail Tobacco,
Codfish, by the quintal or less quantity.

ALSO, Crockery, Glass, China, Stone and Tin Ware, as low as usual.

Said Prescott, continues to Manufacture Wool and Cotton Cards, and will pay Cash for any quantity of tanned SHEEP SKINS.

Malt Works.

HIS Malt Works are in complete order to receive BARLEY—furnished with a new Tile Kiln, to dry the Malt with wood or coal, as may suit—Those who live near are requested to bring the Barley as soon as possible, and may depend on having Malt in their turn. Rye and Corn as usual, will be exchanged for Barley.

Northampton, Oct. 30, 1793.

LOST between landlord White's in Hadley, and Col. E. Dwight's in Belcher, a pocket Book, containing several notes, one signed by Messrs. Smith and Dewick, of Roxbury, for the sum of ninety two pounds and some odd shillings; another signed by Eleazer and Jonathan Ring, of Worthington of four pounds; two more in favour of Mr. Eben. Parsons, of Goshen, of forty odd pounds each, one signed by Mr. Jonas White, the other by Mr. James Robbins, both of Watertown; another in favour of Mr. Adams Beals, jun. signed by Lemuel Burrell, of forty eight pounds some odd shillings; also one five dollar Bank Bill, and several other papers. Whoever has found and will return said Pocket Book, and what it contains to the subscriber, shall be entitled to eight dollars reward—paid by

NEHEMIAH MAY.

Goshen, Oct. 26, 1793.

Justin Ely,

HAS just received the largest and compleatest assortment of DRY GOODS he has ever had. He daily expects from Bristol, a quantity of HARD WARE GOODS, which with those on hand will make the assortment in that line more considerable than ever. He has a large assortment of Looking Glasses, Glass Ware, Iron and Steel Plate Mill Saws, and Bolting Cloths, imported from Amsterdam—Linnetings, a large assortment, and some silk Velvets for Capes.

A few Barrels of Liver Oil, for sale, West-Springfield, Nov. 4, 1793.

Spencer Whiting,

MOST respectfully informs his friends and customers, that he is now opening a well chosen assortment of Fall and Winter Goods, at the store lately occupied by J. Smith, where goods may be had at such prices as shall give full satisfaction to the purchaser for *(ready pay* only.)

Business transacted as usual at his former store—where he wishes every person indebted to him, whose accounts are of more than one years standing) to make immediate payment.

Worthington, November 1793.

We the Subscribers

being appointed Commissioners by the Hon. Judge of Probate for the county of Hampshire, to receive and examine the claims & demands of the creditors of the estate of Mr. Solomon Clapp, late of Northampton, deceased, (represented insolvent) and eight months being allowed said creditors to bring in their claims, from the sixth day of August last. We hereby give notice that we shall attend to the business of our appointment at the house of Mr. Ashel Pomeroy, Innholder, in said Northampton, on the last Tuesday of December next, at 5 o'clock, P. M. also on the last Tuesday of March next, at the same time.

JOSIAH DICKINSON, } Com'rs.
DANIEL WRIGHT, }
Northampton, Nov. 6, 1793.

For Sale 1200 acres of

excellent LAND, lying in Brookfield, in the State of Vermont—well watered, and an excellent mill spot—with 400 acres adjoining the same—to be sold in the whole, or any part thereof—payment made easy. Enquire of TIMOTHY LYMAN.

Hadley, Nov. 2, 1793.

List of LETTERS remaining in the Post-Office, Northampton.

ISAAC HERRICK, Worthington, 2—Theophilus M. Robinson, Hadley-Falls—Capt. Moses Cook, Amherst—Capt. David Lyman, Easthampton—Jonathan Scott, Deerfield—Benjamin Gilbert, Conway—Simeon Birge, Northampton—Timothy Carey, Hadley-Falls—Asahel Cutler, jun. South-Hadley-Falls—Eleazer and William Porter Hadley, 2—Charles Kidd, Chesterfield—Henry Sherrill, Merchant, Richmond—Capt. Jonathan Budington, Leyden—Moses Bissel, Hadley—Caleb Tuttle, Northampton—Jesse Merrill, (Dept. Sher.) Ashfield, Elihu Denison Ledlow—Larkin Green, Hatfield—Dr. Henry Wells, Montague—Beriah Curtis, Chesterfield—Miss Mary Giddings, Amherst—Noah Ball, Northampton—Rhesian Wheeler, Amherst—William Tryon, Deerfield—Monsieur Gaynoce, Williamstown.

Mail closed Monday evening at 7 o'clock going up—On Wednesday evening, at 7 o'clock going down.

JOHN BRECK, D. P.

Northampton, Nov. 6, 1793.

TO be sold very cheap, and pay day given, two lots of LAND, lon each of which, is a convenient house and barn, situated in Hatfield, the one, which is within about two miles and an half of the center, contains an hundred acres, with a good orchard, and a large proportion of mowing—The other is within three fourths of a mile of the Meeting House, on the road that leads to Northampton, it contains three acres, and is very well fenced; also another lot, containing six acres, with a young orchard, about a mile distant from the center, it is suitable for a building spot, or commodious for pasturing—For terms of sale, enquire of *William Angevine Williams*, of Hatfield,—who (expecting in the course of the winter to leave the State) requests those indebted to him to make payment before the first of January next—a compliance he supposes reasonable, it is therefore expected.

Hatfield, Nov. 4, 1793.

For sale by the PRINTER *hereof.*

A small collection of

BOOKS,

consisting of History, Divinity and Physic—also, Webster's Institute, 1st. 2d and 3d part, and Perry's Spelling Book, wholesale and retail, as cheap as can be purchased in Boston or Hartford—CASH, or any of the above books will be given for COTTON or LINEN RAGS.

Hampshire Gazette.

NORTHAMPTON, (*Massachusetts*) PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY WILLIAM BUTLER.

Vol. VII.] WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 20, 1793. [NUMB. 376.

Seth Wright,

Has just received from EUROPE, together with AMERICAN Publications a general assortment of

BOOKS,

Among which are the following, viz.

DIVINITY.

A BERNETHY'S Discourses.
—Sinner's Companion.
—Assistant Master's Companion.
American Preacher, Bibles of various sizes.
Baxter's call to the unconverted.
Blair's Sermons, 2 vol.
—Lectures, 2 vol.
Bolton's Fourfold State.
Bunyan's Pilgrim's Progress.
Butler's Analogy of Religion.
Chapone's Improvement of the mind.
Chauncey on the salvation of all men.
—Benevolence of the Deity.
Chillingworth's Works.
Christian World unmasked.
Davies's Sermons 3 vol.
—Doctrine of Abel & Cain.
—of Gain,
Dickinson's Letters on Christianity.
Doddridge's Family Expositor, 6 vols.
—Rise and Progress of Religion.
Edward's History of Redemption.
—Freedom of the Will.
—Concerning the end for which God created the World.
—Enquiry into the rules of the word of God.
—against Calumny.
—Evidence of the Christian Religion.
Flavel's Token for Mourners.
French Convert,
Foudyce's Addresses to the Deity.
—Sermons to Young Women.
Gilpin's sacred compilations.
Hopkins's System of Divinity, 2 vol.
Hervey's Meditations.
—Dialogues, 2 vol.
Hutchinson's Dissertations to Children.
Jenyn's Letters.

LAW, PHYSIC, &c.

BELL'S Surgery, 4 vol.
—on Ulcers,
Blackstone's Commentaries, 4 vol.
Brooke's Practice of Physic, 2 vol.
Brown's Elements of Medicine.
Burn's Justice,
Buchanan's Domestic Medicine.
Condorcet General Constitution of the United States.
—of Massachusetts.
Cullen's Materia Medica 2 vol.
—Practice of Physic, with his life, 2 vol.
—Baron Trenck.
—Gen. Putnam.
—Col. Gardiner.
—and Travels of Edward Montague Milton Plenipotentiary at Algiers and Modern History.
Modern History of Ireland.
Moore's Travels thro' Italy, 2 vol.
—Travels thro' France, Switzerland, &c. 2 vol.
—Zeluco.
Rayner's American Revolution, 2 vol.
Revolution in Sweden.
Travels thro' North America.

MISCELLANIES.

Joseph Andrews,
Keate's Sketches from Nature.
Ladies Monitor, Parental,
—Liberty,
—Advice to her Children.
Lavater's Aphorisms on Man.
Life of Joseph,
Memoirs of the late Gen. Lee.
Morse's Universal Geography 2 vol. Abridged.
Marmontel's Moral Tales.
Misses Magazine 3 vol.
Mirror, 2 vol.
Oeconomy of Human life.
Ossianic Poems on Fame.
Pope's Works 6 vol.
Plato's Works 3 vols.
Pamelia, 4 vol.
Preceptor 2 vol.
Pomfret's Poems.
Peter Pindar's Poetical Works, 2 vol.
—in one.
Principles of Politeness.
Path to Riches,
Prompter,
Reid on the Intellectual powers of Man, 2 vol.
Rights of Woman,
Religious Courtship
Rambler, 4 vol.
Rhoderick Random, 2 vol.
Rudiments of Taste,
Rasselas Prince of Abyssinia.
Robinson Crusoe,
Smellie's Philosophy
Shakespeare's Character.
Scott's Lessons,
Sidney's Morals,
Strictures on Female Education.
Sorrows of Werter.
Search after happiness.
Thompson's Seasons,
Tom Jones,
Vicar of Wakefield,
Universal Letter Writer.
Walker's Works,
Writings of Thomas Paine.
Yorick's Journey.

BOOKS.

Ward's Latin Grammar.
—American do.
Accidence,
Cordelius,
Æsop's Fables, Latin and English.
Ladies Accidence,
Perry's Dictionary,
—Spelling Book,
Watts' Psalms and Hymns,
Worcester Collection of Music, by the dozen, single or by the time price, they are sold in Boston, or Worcester,
Ash Webster's light title, 1, 2, and 3d part, by the doz. or single, at the same price they can be obtained in Hartford.

Also has lately received a general assortment of ENGLISH, WEST INDIA and HARD WARE GOODS, PAINTERS COLOURS, DYE STUFFS, &c. Swedes and Russia IRON, by the ton or less quantity. Likewise a few barrels of LIVER OIL, as low as can be obtained in Boston, except transportation.

Northampton, Nov. 20, 1793.

Likewise a great variety of Children's Books.

Pocket do.

Account books of various sizes,

Writing Papers,

Wafers, &c.

Public and Private Libraries will be supplied on as reasonable terms as at any Bookstore whatever.

Is Hartford.

From the NEW-YORK JOURNAL.

THE advertisement lately inserted in the papers, by which the citizens of the United States are invited to draw up their proofs of the complaints which they have to make against any of the belligerent powers, appearing to what they have suffered, on the high seas, in their persons or property, is a certain proof that the government of these States is at last roused from its lethargy.

The more precaution and care it takes in procuring proofs of the injury, the more firmly and resolutely it will repel it.

But by what fatality, in the midst of the great conflict which agitates Europe, have the Americans, for a long time, had to complain only of one single power? Which is that power, which, among all those that are armed, still despoil your vessels? Who examined them with insulting hauteur? Who fixed them, at great expence, to carry into their ports, whether the existence of all the laws of nations, they imprisoned your sailors? Who, seizing your cargoes under the pretext, most commonly frivolous, of their being French property? Who, joining the most bitter irony to their audacity, dare still tell you, "that you are enriching yourselves," while they refuse you the just indemnification which the unjust detention of your vessels gives you a right to demand? Are they not the English? Is it not they who have taught their allies, in the cause of of tyranny, that every insult might be offered to your flag with impunity?

Americans, open your eyes! As for me, a citizen of the world, it is solely the interest of your liberty, of your independence, of your prosperity, which inspires me—All this is in danger—It is time to speak.

All the nations of Europe are agitated; All the tyrants (without excepting him who is known by the title of Emperor of Morocco, whom England has judged worthy of becoming its ally) are armed against France, or rather *against liberty*. Against the independence of the people I speak of the rights which the Creator imprinted in man when he formed him with his all powerful hand, and gave him the faculty of knowing, by communicating to him that breath, that ray of the divinity, REASON.

Hitherto, Americans, you are culpable in the eyes of crowned ministers, of the French themselves. They indeed have overturned the ancient throne which oppressed them; they have punished the perjured tyrant who filled it, and proscribed his whole race. For the first time a great example has been given to the earth: Louis is punished under the sword of the law. You are not reproached with any thing similar to this just and wise measure—If George had been among you in 1779, if he had acted towards you as Louis 16 did towards the French, what would you have done?

George still reigns, you are still in his eyes only subjects in rebellion. Courts, and kings who are the idols of them, have maxims with which you are unacquainted. George has not pardoned you for having, by your courage, abased yourselves of the oath which gave you to him.

The pride of England, that very people whose descendants you partly are, that people among whom the work of the rights of humanity, the immortal *Paine*, was proscribed by a corrupted parliament; that people among whom you expected to find some communications of the secrets which, you had not yet acquired, and to whom you wrote, without effect, that letter of fraternal as affecting, that people, proud of its political and religious chains, of its feudatary riches (small more ideal than theirs of its neighbors) although bending under the weight of their taxes, call aloud for war against you, dare speak more properly, they are already making war upon you. Your past triumphs are crimes before the tribunal of their pride. Not only are they jealous of their liberty, which they have not sufficient energy to establish as their islands, but they even endeavor to corrupt it among you. Not satisfied with the immense portion which you give them in your trade, they envy your prosperity, and above all, they fear your future greatness. Such is, O Americans, your real situation with regard to a nation which flatters itself that it will soon have no rivals for to balance its power. Infructed by the shame of their defeats, you will not see their armies laying waste your country, but they will regulate your trade by force; they will threaten that against you the parts of Asia, where they are sovereigns, and those of the finest colonies which they with and hope to form upon.

Then, but too late, you will find that a power without force is the sport or the tool of that power which has made some sacrifices to render itself formidable.

Have you will be hardly reproached (even now such reproaches break forth, and little pains are taken to dissemble them) with your sickly vows and wants for allies, who learned, in mixing their blood with yours, to die for their rights and make a conquest of liberty.

Published by Authority.

GEORGE WASHINGTON,
President of the United States of America,

To all whom it may concern.

THE Sieur Antoine Charbonet Duplaine, heretofore having produced to me his Commission as Vice Consul for the Republic of France, within the States of New-Hampshire, Massachusetts and Rhode-Island; and having thereon received from me an exequatur, bearing date the 5th day of June, 1793, recognizing him as such, and declaring him free to exercise and testify such functions, powers and privileges, as are allowed to Vice Consuls of the French Republic by the laws, treaties and conventions, in that case made and provided; and the said Sieur Duplaine having, under colour of his said office, committed sundry encroachments and usurpations on the laws of the land, particularly having caused a vessel to be refused with an armed force out of the custody of an officer of justice, who had arrested the same by process from his court, and it being therefore not lawful, or fit, now to consent with the respect and obedience due on the part, that the Sieur Duplaine should be permitted to continue in the exercise and enjoyment of the said functions, privileges and powers, these are therefore to declare, that I do no longer recognize the said Antoine Charbonet Duplaine Vice Consul of the Republic of France in any part of these United States, nor permit him to exercise or enjoy any of the functions, powers, or privileges allowed to the Vice Consuls of that nation; and that I do hereby wholly revoke and annul the said exequatur heretofore given, and do declare the same to be absolutely null and void from this day forward.

In testimony whereof I have caused these letters to be made patent, and the seal of the United States of America to be hereunto affixed.

Given under my hand this 16th day of October, in the year of our Lord 1793, and of the Independence of the United States of America the eighteenth.

GEO. WASHINGTON.

By the President.
TH. JEFFERSON.

GEORGE WASHINGTON,
President of the United States of America.

To all whom it may concern.

THE citizen Dannery having produced to me his commission as consul for the Republic of France at Boston, I do hereby recognize him as such, and do declare him free to exercise and enjoy such functions, powers and privileges as are allowed to Consuls of the French Republic by the laws, treaties, and conventions, in that case made and provided.

In testimony whereof I have caused these letters to be made patent, and the seal of the United States to be hereunto affixed.

Given under my hand the 10th day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and ninety three, and in the Independence of the United States of America the eighteenth.

GEO. WASHINGTON.

By the President.

THO. JEFFERSON.

NEW-YORK, October 27, 1793.
22 Year of the French Republic.

Citizen GENET, Minister Plenipotentiary of the French Republic, to Mr. JEFFERSON, Secretary of State.

I HAVE just received, together with your letter of the 3d inst. the dismission of Citizen Duplaine, Vice Consul at Boston, and I hasten to declare to you that I do not acknowledge its validity, because the constitution of the United States has not given the President the right which he now appears desirous to exercise—it has empowered him, as first Minister of the American people, to admit and receive the ministers of foreign nations, sent to the great American confederation, and their consulary agents; distributed to the particular states; but, in confining to him this official function, it has not given him the power of discharging them, to send them away, or to suspend them when once they have been admitted. Such an authority cannot be exerted, sir, but by the sovereign of the agent, or by the one to which he is sent. On the part of their own sovereign, they recall can only be the object of his particular will, or a consequence of negociations begun with him for that object: On the part of the sovereign to whom he is sent, a dismission can be the result only of an act of regular justice or of an arbitrary act. If it is a national act of justice, the sovereign should be furnished with every possible light upon so important an object, that he may be enabled to prove to the foreign sovereign, that the minister was unworthy of his confidence, and that the dismission or suspension was indispensable.—If it is an act merely arbitrary, it is among the class of acts of aggression, and becomes a cause of war; and you know, sir, that in this respect the constitution of the United States has reserved to the representatives of the people the right of deciding it. I do not recollect what the worm eaten writings of Grotius, Pufendorf, and Vattel say on this subject—I thank God I have forgot what these hired jurisprodists have written upon the rights of nations, at a period when they were all enchained. But the fundamental points of your Liberty, and our own, are engraven in my memory in characters not to be effaced, and the Rights of Man are enclosed in my breast with the source of life.

I have incessantly before my eyes your constitution, and our own, and it is because I fully feel the just and wise intentions of those who founded them, that I demand of you, sir, to ask the President of the United States to procure an examination, by the legislature representing the sovereign people of Massachusetts, of the conduct of Citizen Duplaine, in the same manner as I have demanded an examination of my own in the ensuing Congress.

In governments like ours, political affairs can only be judged by political bodies, and if the Vice Consul Duplaine has infringed the particular laws of Massachusetts or the general laws of the union, which that government is bound to support, to that state the cognizance of a crime against the majesty of the nation belongs, in the first instance, and it is for her officers to announce it to the federal government in order that the foreign agent, found to have violated the laws of the country may receive punishment from his sovereign, if he merits it. I insist with the more confidence upon this step, sir, as the attorney for the district of Boston made three efforts to procure a bill to be found at the circuit court against Citizen Duplaine. And three times a popular and virtuous jury threw out his complaint, and this Vice Consul was finally acquitted in the most honorable manner.—How could it be otherwise, soon for accusation against him be found, since he only acted in conformity to the treaties, to his instructions, to the decisions of the federal government, communicated to all the states, which even took to the care of the French Consuls the prizes supposed to be made within the jurisdiction of the United States, and as he proved incontestably, that he never had any intention of resisting by force, the orders intimated to him by judicial authority; although they were contrary to the political rights of the French nation.

GENET.

[From the Federal Gazette.]

At a meeting of the Committee for the Relief of the sick, &c.

City-Hall, October 19, 1793.

Ordered, That such letters as may be of a public nature, be selected, and handed to the Editor of the Federal Gazette for publication.

Extract from the Minutes,
CALEB LOWNES, *Sec'ry.*

New York, October 12, 1793.

SIR,

I am requested by the Common Council of this City to inform you, that the committee appointed "to prevent the introduction and spreading of infectious diseases," consisting of seven members expressly chosen for the purpose by the citizens at large, and an equal number of the members of our Board, of which Mr. John Broome is the Chairman, have laid before the Board copies of the correspondence between them and you on the subject of supplies to be furnished by the citizens of this city, for the relief of the poorer and more distressed of your fellow citizens, under the heavy pressure of their present calamity and that disorganized state of your city police, which must necessarily attend so unexpected and afflicting a dispensation of Divine Providence.

Although I sincerely lament the cause of this correspondence, it is with pleasure I do announce to you that the Common Council of this city, deeply impressed with the awful judgment of the Almighty on the American nation, in permitting a pestilencial disease to lay waste and disorganize that once populous, well regulated and flourishing sister city, the seat of empire, by destroying the lives of many valuable patriots and citizens, and by driving many others of its numerous and very opulent and useful inhabitants into exile, they have caused 5000 dollars to be placed in my hands, and have directed it to be paid to the order of the Chief Magistrate of Philadelphia; and they have requested me to advise you of this measure, and to pray you to draw on me therefor—You will therefore be pleased to draw upon me for that sum, at sight, and your bill will be duly honored.

May Almighty God, in condescending mercy to your devoted city, speedily stay the progress of the desolating disease, and say *it is enough*; may he restore to their homes your banished fellow citizens, and sanctify his past judgments to all; and may you Sir, and those with you, who have remained faithful to your trust and borne the heat and burden of the day, in the midst of surrounding and threatening dangers, be the peculiar care of Heaven, is the sincere wish and prayer of,

Sir,
Your most obedient
Humble Servant,
RICHARD VARICK.

MATTHEW CLARKSON,
Mayor of the city of
Philadelphia.

City of New-York, ss.

At a Common Council, held on Friday, the 11th day of October, 1793.

Resolved, That this board will provide the sum of Five Thousand Dollars, for the relief of the poorer, and most distressed citizens of Philadelphia, under the pressure of their present great calamity.

Extract from the Minutes.
ROBERT BENSON, *Clerk.*

(COPY.)

SIR,

I AM favoured with your letter of the 12th inst. which I have communicated to the Committee for the relief of the poor and afflicted of this city.

It is with peculiar satisfaction that I execute their request, by making in their name, on behalf of our suffering fellow-citizens, the most grateful acknowledgments, for the seasonable benevolence of the Common Council of the city of New-York—Their sympathy is balm to our wounds.

We acknowledge the divine interposition, whereby the hearts of so many around us have been touched with our distress, and have united in our relief.

May the Almighty disposer of all events be graciously pleased to protect your citizens from the dreadful calamity with which we are now visited. Whilst we humbly kiss the rod and improve by the dispensation

The part Sir, which you personally take in our afflictions, and which you have so pathetically expressed in your letter, excites in the breasts of the Committee the warmest sensation of fraternal affection.

The refreshing rain which fell the day before yesterday, though light, and the cool weather which hath succeeded, appear to have given a check to the prevalence of the disorder; of this we have satisfactory proofs; as well in the decrease of the funerals, as in the applications for removal to the hospital.

I have at your request, at this day drawn upon you, at sight, in favor of the President and directors of the Bank of North America, for the sum of Five Thousand Dollars, the benevolent donation of the Common Council of the city of New-York.

With sentiments of the greatest esteem and regard,

I am, Sir,
Your most obedient
Humble servant,
MATTHEW CLARKSON.

Philad. Octo. 17. 1793.

RICHARD VARICK.
Mayor of the city of
New-York.

LONDON, Sept. 14.

DUKE of YORK's DEFEAT.

TO consider the check of the Duke of YORK's army before *Dunkirk*, as an irremediable misfortune, on the one hand—or to push it over, as one of those unfavourable events which may be immediately remedied, on the other—is, in our opinion, preserving an equal distance from the truth. The ill success of this attempt upon *Dunkirk*, appears to have arisen from an impetuosity in his Royal Highness, which some have attributed to too eager a desire to attain the honour of taking the place, before any Austrian Commander should arrive to share it with him: But be that as it may; whenever an army receives a check in its operations, it must be considered as a misfortune; whenever a large portion of men are lost in an engagement, especially when victory does not indemnify the loss, who will not lament it as a misfortune? When such an officer as Col. MONCRIEF falls, and at such a moment as he unfortunately fell, the misfortune may be great indeed, because it may be irreparable.—But all these unfortunate circumstances, which have befallen our army in *Flanders*, even in their aggregate state, cannot be considered with such a serious and alarming concern, as the unspeakable encouragement they will afford to the French nation; and we must well know the pains that will be taken, and the arts that will be employed, to propagate the event in all the forms of turbulent exultations. We can foresee the manner in which the retreat, however temporary it may be, of the Duke of York, will be represented to the French people; and we are not without our fears, that it may have such an effect upon them, as may increase, or render more obstinate, the obstacles of peace; because, tho' the late misfortune may be soon retrieved, and, as the Prince of COBOURG, by the capture of *Quesnoy*, is now at liberty to join in the siege of *Dunkirk*, we have a real expectation of its yielding, before the conclusion of the campaign, to the British arms; yet the effect of their late success, will be instantaneous throughout the French nation, and will not only invigorate their patience under calamity, but their courage to pursue the means which they are taught to believe will relieve them from it.

DEAL, Sept. 12.

Prince Adolphus, who landed this morning, in the Brilliant frigate, commanded by Capt. Robinson, has brought with him a list of 83 officers killed in the late action. The 14th has suffered more severely than any other British regiment.—The artillery left by our troops, it is said, was not even spiked up.

TRENTON, October 30.

The following remarkable occurrence is communicated by a country correspondent of veracity, the truth of which may be relied on: An inhabitant of Somerset county, in this state, between 40 and 50 years of age, in the winter of 1791, in attempting to shave himself, brought off his beard entire by the roots; soon after which, he found the hair of his head, eyebrows, and every part of his body, falling off in the same manner, leaving him utterly destitute of any. What renders this circumstance more extraordinary, the man for some time previous thereto had enjoyed good health. He is still living; and, since that period, unassailed by sickness.

NEW-YORK, November 2.

Translated for the NEW-YORK JOURNAL.

From the JOURNAL of ROUEN, and of the LOWER SEINE, by Citizen Noel.

STRASBOURGH, August 25.

(Department of the Lower Rhine.)

We have repulsed the enemy in every attack and retaken Rhenzabern. The enemy have lost, by their own account, more than 1500 men. The country people arrive, in great numbers at the army, which is the most satisfactory disposition. The representatives of the people intend to take advantage of this favourable disposition to pursue the enemy without intermission, and without giving them time to recover themselves. The corps of emigrants has suffered greatly. Among the slain were found a priest and a Bishop in a violet cassock, who probably intended to officiate pontifically at Weissembourg.

The garrison of Landau has made a very successful sortie, which has cost the enemy a great many men.

From the Lines near Lauterbourg, August 25.

For these eight days past the army has not ceased from fighting. Cannon are heard on all sides. We have had a great deal of success and little loss; however the enemy had repulsed us as far as our lines, and boasted, that on St. Louis's day they would be at Strasbourg, and masters of all the department. Since the 23d the alarm bell has not ceased to ring in all the neighbouring departments. A considerable reinforcement of cavalry and infantry, composed of citizens, is come to our assistance. On the 24th, as the army of Weissembourg was employed in repelling the enemy, a battalion of peasants, armed with scythes, pikes, &c. came by a narrow way, fell on the Henlans and killed more than three hundred of them. We expected to be attacked on St. Louis's day, but nothing new has happened. Our battalion has been three times at the attack, & it behaved better than many battalions of the line, who fled like cowards. You will surely hear talk of us.

On the 28th August, the National Convention of France decreed, "*That France, should continue in a state of revolution; and its INDEPENDENCE should be acknowledged by all the other powers.*"

Also moved (referred to the committee) that the *salary* of any person in office (minister or other) should not exceed 24l. sterling, for the present year.

It is announced in the British papers, the BARON TRENCK, is appointed to the command of a regiment, in the service of the French Republic.

They write from Lancaster (Penn.) that a stove has been invented there, and called the Lancaster Kitchen Stove, which will boil 4 pots, containing near 30 gallons, and meat as as an open fire places, bake four loves of bread, and pies or pastries in abundance, keep your kitchen at any desired degree of temperature, and at no greater expence of wood than is necessary for a tea plate stove.

Last evening arrived the brig Mary, Capt. Haley, in 52 days from London, & the ship Mercury, Grenold, in 54 days from Havre de Grace.

These vessels do not bring so late accounts as were before received. Eight passengers came in the Mary from London; being fatigued of the infernal imposition of that government, they seek for an asylum of liberty and peace. It was impossible for any one to know the *truth* respecting the war—so indefatigable are the ministerialists in the art of deception. Not a pilot could be got in the Downs for the vessels bound to the siege of Dunkirk—20 odd of them had been put in confinement for refusing to go. Several TOTAL embarkations of ROYAL *English troops* had been cut off—and it is not believed, but that the French will brave their millards of foes, and finally triumph in the permanent establishment of the rights of man—*liberty* and *equality*.

Nov. 6.

A charity sermon was preached last Sunday morning at Trinity Church, by the Rev. Mr. Bisset and 157l. 19s. 8d. collected for the charity children of the parish of that church.

Last Monday was executed, pursuant to his sentence, George Blading, convicted of forging a deed.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Philadelphia to his friend in this city, dated Nov. 1, 1793.

"I send you glad tidings! Two days ago a white flag was displayed at Bush Hill, in token of convalescence; and yesterday all the carts which were employed to carry the sick to the hospital were discharged. The frosts we have had for several nights together, nearly healed the city, and the plentiful rain, which began about 9000 yesterday, and still continues, will, by the blessing of God, perfect the cure, and poor Philadelphia shall yet be spared. It is probable a few days will bring us 20 or 30,000 of our citizens back to their habitations, and the gloomy clouds of melancholy depopulation shall vanish away. For near three months we have had scarce any other business but making coffins, digging graves, and burying the dead. The scene has been so truly distressing, that my heart melts, and my eyes overflow, when I review what we have passed through.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Edinburgh, to his friend in this city, dated
August 14, 1793.

"The liberty of the press, in this once happy country, is in its last agonies, commerce cut up by the roots, manufactories shut up, bankruptcies flourishing, confidence between man and man, effectually destroyed, mechanics obliged to enlist or starve themselves: For such service experience all the horrors of poverty and distress.—Our precious metal, our provisions, our hay, oats, &c. are wasted, to the continent with a facility hardly credible; and, to complete the execrable scene, the blood of Britons is profusely shed in the damned, but, I hope, futile attempt to establish universal tyranny. Ministry are taking the most effectual steps to prevent every political publication that has not the cut throat system of its object, by persecuting the printers, booksellers, and authors—*Sedition* is the epithet now in fashion for freedom of speech—In fact, we seem to be degenerated into a nation of sycophants and hipocrites.

"In this part of the kingdom (Scotland) a number of gentleman, observing the drift of the minister to involve this country in a war with France, formed themselves into societies (in July, 1792) to attain political knowledge, and, by their exertions, to bring about a reform in parliament, by obtaining a just and fair representation in that house: They soon increased; 129 societies, consisting of (to the best information I have been able to obtain) near 100,000 members in all, were formed by the appellation of "*Friends to the people.*" You have observed how their petition, as well as that of the societies, in England, was treated. These societies, oppressed by the arm of power, are now entirely attended: and though all ranks feel the direful effects of the war, and a majority of at least fifty to one with for a parliamentary reform, few have courage to avow their sentiments, knowing that persecution, if not total ruin, is the consequence.

"Our paper currency, though now in credit, may depreciate. This I am certain of, that, if the war continues another year, the fight of a guinea and a comet will be an equal phenomena in this country."

Nov. 13. SINCE Saturday's publication, we have had GLORIOUS NEWS FROM FRANCE. In addition to what is inserted under the foreign head of this paper, the following particulars are extracted from Brown's (Phil.) Gazette of Saturday last—

Capt. Weeks, who arrived in this port after a short passage from Ostend, has obliged the Editor with the following interesting particulars of the unsuccessful attack against DUNKIRK, by the army under command of the Duke of York:

His army having laid before Dunkirk, and making the necessary dispositions for the reduction of that place, were attacked by a powerful *sortie* from the garrison, when a severe and bloody action took place; the French drove the enemy out of their entrenchments, and pursued them upwards of ten miles: The Duke of York, in his RETREAT, left behind him all his baggage, &c. in the hands of the French, who also took possession of 72 pieces of cannon, which the enemy had only time to spike and abandon.

In this affair, which lasted three successive days, great slaughter ensued: It is computed that there were 7 or 8000 British, Hanoverians, and Hessians slain; one Hanoverian regiment, except about 50, was entirely cut to pieces; many of their general officers were killed and wounded: a gang chafe that fell, was Col. Montcrief, whom Capt. Weeks saw interred at Ostend. What much added to the victory of the French, was by a successful stratagem, by conveying, in covered waggons, a strong detachment of troops from their camp at Mount Cassel, who approaching the field of battle, rushing forth and falling on the flank of the enemy, threw them into the greatest disorder.

During the retreat of the Duke's army, he ordered all the flat bottomed boats which were on their way to his army (laden with an immense quantity of powder, bombs, and other warlike stores) to be emptied, and their contents thrown into the canal. The French gun boats, which have always kept the road (the English gun boats not being able to approach nearer than Newport) by a well directed and incessant fire, did considerable execution as long as the enemy made a stand. The siege of Dunkirk may, therefore, be fairly considered as entirely raised, and that his Royal Highness is gone to seek winter quarters *elsewhere.*

In contrast with the above intelligence, through the same channel, the taking of Toulon, by the English fleet, is confirmed:—It appears that the number of aristocrats in that place took this occasion to unmask themselves, and, through their machinations and intrigues, the city was delivered up *conditionally*, to the English, who took possession of it, and all its immense magazines (guaranteed by his Britannic Majesty) in the name and behalf of Louis XVII.

INTELLIGENCE from OSTEND.

Citizen Boane, quarter master of the artillery of the national battalion of Finistere, arrived this morning at the French Minister's from Ostend, where he had been taken prisoner, and from whence he departed on the 12th of Sept. on board the American vessel the Young Eagle, which touched at New-London, the 8th inst. This officer brings the confirmation of the total rout of the army of the Duke of York, whose loss was estimated at Ostend at 6000 men, according to the most moderate computation.

His eyes were blessed with the sight of the French emigrants limping along, who had begun the flight, and whom the English grenadiers and dragoons were cursing most heartily. He saw Prince Ernest Adolphus (Son to George the IIId.) carried on a litter dangerously wounded. Three British Generals fell on the field of battle, and all the artillery was abandoned to the French.

This glorious success must have been followed by another in the same quarter; 45,000 men detached from the army of the Moselle were in full march, evidently with an intention to block up the wreck of the combined armies, in conjunction with the troops encamped near Lisle and Cassel.

There was as yet no intelligence of the other armies of the Republic, but it was generally known, that on the same day they had all displayed the most vigorous efforts to crush the hasty enemies of the French people. The rebels of La Vandee were entirely defeated. The Spaniards and Piedmontese positively refused to march against the French.

The pretended surrender of Toulon had been spoken of at Ostend, but the Gazette of the Scheldt has entirely contradicted it, and it was looked upon as a premature report, which owed its rise to the self sufficient and absurdity of the emigrants, who being fed with nothing but treason and perfidy, think that there exists every where men as vile as themselves. It is said that the Count of La Chartre, commander of the emigrants, is killed.

In all last week, near one hundred sail of vessels arrived at the port of Philadelphia from different places. And upwards of 5000 inhabitants returned from the country; the streets are lively, and business begins to resume its former appearance.

Extract of a letter from Fort-Washington, dated October 6. 1793.

"You will perceive by my letters of the 21st. and 18th of Sept. that we are here longer than I expected—we are now in complete readiness, with about three hundred of the mounted volunteers in our front, and in expectation of general Scott's joining at Fort Jefferson, about the 20th with 1200 more; and to morrow morning the *general* will beat instead of the *reveille*. The officers and men are high in spirits: never were troops on earth better supplied."

SALEM, October 29.

A most serious fatal accident took place on Thursday last: Mr. Asa Bradstreet, a young man belonging to Topsfield, was driving a team home from this town, with some boards in his waggon, and, in Danvers, was observed by a person to be riding upon the boards, who spoke to him, and told him he thought his situation rather unsafe: This startled Mr. Bradstreet, who is supposed to have been in a drowse, and he threw himself off, but fell so that both wheels passed over his head, and killed him instantly.

Last Sunday afternoon, some children, sporting with fire near a barn in Northfields, belonging to a Mr. Symonds, the fire was communicated to the barn, which burnt down.

DANBURY, October 28.

The following accident happened the 16th inst. in Southbury, to a transient labouring man who called himself John Manly, though it is supposed his real name was Ebenezer Fay, and formerly belonged to the state of Massachusetts, viz. Driving a team down a steep hill and riding in the cart, the cattle started and overset the cart, and the wheel falling on his head, put an immediate period to his existence. The Printers in the abovementioned State, are requested to insert this paragraph in their Newspapers, that the friends of said Manly or Fay may apply to Mr. Smith Booth, of Southbury, who will give information respecting his property.

NORTHAMPTON, Nov. 21

We learn from Charleston, (S. C.) That letters have been intercepted by the Governor of Virginia; by which it appears, that there were plans concerting for a general insurrection of negroes in the southern states; that emissaries were expected from St. Domingo, to assist and even to take the lead in this infernal business. We further learn, that some had actually arrived; and that they were prevented from landing, by the measures which had been adopted at the meeting of the citizens, for that and other purposes: that the committee was directed to request the Governor to take immediate measures to prevent any further introduction of negroes and people of color, from that colony; and clear the state of all those who have arrived from there, or from any other place, within twelve months, and to request that the Revenue Cutter be stationed so as to contribute to carry such measures into effect.

We learn from Salem, that Capt. Benjamin Henderson, master of a brig belonging to William Grey, jun. Esq. has arrived there, and informs, that on his passage from Martinico, he was boarded by the French privateer, Citizen Genet, fitted out at Charleston, S. C. and commissioned by the French Minister, whose name she bears, the crew of which robbed him of near 800 dollars, and many other articles.—And not content with this, on the Captain's shewing his displeasure at such piratical and rascally treatment they tied him to one of their guns, flogged him severely, and treated him with the most abusive language.

DIED]—At Southampton, on the 6th inst. Mrs. HANNAH SEARLE, wife, of Mr. AARON SEARLE, in the 62d year of her age.

NOTICE is hereby given to the Non-resident Proprietors of lands, lying in Hawley, that their lands are taxed in *Highway, Town, School* and *Minister* rate, committed to me to collect for the year 1793.

Highway, Town, School, and Minister Tax.

Lot	No.	£. d. q.
	67	3 5 3
	66	2 8 3
	65	3 5 2
	64	3 7 0
	70	3 6 0
	71	3 6 0
	72	3 6 0
	73	3 6 0
	74	3 6 0
	75	3 6 0
	76	3 6 0
	77	3 6 0
	78	3 6 0
	79	3 6 0
	80	3 6 2
	81	3 6 2
	62	3 6 0
	61	3 6 0
Half of lot	No. 60	1 9 0
	58	3 6 1
	56	7 9 3
	53	3 5 3
	84	3 6 0
	85	3 6 3
	89	2 7 0
	94	3 6 0
	95	3 3 2
	25	3 6 3
	19	3 6 3
	119	16 9 2
	22	3 6 3
Half of lot,	No. 21	1 10 2
	51	3 2 2
	49	2 7 0
	47	2 7 0
	46	3 6 2
	43	3 5 1
	97	3 6 3
	112	2 7 0
	110	3 5 3
	125	5 8 1
	42	3 1 0
	35	3 6 2
	32	3 6 2
	101	2 9 2
	103	3 6 3
	104	3 6 2
	105	3 6 2
	131	1 6 1
	132	3 11 2
	122	6 0 0
	139	2 7 0
	154	2 7 0
	27	3 6 1

Second Division of Hatfield Equivalent.

Lot	No.	£. d. q.
	65	0 10 0
	64	2 7 0
	62	3 2 3
	61	0 9 0
	63	0 11 2
	59	1 4 3
	56	4 2 2
	54	0 2 0
	74	2 0 1
	76	1 3 2
	82	2 5 0
	47	3 7 1
	46	0 2 3
	45	0 5 0
	44	0 2 3
Half of lot	No. 42	0 9 3

That unless said taxes are paid on or before *Monday* the 23 day of *December* next, so much of said Lands will be sold at Public Vendue, at the dwelling House of Mr. FREDERICK LOOMER, in Hawley, at 9 o'clock, A. M. as will be sufficient to discharge the said taxes, with intervening charges.

JAMES PARKER, *Collector.*

Hawley, Nov. 11, 1793.

This day published, (price 3s 6d in boards, &c.) neatly bound,

THE Redeemed Captive returning to Zion: Or, A faithful History of Remarkable Occurrences in the Captivity and Deliverance of Mr. JOHN WILLIAMS, minister of the gospel in Deerfield, who, in the desolation which befel that place in 1703-4, by an incursion of the French and Indians, was by them carried away, with his family, and his neighbourhood, into Canada. Written by himself.

Annexed to this is a sermon, preached by him upon his return. Also, an Appendix, containing an account of those taken captive at Deerfield, Feb. 29 1703-4, of those killed after they went out of town, of those who returned, of those who were slain at that time in or near the town, and of the mischief done by the enemy in Deerfield, from the beginning of its settlement, to the death of the Rev. Mr. WILLIAMS. By the Rev. Mr. WILLIAMS, of Springfield.

LIKEWISE, IS ADDED,

An Appendix by the Rev. Mr. TAYLOR, the present minister of the gospel in Deerfield, containing some account of the Mischief done in Deerfield, and its vicinity, from the death of the Rev. Mr. WILLIAMS, to the conclusion of the last French war; and a circumstantial account of what is called the FALL FIGHT, which happened in May, 1676."

With a conclusion to the whole,

By the Rev. Mr. PRINCE, of Boston.

Printed and sold by THOMAS DICKMAN, at his Printing Office, in GREENFIELD.

☞ SUBSCRIBERS are requested to call on said DICKMAN, for their BOOKS.

THE Partnership of

John Burr, & Co.

is this day mutually dissolved:—ALL persons having accounts, or other dealings with said Company, are desired to call and make a speedy settlement, as may be convenient, with said John only; who will attend the business at their dwelling House in *Worthington*, any time previous to the first of January next:—Particular attention is requested of those whose accounts are of more than six months standing, or Notes on demand.

JOHN BURR, & Co.

N. B. Business is continued as usual in both Shops,—Six months Credit given for Goods and Smithing, by

CALVIN BURR, & Co.

Worthington, Nov. 15. 1793.

The PARTNERSHIP of

Stewart & Jackson,

is dissolved:—All persons indebted, are requested to make speedy payment, to

JOHN JACKSON.

N. B. ALL persons that have demands on said JACKSON, for Blacksmith work, are requested to call at the old shop, where he is ready to fulfil his engagements.

Williamsburgh, Nov. 21, 1793.

Samuel Lyman, & Co.

INFORM, their friends, that they have commenced business in the city of Hartford, at the Store lately occupied by Mr. George Pomeroy, in Petty-Street, where may be had almost every article in the Grocery Line, for Cash or Produce, as at any store in the city. Constant attendance will be given and every favor thankfully acknowledged by

SAMUEL LYMAN, and Co.

N. B. Any commands from their friends shall be attended to with fidelity and care.

Hartford, Nov. 18, 1793.

Ezekiel Price, jun.

HAS just received a small but neat assortment of ENGLISH GOODS, which he is determined to sell at so small an advance, as to give satisfaction to the purchaser. He has also for sale, West-India and New Rum, Wines and Brandy, Loaf and Brown Sugar, Teas, Cinnamon, Pepper and Pimento, Chocolate, Coffee, Codfish, &c. A beautiful assortment of GLASS and CROCKERY WARE. A number of genteel Hats. All kinds of Produce will be received in payment.

☞ All Persons whose time of credit has expired are desired to call and make payment.

Hadley, Nov. 15. 1793.

Joseph Clapp, jun.

WANTS to purchase a quantity of BUCK WHEAT, for which he will give 2/3 per Bushel. He requests all persons that have been indebted to him, by Book or Note, one year, to settle the same by the 15th of January next, or their accounts will be put in suit.

Easthampton, Nov. 12, 1793.

Eloped from my bed and board, MARY PACKARD, my lawful wife. All persons are forbid trusting her on my account, as I will pay no debt she may contract.

ELEAZER PACKARD.

Leverett, Nov. 16, 1793.

AN APOLOGY for OLD BACHELORS.
Or an *impudent Laugh* at *Matrimony*.

BY PETER PINDAR.

THAT I have often been in love, deep love,
A hundred doleful ditties plainly prove.
By marriage never have I been disjointed;
For Matrimony deals prodigious blows:
And yet for this fame stormy state, God knows,
I've grin'd—and, thank my stars, been disappointed.

With love's dear passion will I never war,
Let every man forever be in love,
E'en if he beats, in age old *Par*,
Tis for his chilly veins a good warm glove;
It bids the blood with brisker motions start;
Thawing TIME'S icicles around his heart.

Wedlock's a saucy, sad, familiar state,
Where folks are every apt to scold and bate;
Love keeps a *modest* distance, is divine,
Obliging, and says ev'ry thing that's fine.

Love writes sweet sonnets, deals in tender matter;
Marriage, in epigram so keen, and satire.
Love seeketh always to oblige the fair;
Full of kind wishes and exalted hope:
Marriage defires to see her in the act,
Suspended, at the bottom of the ROPE!

Love wishes, in the vale or on the down,
To give his dear, dear Idol, a green gown;
Marriage, the brute, so snappish and ill bred,
Can kick his fighing turtle out of bed;
Turns bluffy from the charms that taste adores,
Then pulls his night-cap o'er his eyes and *snores*.

Wedlock at firft, indeed, is vaftly pleafant;
A very fhowy bird, a fine cock-pheafant;
By time it changeth to a different fowl;
Sometimes a cuckow, oftner a horn-*owl*.

Wedlock's a lock, how ever large and thick,
Which ev'ry rafcal has a key to pick.

O Love! for heaven's fake never leave my heart;
No! thou and I will never, never part—
Go, WEDLOCK, to the mess of loaden brains,
Who hate variety, and figh for chains.

We the Subfcribers being appointed Commiffioners by the Hon. Judge of Probate for the county of Hampfhire, to receive and examine the claims & demands of the creditors of the eftate of MR. Solomon Clapp, late of Northampton, deceafed, (reprefented infolvent) and eight months being allowed faid creditors to bring in their claims, from the fixth day of Auguft laft. We hereby give notice that we fhall attend to the bufinefs of our appointment at the houfe of Mr. Afahel Pomeroy, Innholder, in faid Northampton, on the laft Tuefday of December next, at 5 o'clock, P. M. alfo on the laft Tuefday of March next, at the fame time.

JOSIAH DICKINSON,
DANIEL WRIGHT, } Com'rs.
Northampton, Nov. 6, 1793.

For Sale 1200 acres of excellent LAND, lying in Brookfield, in the State of Vermont—well watered, and an excellent mill fpot—with 400 acres adjoining the fame—to be fold in the whole, or any part thereof—payment made eafy. Enquire of TIMOTHY LYMAN,
Hadley, Nov. 2, 1793.

Lift of LETTERS remaining in the Poft-Office, Northampton.

ISAAC HERRICK, Worthington, 2—Theophilus M. Robinfon, Hadley-Falls—Capt. Mofes Cook; Amherft—Capt. David Lyman, Eaftampton—Jonathan Scott, Deerfield—Benjamin Gilbert, Conway—Simeon Birge, Northampton—Phinehas Carey, Hadley-Falls—Aftur, Carter, jun. South-Hadley-Falls—Eleazer and William Porter Hadley, 2—Charles Kidd, Chefterfield—Henry Sherrill, Meeghane, Richmond—Capt. Jonathan Bedington, Leyden—Mofes Biffel, Hadley—Caleb Turtle, Northampton—Jeffe Merrill, (Dept. Poft.) Amherft, Elifha Dorfon Ludlow—Larkin Green, Hatfield—Dr. Henry Wells, Montague—Britah Curtis, Chefterfield—Mifs Mary Giddings, Amherft—Noah Bill, Northampton—Ebenezer Wheeler, Amherft—William Tryon, Deerfield—Monfieur Gayfeare, Williamftown.

Mail clofed Monday evening at 7 o'clock going up—On Wednefday evening, at 7 o'clock going down.

JOHN BRECK, D. P.
Northampton, Nov. 6, 1793.

For Sale by the PRINTER *hereof*,
A fmall collection of
B O O K S
conffting of Hiftory, Divinity and Phyfic—alfo, Webfter's Inftitute, 1ft. 2d and 3d. part, and Perry's fpelling Book, wholefale and retail, 2d cheap as can be purchafed in Boffon or Hartford—CASH, or any of the above books will be given for COTTON & LINEN RAGS.

TO be fold very cheap, and pay day given, two lots of LAND, on each of which, is a convenient houfe and barn, (fituated in Hatfield, the one, which is within about two miles and an half of the center, contains an hundred acres, with a good orchard, and a large proportion of mowing—The other is within three fourths of a mile of the Meeting-Houfe, on the road that leads to Northampton, it contains three acres, and is very well fituated; alfo another lot, containing fix acres, with a young orchard, about a mile diftant from the center, it is fuitable for a building fpot, or convenient for paftoring——For terms of fale, enquire of *William Auguftus Williams*, of Hatfield,—who (expecting in the courfe of the winter to leave the State) —requefts thofe indebted to him to make payment before the firft of January next—a compliance he fuppofes reafonable, it is therefore expected.

Hatfield, Nov. 4, 1793.

Spencer Whiting,
MOST refpectfully informs his friends and cuftomers, that he is now opening a well chofen aflortment of Fall and Winter Goods, at the ftore lately occupied by J. Smith, where goods may be had at fuch prices as fhall give full fatisfaction to the purchafer for *ready pay only*.

Bufinefs tranfacted as ufual at his former ftore—where he wifhes every perfon indebted to him, (whofe accounts are of more than one years ftanding) to make immediate payment.

Worthington, November 1793.

Juftin Ely,
HAS juft received the largeft and compleateft aflortments of DRY GOODS, he has ever had. He daily expects from Briftol, a quantity of HARD WARE GOODS, which with thofe on hand will make the aflortment in that line more complete than ever. He has a large aflortment of Looking Glaffes, Glafs Ware, Iron and Steel Plate Mill Saws, and Bolting Cloths, imported from Amfterdam—Luteftrings, a large aflortment, and fome filk Velvets for Capes.

A few Barrels of Liver Oil, for fale.
Weft-Springfield, Nov. 4, 1793.

SIMEON BUTLER,
RESPECTFULLY *informs the public, that he continues the bufinefs of*
Book-Binding,
Nearly oppofite the Court Houfe, Northampton—Where Deed and Record Books, Merchant's Account Books, ruled to any pattern, may be had on the fhorteft notice—Old Books re bound.

HE HAS FOR SALE,
Pfalm Books, Webfter's 1, 2, and 3d part, Perry's Spelling Books, by the groß, dozen or fingle, as cheap as can be bought in Boffon or Hartford. Bibles, Teftaments, Dawfon's Sermons, Pike's Arithmetic, Baron Trenck, Vicar of Wakefield, Intereffing Memoirs. Life of Gardiner, Lavater's aphorifms on Man, Foreffers, Bennett's Letters, Friend of Youth, Steuben's Manual Exercife, Hiftory of Mexico, Conqueft of Peru, Hiftory of Fair Rofamond, Perry's Dictionary, Butler's, &c. The Young Ladies Accidence, Primers, Divine Songs, Hiftory of Jofeph. A variety of Books for children, Blank Books of all kinds, Morocco Leather, Copperplates, Writing Paper, Ink Powders, Sealing Wax, &c. Any of the above articles or Cafh, given in exchange for RAGS.

He has alfo for fale, ALMANACKS, for 1794, by the groß, dozen, or fingle.

Levi Shephard,
HAS juft received from London, a general aflortment of DRUGS and MEDICINES. PAINTERS COLOURS, HARD WARE, BRASS KETTLES, &c.

He has alfo for Sale, a general aflortment of INDIA & EUROPEAN GOODS, refined Iron, German and Blittered Steel, Pot-Afh Kettles, Hollow Ware, fuch as Potts and Kettle, Cart and Waggon Boxes.——Dye Stuffs of all kinds, &c. &c.

Said SHEPHARD continues to carry on the *Duck Manufacture*, of confequence he will want a great quantity of well dreffed FLAX this feafon, for which he will make fuch pay as will be agreeable to the Farmer, to whofe aid and influence he feels himfelf much indebted for the fuccefs he has had in purfuing that ufeful and neceffary branch of bufinefs.

Northampton, October 15, 1793.

Flax-Seed.
CASH and SALT, given in exchange for FLAX SEED, by
DANIEL BUTLER.
Northampton, October 30, 1793.

Wanted, to do houfe-work in a family, a young or an oldaged WOMAN.—The higheft wages will be given in Cafh.

Enquire of the PRINTER.
Nov. 13, 1793.

NEW GOODS.
ROBERT BRECK & SON,
HAVE juft opened a large and general aflortment of ENGLISH, INDIA, and HARD WARE *GOODS* and GROCERIES, which they will fell on very low terms for cafh, or approved credit. A few articles whereof are:

W. India, and N. England Rum.		Cinnamon,	
Brandy,		Raifins,	
Gin,		Rice,	
Wine,		Coriander,	
Loaf and Brown Sugars.		Sugar Kettles,	
Molaffes,		Brafs Kettles,	
Bohea and Souchong Coffee,	Teas	Warming Pans	
		Frying, do.	
		Nova Scotia Grindftones.	
Chocolate,		Salmon	by bbl.
Pepper,		Mackrell	or lefs,
Allfpice,		Liver Oil, by barrel, very low.	
Ginger,		4d & 10d, Nails,	
Paper Hangings,		6 by 8, 7 by 9, Window Glafs,	
Looking Glaffes,			
Excellent Furr Muffs		Powder and Shot.	
Cotton Wool,			

Crofleet, Tenant, Pigtooth and Hand SAWS, Joiner's, Carpenter's, Sadler's and Shoe-Maker's TOOLS—Large aflortment of Sadler's Ware—Sweeds and Ruffia Iron, by the Ton, or Hundred—Heart, Club & German Steel, HALBACK's celebrated German ditto. Englifh do.—Iron Hollow Ware—Crockery and Glafs Ware, Rock Salt. Moft kinds of produce will be received for the above Goods, as well as for debts become due.

All Perfons indebted, whofe accounts are of one year ftanding, are expected to make payment according to contract. They want to purchafe PORK, FLAX and BUTTER, for which good pay will be made.

Northampton, November 1793.

CHEAP GOODS.
John Hopkins,
HAS juft received and is now felling at his ftore, oppofite the meeting houfe, in Hadley, a general aflortment of ENGLISH and W. INDIA GOODS, *cheap as ever was*, for Cafh, and moft kinds of country produce. Among which are,

London Brown, Blue and Scarlet, Broad-Cloths, Twill'd and Plain Lambskins, Baize, Serge, Flannel, Velvet, Corduroy and Thickfets, Light and dark Caffimere, Veft Shapes—A beautiful aflortment of Calicoes and Chintzes, Muflinet, Muflin, and Muflin Handkerchiefs. Cravats, Lawn, Cambrick, Plain and Sprig'd Gauze, 3-4ths and yard wide Mode, Sarcnet, Barcelona and Bandanna Handkerchiefs, Silk and Cotton Hofier do. Shawls, Silk Crape, Moreen, Shalloon, Bocktam, Linen—A large and fafhionable aflortment of Ribbons, Taft, Galloon Binding, and Ferreting, Shoes, Sewing Silk and Twift, Long and fhort Gloves, Worfted and Cotton Hofe. Window Glafs, Pewter, Pins and Needles, Buckles, Buttons, Knives and Forks, Penknives, Razors, Sciffars, Spoons, and Spectacles—Bibles, Pfalm Books, Spelling Books, and Teftaments.

Likewife, W. I. and N. E. Rum, Brandy, Wine, Gin, Molaffes, Loaf and Brown Sugars, Hyfon, Souchong and Bohea Tea, frefh and of a fuperior quality, Coffee, Chocolate, Pepper, Allfpice, Ginger, Nutmegs and Cinnamon, Powder and Shot, Cotton Wool, Codfifh, Redwood and Logwood, Coopers, Alum, Brimftone, Hard Soap, Snuff, &c. &c.

He defires to remind all perfons who are indebted, and whofe term of credit will expire previous to the firft of March next, that as the prefent is the *beft Seafon* for the payment of their debts, if they do not improve it for that purpofe, he fhall be under the difagreeable neceffity of putting all indifcriminately to coft, who neglect to fettle their accounts by that time.

Hadley, Nov. 11, 1793.

Sylveſter Woodbridge,
HAS juft received from Boffon, a beautiful aflortment of GOODS fuitable to the feafon, which he is felling on the loweft terms for Cafh—He alfo, as ufual, receives in payment, Pork, Beef, Tallow, Butter, Bees-Wax, all kinds of grain, Flax, &c. at a high price. He alfo once more, for the laft time, in this way, calls on thofe indebted to him, by Book or Note, to make immediate payment, as coercive meafures will be taken with thofe whofe accounts are of more than one year's ftanding. And that none may expect to avail themfelves of advantage from a law that will take place the firft day of December next—thofe whofe accounts are fix years old, are informed that fuits will be commenced againft them without diftinction, previous to that time.

Southampton, Nov. 5, 1793.

CASH GIVEN FOR CLEAN COTTON AND LINEN RAGS.

Juftus Clark,
HAS for fale, a few rods north of the Meeting-Houfe in Wortley, a neat aflortment of ENGLISH GOODS, fuitable for the approaching feafon, among which are the following articles, viz.

Blue, Drab, Scarlet, & London Smoak Broadcloths, Caffimere, Elaflick and Coating, Toilanett, Veft Patterns, Flannels, Thickfets, Royalrib, Florentine, Fuftian and Jeans, Stripe, and Plain Wildboars, Cambletts, Moreens, Shalloon, Durants and Tammies, Joans, Moder, Bandanna and Barcelona Handkerchiefs, Fancy Cotton do. Linings, Ruffels, Poplin, a handfome aflortment of Calicoes and Chintzes, Shawls, Muflins, Lawns and Cambricks, White & Black Gauze, Stript do. Irifh Linens, Vellum and Chinefe Ribbons, Quality & Shoe Binding, Tape, Silk and Twift—Imperial and Metal Buttons, Holland and Cambrick Thread, Worfted Hofe, Silk Gloves, Ladies Hats, Spelling Books and Primmers, Wire, Shoe-Buckles, Knee, do. Tobacco and Snuff Boxes, Razors, Penknives, Needles Pins, Sciffars, Sheard, Spike, Nail, and Head Gimblets, Shovels, Table Spoons, Cheft Locks, Shoe Brufhes, Buckle do. Wafers, Ink Powder and Sands, Shoe Pincers, Table Batts, Handles and Escutcheons—Tygrail Tobacco, Snuff, Coffee, Tea, Rice, Sugar, Cotton Wool, Crockery, Glafs, China, Tin and Earthen Ware, &c. &c.

N. B. Wanted 7 or 8 hundred yards of Check'd Woolen.

Whately, Nov. 10, 1793.

James Blackmarr,
MOST refpectfully informs the public, that he has completed (upon the moft modern and approved conftruction) a LINSEED MILL, ftanding on the ftream of water near his dwelling houfe, in the fouthealterly part of Northampton, where any gentleman may be fupplied with that valuable article *Linfeed Oil*) on the fhorteft notice, and on fuch terms as will be agreeable to the purchafer.—Said *Blackmarr*, more particularly informs thofe to whofe generous aid he feels himfelf indebted, that faid Mill (in his opinion) is far exceeds, in conftruction and elegance, the tenor of his obligation, that he ftiles himfelf no one will feel any reluctance in difcharging his fubfcription; and for the convenience of thofe in the adjacent towns, he will attend for the purpofe of receiving the articles fubfcribed, in Chefterfield, at the houfe of Mr. *John Stone*, on Wednefday the 27th day of November inft. from 10 o'clock A. M. till 5 P. M.—and at the ftore of Meffrs. *Otis* and *Forbes*, in Cummington, on Thurfday the 28th, from 10 A. M. till 5 P. M.——As the expence of his Mill has greatly exceeded his largeft calculations, he moft earneftly requefts all perfons indebted to him to make payment as foon as may be with convenience.

N. B HE gives (to fubfcribers) 4s. per buffhel for Flax Seed, delivered at his Mill; at which place he has OIL CAKE for fale on reafonable terms.

Worthington, Nov. 10, 1793.

RUN away from the fubfcriber on the 7th inft. an indented Mulatto Boy, named *John Hamlet*, in the 19th year of his age, he is a tall ftim fellow, and had a fpotted dog with him. Whoever will take up faid runaway and return him to his mafter, fhall be handfomely rewarded.—All perfons are forbid harbouring, employing, or trufting faid Boy on my account, as they would avoid the penalty of the law.

EBENEZER POMEROY.

Hadley, Nov. 11, 1793.

NOTICE is hereby given to the non-refident proprietors of Land in the town of Whately, that unlefs their taxes, committed to the fubfcriber to collect, are paid on or before the firft day of February next, their lands will be fold as the law directs.

WILLIAM MATHER, Collect.

Whately, November 11, 1793.

ALL perfons indebted to the Eftate of THOMAS MEEKINS, late of Hatfield, deceafed, are hereby called upon to make immediate payment to the fubfcribers, adminiftrators on faid eftate.—Alfo, all perfons having any demands on faid eftate, are requefted to call and receive their dues.

JOHN MEEKINS,
THOMAS MEEKINS.

Hatfield, Nov. 13, 1793.

STRAYED from the fubfcriber, fome time about the laft of September, a chefnut coloured MARE COLT, with a white ſtripe in her face, natural ſtotter, fix months old. Whoever will take up ſaid colt, and return her, or will give information where ſhe may be, ſhall be handſomely rewarded by

JOSIAH DWIGHT, jun.

Williamſburgh, Nov. 4, 1793.

Hampshire Gazette.

NORTHAMPTON, (*Maſſachuſetts*) PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY WILLIAM BUTLER.

Vol. VIII.] WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 27, 1793. [NUMB. 378.

Seth Wright,
Has juſt received from EUROPE, together with AMERICAN Publications a general aſſortment of

BOOKS,

Among which are the following, viz.

DIVINITY.

ABERNETHY's Diſcourſes.
Afflicted Man's Companion.
American Preacher.
Bibles of various ſizes.
Baxter's call to the unconverted.
Bain's Sermons, 2 vol.
——Leſſons, 2 vol.
Bolton's Fourfold ſtate.
Bunyan's Pilgrim's Progreſs.
Butler's Analogy of Religion.
Chapone's Improvement of the mind.
Chauncey on the ſalvation of all men.
—— Benevolence of the Deity.
Chillingworth's Works.
Chriſtian World unmaſked.
Davies's Sermons 3 vol.
Death of Abel & Cain.
—— of Cain.
Dickinſon's Letters on Chriſtianity.
Doddridge's Family Expoſitor, 6 vol.
—— Riſe and Progreſs of Religion.
Edward's Hiſtory of Redemption.
—— Freedom of the Will.
—— Concerning the end for which God created the World.
—— Enquiry into the rules of the word of God.
—— againſt Chauncey.
Evidence of the Chriſtian Religion.
Fiſvel's Token for Mourners.
French Convert.
Fordyce's Addreſſes to the Deity.
—— Sermons to Young Women.
Gibs's facred contemplations.
Hopkins's Syſtem of Divinity, 2 vol.
Hervey's Meditations.
——Dialogues 2 vol.
Huntington's Converſe to Children.
Jenyn's Leſſons.

LAW, PHYSIC, &c.

BELL's Surgery, 3 vol.
—— on Ulcers.
Blackſtone's Commentaries, 4 vol.
Brooks's Practice of Phyſic, 2 vol.
Brown's Elements of Medicine.
Burn's Juſtice, Ecclesiaſtical Law.
Burton's domeſtic Medicine.
Conductor Generalis.
Conſtitution of the United States.
——of Maſſachuſetts.
Cullen's Materia Medica 2 vol.
——Practice of Phyſic, with his life, 2 vol.
—— View of the Chriſtian Religion.
Knox's Sermons.
Langdon on the Revolution.
Lathrop's Sermons.
—— on Chriſtian Baptiſm.
Lives and Experience of the Preachers.
Lives of Drs. Watts & Doddridge.
Mall's Hiſtory of the Martyrs.
Manual of Devotion.
Mafon on Self-knowledge.
M'Ewen on the Tyber.
Melmoth on the Sublime and Beautiful of the Scriptures.
Millet's Eccleſiaſtical Hiſtory.
Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.
—— Regained.
Newton's Works Complete, 6 vol.
—— on the Prophecies 2 vol.
Otterwald's Chriſtian Theology.
Owen on the Peculiarity of ſin.
Pratt on the Scriptures.
Price and Hay-wood's Caſes of Conſcience.
Religion of the fafhionable world.
Rowe's Letters.
—— Devout Exercifes of the Heart.
Stackhouſe's Body of Divinity, 5 vol.
Skinner's Eccleſiaſtical Hiſtory of Scotland, 2 vol.
Seraphical Young Shepherd, who attained to an uncommon knowledge of the true God.
Special Dreams.
Tillotſon's Work's
View of Religion by Hannah Adams.
Warts on the mind.
—— Lyric Poems.
White's Sermons.
Willis on the Sacrament.
Williams on Chriſtian Baptiſm.
Young's Night-thoughts.

DILOME on the Conſtitution of England.
Edinburgh New Diſpenſatory.
Efpinaſſe's Nifi Prius, 2 vol.
Hamilton's Midwifery.
—— on Female Complaints.
Huxham on Fevers.
Jackſon on Fevers.
London Practice of Phyſic.
Probate Auxiliary.
Town Officer.

HISTORY, TRAVELS, &c.

ANSON's Voyage.
Boyle's Voyages.
Brydone's travels thro' Sicily and Malta.
Bruce's Travels.
Carver's Travels.
Crawford's Hiſtory of Ireland, 2 vol.
Cooke's laſt Voyage, with plates 2 vol.
Goldſmith's Hiſtory of England, 2 vol.
—— Greece.
Guthrie's Gaul.
Hiſtory of Connecticut.
Hiſtory of the Revolution in France.
Indian Wars of New-England.
Life of Dr. Franklin.

MISCELLANIES.

ADDISON'S Works.
Adventures of Pierre Vaind.
Art of Speaking.
Andrew's Remarks of the French and Engliſh Ladies.
Anecdotes, 3 vol.
Arabian Tales 4 vol.
American Farmer's Letters.
——Leſſ Book.
——Songſter.
Blair's Lectures on Rhetorick.
Benner's Letters to a young Lady.
Britiſh Album.
Boyle's Pantheon.
Briggs's new art of Cookery.
Baron Trenck.
——Gen. Putnam.
——Col. Gardiner.
——and Travels of Edward Montague
Millot's Elements of Antient and Modern Hiſtory.
Modern Hiſtory of Ireland.
Moore's Travels thro' Italy, 3 vol.
—— Travels thro' France, Switzerland, &c. 2 vol.
—— Zeluco.
Ramſay's American Revolution, 2 vol.
Revolution in Sweden.
Travels thro' North-America.
Joſeph Andrews.
Keate's Sketches from Nature.
Ladies Monitar.
——Preceptor.
——Library.
——Advice to her Children.
Lavater's Aphoriſms on Man.
Life of Joſeph.
Memoirs of the late Grace Lee.
Morſe's Univerſal Geography 2 vol
—— Abridged.
Marmontel's Moral Tales.
Miſſes Magazine 4 vol.
Mentor, 2 vol.
Occonomy of Human Life.
Ourry's Poems on Fame.
Pope's Works 6 vol.
Plato's Works 3 vol.
Pamelia, 4 vol.
Preceptor 2 vol.
Pomfret's Poems.
Peter Pindar's Poetical Works, 2 vol.
—— in one.
Principles of Politeneſs.
Path to Riches.
Prompter.
Reid on the Intellectual powers of Man, 2 vol.
Rights of Woman.
Religious Particulars.
Rambler, 4 vol.
Rhadzack Random, 2 vol.
Rudiments of Taſte.
Raſſelas Prince of Abiſſinia.
Robinſon Cruſoe.
Smellie's Philoſophy.
Shakeſpeare's Character.
Scott's Leſſons.
Seneca's Morals.
Strictures on Female Education.
Sorrows of Werter.
Search after happineſs.
Thompſon's Seaſons
Tom Jones.
Vicar of Wakefield
Univerſal Letter Writer.
Waller's Works.
Writings of Thomas Paine.
Yorick's Journey.

BOOKS.

Ward's Latin Grammar.
American do.
Accidence.
Cordering.
Æſop's Fables, Latin and Engliſh.
Ladies Accidence.
Perry's Diſſertation on Spelling Book.
Warn' Pſalms and Hymns.
Worceſter Collection of Muſick, by the doz. or ſingle, at the ſame price, they are ſold in Boſton, or Worceſter.
Alſo Webſter's Inſtitute, 1, 2, and 3d. part, by the doz. or ſingle, at the ſame price they can be obtained in Hartford.

Likewiſe a great variety of Children's Books.
Pocket do.
Account books of various ſizes.
Writing Paper,
Wafers, &c.
——
Public and Private Libraries will be ſupplied on as reaſonable terms as at any Book-ſtore whatever.

From the NEWJERSEY JOURNAL.
To GEORGE WASHINGTON, *Eſq.*
SIR,

A SHORT time ago, having a few leiſure weeks, curioſity led me to take a tour on horſeback from this place through the central parts of the Eaſtern States to Portſmouth in New-Hampſhire, from thence along the ſea coaſt to Savannah in Georgia, and from there back to this place, paſſing through the central parts of the ſouthern and middle ſtates on my return. A report having prevailed previous to my commencing my journey, as ſeaſonable to the United States as it was to humanity, induced me to pay a ſhort viſit to every goal in all the cities and towns through which I paſſed, when, to my great ſurprize and aſtoniſhment, I found the report true. Theſe unhappy priſoners, who compoſed the old regular army, who commenced the old ſervice during the whole war, confined in thoſe dreary priſons: 527 of whom had families while they were in ſervice; 187 have married ſince the eſtabliſhment of peace, and among the unhappy number, there were 63 commiſſioned officers, viz. 1 Lieutenant Colonel, 3 Majors, 21 Captains, 12 Lieutenants, 22 Enſigns, 2 Adjutants, 1 Quarter Maſter, and 2 Surgeons. Upon a ſtrict inveſtigation of the cauſes of their detention, I found every one was for debt, having received no pay of any kind during the war. When they returned from the victorious field of glory and honor, to the ſhade of private life, with nothing to ſhew for the laurels they have juſtly acquired, but ſcars, infirmities & wounds, they expected to have ſhared at leaſt an equal advantage with their fellow citizens of thoſe bleſſings which their gallantry had enſured to their country—but what was their treatment? What did they receive in return for all their ſervices? Final ſettlement notes, as ſubſtitutes for their real pay, which they kept until dire neceſſity, their calamities, ſufferings and diſtreſſed families, compelled them to part with them from 2/6 down to 1/3 on the pound, which was not half equal to the intereſt thon due. Good heavens! is this the caſe? Will future poſterity be made to believe that there actions received ſuch ſtage as this, after ſealing the Independence of the United States with their blood. Many ſtout ignorant people ſay, if the army had kept their final ſettlements until now, they might receive their full pay: or in other words, their nominal value. Such language is an inſult to common underſtanding. As well might the ravishe of his miſtreſs plead innocence, as for people to make uſe of ſuch foolith ſordid language. It is well known that moſt of theſe brave men in returning triumphant from the field of glory, were but in indigent circumſtances, their buſineſs of every kind having lain dead for ſeven years; thoſe in particular who had families, being obliged to run more in debt for their maintenance, while in ſervice, than their whole pay would diſcharge at the cloſe of the war. Is there no way to extricate theſe brave men from cruel confinement, and worſe than Babylonian captivity? Shall the very men who were covered with fears in ſecuring the liberty of America, loſe their own liberty through the cruel, the infamous, the ſcandalous and perfidious injuſtice of that very country their ſwords have refcued from worſe than Algerine ſlavery? Does juſtice already wear ſo ſickly a countenance in theſe infant republics, that the diſtreſſes has become mortal? Shall the miſerly ſpeculator, the dark deſigning infamous tory, and other parricides in America, whoſe councils, aid, and arms, during the late war, eſtabliſhed the virtuous patriot, and deluged their country with the blood of its inhabitants, reap all the advantages which is due to the brave indefatigable, worn out ſoldier? It is unneceſſary for me to point out a mode for their relief; the able pens & the eloquent ſpeeches of a Madiſon, a Jackſon, and a Wadſworth, whoſe names and memory will ſhine with unfading luſtre and brilliancy, many hundred years after which we ſhall *be no more!* while their oppoſers in this moſt juſt of all cauſes will lay buried in obſcure ſilence) have pointed out a mode of redreſs for thoſe grievances complained of, as obvious as the ſun in its meridian height. It is not only this part of the army, but eight tenths of all the reſt are equal ſufferers, except confinement. The old army are much ſurprized to find that never ſince your circular letter to the governors of the union, and your farewell orders to them (both wrote ten years ago) that not a ſingle public ſpeech, nor a ſingle addreſs to any public body has made its appearance from you, favorable towards mitigating their ſufferings. Their dependence in the time of the war was not on any energie in Congreſs, nor on any friendly diſpoſition a great many of the community bore towards them. It was your repeated general orders to them, your poſitive promiſes, your ſolemn engagements to them for ſeven years together, and your having ſpontaneouſly aſſumed yourſelf their advocate; it was this that kept them in the field half naked, half ſtarved, barefoot in the middle of winter, and the cold freezing cheeſal army, who commanded the old regular army the whole war, confined in thoſe dreary priſons: 527 of whom had families while they were in ſervice; 187 have married ſince the eſtabliſhment of peace, and among the unhappy number, there were 63 commiſſioned officers, viz. 1 Lieutenant Colonel, 3 Majors, 21 Captains, 12 Lieutenants, 22 Enſigns, 2 Adjutants, 1 Quarter Maſter, and 2 Surgeons. Upon a ſtrict inveſtigation of the cauſes of their detention, I found every one was for debt, having received no pay of any kind during the war. When they returned from the victorious field of glory and honor, to the ſhade of private life, with nothing to ſhew for the laurels they have juſtly acquired, but ſcars, infirmities & wounds, they expected to have ſhared at leaſt an equal advantage with their fellow citizens of thoſe bleſſings which their gallantry had enſured to their country—but what was their treatment? What did they receive in return for all their ſervices? Final ſettlement notes, as ſubſtitutes for their real pay, which they kept until dire neceſſity, their calamities, ſufferings and diſtreſſed families, compelled them to part with them from 2/6 down to 1/3 on the pound, which was not half equal to the intereſt thon due. Good heavens! is this the caſe? Will future poſterity be made to believe that there actions received ſuch ſtage as this, after ſealing the Independence of the United States with their blood. Many ſtout ignorant people ſay, if the army had kept their final ſettlements until now, they might receive their full pay: or in other words, their nominal value. Such language is an inſult to common underſtanding. As well might the ravishe of his miſtreſs plead innocence, as for people to make uſe of ſuch foolith ſordid language. It is well known that moſt of theſe brave men in returning triumphant from the field of glory, were but in indigent circumſtances, their buſineſs of every kind having lain dead for ſeven years; thoſe in particular who had families, being obliged to run more in debt for their maintenance, while in ſervice, than their whole pay would diſcharge at the cloſe of the war. Is there no way to extricate theſe brave men from cruel confinement, and worſe than Babylonian captivity? Shall the very men who were covered with fears in ſecuring the liberty of America, loſe their own liberty through

"THE Repreſentatives of the People with the armies of the Rhine, and the general in Chief, denounce to all the nations of the earth, the abominable outrages of the barbarous Auſtrians and the cowardly Emigrants.

"At the village of Barbach, theſe monſters thruſt out the eyes of a ſchool-maſter, an apoſtle of liberty and equality, and cut

PROCLAMATION
To the FRENCH CITIZENS *on the* RHINE,
Auguſt 22, 1793, 3d year of the French Republic.
"To arms, Republicans! To arms!

till the hands of a virtuous young man, who had planted the tree of liberty, and who is since dead of his wounds.

"At the village of Steinwaller, these anthropophagi cut open the breasts of a mother who was suckling her child.

"At the village of Barbelrodt, these outrageous cannibals murdered, in the arms of her assassinated husband, a young woman six months gone with child.

"At the village of Candel, these ruffians massacred an invalid and two labourers.

"In all the villages to which they have been able to penetrate, they have marked their course by murder and pillage.

"Men, feeling and generous, who mourn over the evils of the human race, mark the deplorable effects of the scourge of war. Would you annihilate forever the destructive source of battles; rise as one man; join the intrepid defenders of the Republic. As long as Kings and tyrants shall exist, by whatever name they may be called the earth will be always wet with the blood and the tears of unfortunate men. Let us exterminate Kings and Royalty, Tyrants and Tyranny. Let us cut off from the number of the living, the vile satellites, who will not be our brothers.

"Ch ye inhabitants of the Frontiers! Be the first to rise. Set an illustrious example, that will soon be followed by all men worthy to be free.—You, especially, simple and virtuous inhabitants on the Rhine, recollect that your ancestors, armed with their instruments of agriculture, dug graves in Alsace for a horde of 40,000 Austrians.

"Already 6000 of your brethren have thrown themselves into the passes of Niederbron and Berrenthal, to make a rampart of their bodies against the fury of slaves.

"Already a legion of husbandmen, of the Canton of Fort Vauban, is in arms to defend that important post; and you, inhabitants des Vosges, you will not yield in courage to your generous neighbours. Let the inhabitants of each village prepare their fowling pieces, wet their fatal scythes, and provide food for eight days. The armies of the Republic burn to share with you the palms of victory.

"The dreadful rocks in of liberty is going to be sounded 48 hours. Strike dead the disliardly or perfidious enemy of the people, who refuses to mix in your ranks; let the property of all such be confiscated for the benefit of the brave citizens who shall fly to avenge humanity.

The Representatives of the People wait only for you to punish the Despots, and save the Republic.

"J. B MILHAUD. RUAMPS BORIT,

—LANDREMONT, *in the name of the Army of the Rhine.*

OFFICIAL LETTER from Citizen DANNERY, *Consul* of the *French Republic* to Citizen ADAMS, Lieut. Governor of the Commonwealth of *Massachusetts*. (With the Papers accompanying the same.)

Boston, November 7, 1793.
Second Year of the French Republic.

The Citizen Consul of the French Republic, residing at Boston, to SAMUEL ADAMS, *Lieutenant Governor and Commander in Chief of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts.*

SIR,

NEW orders call me again near you. The Minister of the French Republic has, with reason, feared that as to important a circumstance, the consequences of which, will have so great an influence on the destiny of both Republics, French and American, some essential measures should have escaped my zeal.

Give me leave then, Sir, after having, again, assured you of my sincere respect for all the laws and constituted authorities of a country, where I was in hopes to pass the remainder of my days; the dear and pleasing hopes of which, I do not yet despair; of my feasibility for the good treatment that I daily receive from my republican brothers of Boston—and my respectful and grateful attachment for the virtuous Successor of the patriotic and virtuous HANCOCK—to use, though with the feelings of the greatest pain, which, alas, may last all my days—to use the right which I have, as Representative of the French Nation, in the Republic of Massachusetts.

By which unhappy necessity; by which dreadful fatality, dreadful perhaps for our two nations, yet effects, is it possible, that my two first official steps, instead of permitting me to make use only of the expression of the ever dear fraternity, I am obliged to use those which require the gravity of the official demand of a rigorous trial?

CITIZEN DUPLAINE, who had been appointed to fulfil, *per interim*, the functions of Consul to the State of Massachusetts, has been dismissed without a previous judgment, by the Chief of the Federal Government.

This act has been communicated to the Plenipotentiary of the French republic; and it is by his orders that I am again charged to declare to you, that he does not acknowledge its validity, and that he orders me to solicit again of you the most severe scrutiny of the crime of which Citizen DUPLAINE is accused, in order that he may be punished by his sovereign, if he ought to be.

I request then, Sir, very earnestly, in the name of the French Nation, of Justice and of Liberty, that the most formal and solemn Enquiry may be fully made in this State, of the motives of that Dismission, and into the legal forms which ought to have preceded it.

I beg of you, in the mean time, that, in executing my orders I may deposit in your hands, "my Protest against this impediment of the Executive power of the United States, against the sovereignty of the French people, that of the American people, and the particular rights of the State of Massachusetts, which ought to assist and support foreign Agents, admitted among them, when the verification of their powers has been made by the first minister of the American Union."

Signed, DANNERY.

PROTEST.

Annexed to the Official Letter of the French Consul at Boston, dated the 7th of November, 1793—against an act of the Government of the United States, purporting a dismission of one of the Agents of the French Republic.

FOR as much, As the Government, exercises no other authority than that which it has received by delegation from the nation which it represents, and that the nation could not have invested with an authority, which it had not itself.

For as much, As no nation has the power to limit, to obstruct, and still less to abolish the authority which the Agents of a foreign nation exercise, by virtue of acknowledged treaties and of the character with which they are invested.

For as much, As the source of the powers of foreign Agents is out of the reach of the local Government, and that in regard to this source, it owes the same respect it has a right to claim.

For as much, As the degrees of rank or extent are nothing to the nature of the consideration due to them, and that the right and force of the nation, as well as the nation itself, is fully represented in all those functions which are exercised in its name.

For as much, As the Act of the Character of Foreign Delegates is not, on its part, a formal and necessary consent to their political existence, for then it would participate in the right of election, the most sacred of rights, and of higher import to nations, than to individuals.

For as much, As if to the *Exequatur* to Consuls, is any thing more than a verification of their powers, it would be, power communicated to them; in which case the Consuls would partly exercise the local authority, and would be no longer foreign Agents.

For as much, As the Consuls having received no power from the local government, can be deprived of none by it. The cancelling, therefore, of an Exequatur becomes only a nugatory offence.

For as much, As the functions of French Consuls, being nothing else than a French Magistracy established for French Citizens, and operating in no shape upon the Citizens of the United States, the cancelling an Exequatur can only be understood as a prohibition to all French Citizens to acknowledge the authority of their natural Magistrate; and in this sense this Act of Government has no object, or has a purpose which never can be answered.

For as much, As the enjoyment of the prerogatives invested in the Consuls by the treaties, is not a benefit conferred, but a mutual confession; and that endeavouring to lessen the dignity of their functions in one country, the Government of it, subjects its own Agents to the same degradation in all others.

For as much, As a Constitution in all free countries, and even despotism, in enslaved ones, having once marked the limits of different functions, it is not permitted to any Government to narrow or enlarge them.

For as much, As this exemption from controul, being not only a security for the public order within, but also of the political tranquility without, all Foreign Agents have a right to be apprehensive of those attacks, which an invasion by the local authority, makes on the Constitution, in the connection which their functions have with that Constitution.

For as much, As the Constitution of the United States has given to the Government the right of receiving, not of dismissing, or acknowledging, not of denying foreign Agents; and having denied it the right of declaring war, this prohibition ought to extend itself to every sort of offensive act, and especially to that of altering or abolishing the choice of foreign Governments, and depriving peaceable and industrious individual residents, of their magistracy.

For as much, As the French commerce is a common benefit to both nations: and the Magistrates who protect the French commerce, being at the same time the friends and auxiliaries of the American commerce, their functions and their dependence, are as much a local, as a foreign prerogative; and thus an offence against their authority, is also an injury against the country to which the benefit of their assistance is extended.

For as much, As the strange system of annihilating Consuls, by the will of the local Government, tends to introduce into their rule of conduct a principle of fear, of condescension, or perhaps one still more ignominious, of hope and ambition; and that such a degrading system is a personal outrage upon the pride and delicacy of the present Agents.

For as much, As although they have in their conduct as individuals, and in their private interests to answer for their actions before the Courts of the country where they reside, (who proceed according to legal forms and not arbitrary)—it is only to the nation which has delegated them, that they have an account to render, of their official judiciary conduct, and can only resign their mission to the country from which they derive it.

For all these reasons, I, Consul of the French Republic, at Boston, PROTEST against the act of the Government of the United States, which purports a dismission of Citizen DUPLAINE, the Consul, *per interim*, at Boston; and declare, that Citizen DUPLAINE is only deprived of his functions, by being replaced by mr. Citizen DANNERY, appointed by the Executive Council of the French Republic, to fulfil, the duties of the Consulate.

I declare, that in every case of this sort, the force employed to compel an arbitrary dismission, and to hinder the usual relation of subordination and assistance between the Agent of the French Republic, and the French, permanently fixed, or temporarily resident in the United States, can be only a persecution exercised against the citizens of an independent nation, and an act of offence against the French nation itself.

(Signed) DANNERY.

French Republicans Triumphant!

ROUEN, (*France*) Sept. 22.

"DUNKIRK is completely relieved: the besiegers are retreating, without knowing where to go: They left behind 40 pieces of cannon, 24 pounders, and lost an incredible number of men. The three forties made by the garrison have succeeded to a charm. In the first we lost only 120 killed and wounded. In the 2d only a few were wounded, and the enemy drove back to their entrenchments with great loss. The third and the last was a day of triumph. Two hundred men were cut down in a regiment of 600: And the road strewed with baggage of every kind. Among the articles which have fallen into our hands are 6000 24 pounds balls; 52,000 sacks of earth; 800 barrels of powder; a large number of muskets, travelling forges, and military chests to the amount of two millions of livres.

A letter from Couthon states that the department of Puydome, whose quota was 25,000 men, has generously turned out upwards of 40,000 effective.

General Beysser, in his letter of the 3d of September, announces, that having received intelligence of a body of rebels, to the number of 10,000 who had posted themselves in the wood of the Chateau de la Fruitiere, he immediately formed the design of attacking them, which he happily effected, having put them to a complete rout, accompanied by an immense slaughter.

On the 13th of September, a detachment of our army took possession of Pays Cerda; in this place they found 29 magazines; 400 tents; 500 mesquets; 150 sheep, and 300 oxen.

SEPT. 15.—A letter arrived from Citizen Barthelemi, Adjutant General of the army of the north. It is in these words, "Citizen Minister of War, Since my letter dated at Honschoote, after the manœuvres of the 8th, a variety of interesting details have occured. General Houchard informs me of the retreat of the English who have left behind them an immense artillery, ammunition and baggage. Their rout was complete, and our soldiers have learnt by this battle to value their own courage, when set in competition with royal soldiers. The English have lost a number of their officers. Two of their generals were buried at Houschoote. Prince Adolphus is grevionsly wounded, and general Dalton killed."

Gen. Berin writes from Menin, Sept. 13, that new victories were achieved by the troops of the Republic, who have taken Menin, Werwick, and different passages of the Lys, which were defended by a body of Dutch troops, well entrenched. General Hedoreville stormed Werwick. The enemy abandoned 40 pieces of cannon at Menin. I trust that the National Convention will receive this interesting news with pleasure. We have made 1200 prisoners and several Generals are captured.

The army of the Rhine have had an engagement with the enemy at Lauterbourg; they killed 1500, and took 30 prisoners, among whom are some emigrants; the Marquis de May was killed.

The army of the Moselle has driven the Austrians from their posts; and in many instances obliged them to abandon their camps; we have taken 30 pieces of cannon. Forty of our cavalry passed the same, and attacked 80 dragoons, killed several, and brought off six men and six horses.

A letter from Dunkirk affirms, that we have taken 78 pieces of cannon; 1200 barrels of powder; 7000 prisoners, of whom 1300 are English, besides 400 cavalry mounted.

From the 8th to 9th of September more than 500 bombs and 1000 red hot balls were thrown into Lyons, but without any effect in firing the city, which is constantly watched by 6000 engine men. There is not a doubt entertained of its safety.

The garrison of Cambray are reported to have lost 2000 men, 18 pieces of cannon and 9 standards in a late sortie; but this account is said to be exaggerated by the aristocrats.

The committee of safety, have discovered a number of trunks in the cellars of the hotel at Vaupalier. They contain 463 marks of silver; five ounces of gold, and 4,152 livres in crowns and louis. This property is sent to the national treasury.

The representatives of the people of Marseilles inform the Convention of the heroism of eight republicans condemned to death by the popular commission of that city. Two of the sufferers displayed remarkable energy and sang froid. They mounted the scaffold, crying out, *Long live the Republic*, and kissed the national cockade with great veneration.

The Austrian troops in the environs of Ardennes are completely discouraged. Six [illegible] republicans, under the command of Gen. Ilber, have marched against the satellites of despotism stationed at Quesnoy; six thousand of the enemy are surrounded in a wood, and we hope that not one will escape. The garrison of Gibet made a vigorous sortie from Dinan and took 50 waggons loaded with forage.

Gen. Dahouse, commanding at Perpignan, declares that the ramparts of that city shall never be disgraced by the standard of royalty; and if circumstances should oblige him to surrender, that he will primarily reduce the city to ashes.

They write from Brest, that the patriotick army has taken Portnick, Bergneif, Machecoul, Martaigue, and several other important polts. That not less than 1500 of the rebels have fallen in the different rencounters, and that their spirit of enterprize is completely damped.

The Convention has ordered that all the women of France wear the national cockade.

The administrator of the national domains informed the Convention, that a confiscated estate, valued at 96,000 livres, sold for 1,796,000; that another estimated at 446,000 has sold for 1,300,000 livres; and that the value of property in every where increasing.

Some sections of the Republic have demanded that a speedy decision shall be held on the fate of Brissot, Vergniaux, Gradet and Marie Antoinette.

To arms, to arms, is the cry of all France. One spirit reigns throughout the whole.

NEW-YORK, November 20.

There are two REPORTS of INDIANS in the city, of an important nature, but as we have not been able to trace them to any *certain* source, we infer them as reports only, viz.

"That Gen. Wayne has had an engagement, and *defeated* the Indians, loosing 500 men, and killing 600 Indians—by the assistance of the Kentucky volunteers, who fortunately came up while victory was doubtful." This is said to have been received at the war-office, Philadelphia, by express, on Sunday last. *The Southern Post had not arrived at 10 last evening.* And,

"That the Head Men and Warriors, at Buffaloe Creek, had had a meeting, at which they expressed great desire for PEACE with the UNITED STATES."

Our neighbouring city is now said to be, through the divine blessing; quite FREE from the MALIGNANT FEVER.—A proclamation was issued by Gov. Mifflin, on the 14th inst. appointing *Thursday*, the 12th December next, to be observed throughout that commonwealth, as a day of general HUMILIATION, THANKSGIVING, and PRAYER, on this account.

Last Saturday morning arrived here the ship Canada, of and for London, from the Bay of Honduras, burthen 500 tons, deeply laden with logwood, a prize to the French Citizen of Bourdeaux, of 36 guns. The first gun, the frigate fired, hard, and killed 14 of her own men.

ALBANY, November 18, 1793.

WITH the deepest regret we mention, that about half past ten o'clock, last evening, a most tremendous fire broke out in this city, in some out-house near the centre of the block formed by the junction of Market and State streets, Maiden and Middle lane. Who owned the place in which it originated, or in what manner it was conveyed, the general confusion that ensued, and the rapidity of its communication to the surrounding houses, stores, &c. renders it difficult for us at present to determine; especially as reports, conjectures, &c. are various. When it first broke out but a light breeze blew from the northward, yet, for some time, it spread with irresistible fury in all directions. It laid waste that part of the west side of Market-street, from the dwelling-house and store of Mr. David Waters, northerly to the dwelling-house and store of Messrs. Maley and Cuyler, merchants—In this space were destroyed the dwelling-houses, stores, &c. of Messrs. D. Waters.—Van Schaick, E. Willet, J. Maley, J. Caldwell, Caldwell and Pearson, C. Glen, P. Douw, Maley and Cuyler, the dwelling-house of Mrs. Beekman, part of which was occupied as a flocking factory by Mr. Johnson. The House of Mr. Van Schaick was occupied as a store and dwelling house by Mr. W. Hagherty.—Part of the house of Mr. Douw was occupied as a glass ware house, by Messrs M' Cellan, Mac Gregor and Co.—On the north side of State street were confumed, the new and elegant brick dwelling House of Mr. A. Bleecker, part of which was occupied as the store of Sarver and Hill, the store house of Mr. G. W. VanSchaick, occupied by Messrs. D and G. Blatchly, merchants, the dwelling house of Mrs. Mott, part of which was occupied as a store by Mr. J. M' Millan, merchant, the dwelling house of Mr. Vander Berg, front occupied by Mr. G. Porter, merchant taylor, a store of Mr. Vander Berg, unoccupied, the dwelling house of Mr. Leonard Gansevoort, the dwelling house occupied by Messrs Dexter and Pomeroy, druggists and apothecaries, the dwelling house of Mrs. Hilton, occupied in front by Mr. J. M' Bursey, watch maker, and the Rev. J. Mairs, in rear by Mrs. Hilton and family, the house occupied by Mr. A. Ellifon, book-seller, the store of Messrs. T. and S. Mather, merchants, and the printing office of the Printers of the ALBANY GAZETTE, under the same roof, the dwelling house of Mr. Volkert S. Veeder, occupied in part by himself, & in part as a store by Jeremiah Clarke, and Son, merchants, the dwelling house of Mr. P. Van Bergen, the shop of do. occupied by Mr. W. Brower, shoemaker, the dwelling-house of Mr. J. Sharp, barber, and do. of Mr. C. Wynkoop, occupied by Mr. J. Abbot, watch-maker. On middle lane an extensive painter's shop of Messrs. C. and D. Hewson, the new store-houses of Messrs. T. and S. Mather, C. Glen, and J. Deforest, the store-houses and stables of Mrs. Fonda, and Mr. V. S. Veeder, (the store house occupied by Messrs. J. Clarke and Son) the stables of Mr. P. Douw, Mr. P. Van Bergen, Mrs. Vischer. Messrs. Hewson, Mrs. Beekman, Mr. Deforest—in Maiden lane the dwelling house of Mr. Deforest, and the new storehouse of Messrs. Maley and Cuyler, were entirely consumed, also a house of Mr. J. Maley, occupied by Mr. Hanson, and several other houses in this street much injured. The stable of Mr. Tennis Ts. Van Teuchen, was destroyed, and his dwelling-house on Market Street and Maiden lane, considerably damaged. Besides the buildings above mentioned, all the stables, stores, and other outhouses of all the sufferers in State and Market-streets and south side of Maiden-lane were destroyed——Exclusive of those who were burnt out, no doubt many persons suffered losses from the removal of their property into the streets, &c. where, painful as it is to mention, were some persons to dedicate of humanity so to pilfer what the devouring flames had even spared. To describe the emotions of the philanthropic mind, while contemplating this scene of desolation, would perhaps beggar the faculties of the most sublime delineator. Still more gloomy would now have been our situation had not Providence graciously condescended, in the midst of our calamity, to visit us with a heavy fall of rain.—Never were the refreshing dews of heaven more acceptable to the thirsty earth—than was this providential assistance to the suffering citizen of Albany—but for which, nearly our whole city must inevitably have been confumed, as the wind had considerably rifen. It is impossible at present to ascertain the amount of the losses occasioned by this dreadful calamity.

For a short period after the cry of fire was heard, little or no apprehension was entertained but that the fire would soon be got under—and by this fatal mistake, several, particularly Messf. Mather, Messf. Clarke and son, Messf. Dexter and Pomeroy and the Editors of the *Gazette* were led to fly to the extinguishment of the first kind of attending to the preservation of their own property—and thereby have become much the greater sufferers in personal property.—Messf. Mather besides 40 hhds. of spirits, brandy, molasses and sugar, had destroyed about 600 wt. of tea, together with a considerable quantity of silk, leather, and dry goods—Messf. Clarke and son, a very general assortment of china ware, a large quantity of hyson and other teas, silk, felt, segars, &c. and some dry goods—Messf. Dexter and Pomeroy—a very considerable quantity of drugs and medicines—and the Editors of the *Gazette* 3 printing presses—nearly a full set of book binding materials——several thousand books and pamphlets, bound and in sheets—more than one half of their printing types—and nearly every other article belonging to a pretty extensive printing-house.

Mr. John Maley is the principal sufferer in real property.

BOSTON, November 15.

The brig Maria, Capt. James Parsons, arrived here last evening, in forty days from Lisbon. Capt. Parsons informs that Toulon was positively retaken by the French. The account was published at Lisbon on the 25th of September, under the authority of the Spanish Ambassador. The English and Spaniards were driven out, and the place was again entirely in the possession of the Republicans.—The combined fleets carried the French ships of the line with them. The counter revolutionists were obliged to make their escape in small boats. Those who were left behind, were indiscriminately put to the sword.—After the reduction of Marseilles, the republicans proceeded to Toulon; and with an army of about 25,000 men reduced the city, and drove out the fleets which occupied the harbour.

It is said that 6000 troops had failed from Lisbon to join the Spaniards; they embarked on board 14 transports and six men of war.

Nov. 16.—From a lengthy conversation with two gentlemen who arrived here, in the Sally, from France, the Editor is enabled to add to the Foreign Intelligence already detailed, the following particulars:

That the whole Republic was in a state of the most active warlike movements and preparations—all the male citizens, from 16 to 45 years of age, being required to bear arms, and to hold themselves in constant readiness to march. All stores, provisions, &c. were held to be at the service of the public, the owners to receive such compensation therefor as may be awarded by referees. That all the artizans in metals, and wood, were employed in the manufacture of cannon, and warlike implements. In the manufactory at Paris, 25 000 muskets, and 30 pieces of cannon were manufactured every month; and the old bells in the churches melted down to supply the forges:

That the Convention pushed their steps with firmness; and that notwithstanding the Constitution was adopted by a majority of the primary assemblies, they were required by their constituents to keep at the helm as long as the storm continued.

That the Royalists in La Vendee had suffered great loss in six successive engagements, and that the rebellion was nearly suppressed:

That the victorious Gen. Houchard, on the 8th of Sept. on the column of the combined armies, under Marshal Freytag, had given a great spirit to recruiting; and that the advantages then gained had been followed by several favourable, though subordinate circumstances:

That Gen. Houchard had in his army twenty thousand chosen Grenadiers, to whole intrepidity the success of the action of the 8th was attributed:

That the garrison of Valenciennes and Mayence, had been ordered by the convention to serve in the republican armies in la Vendee and before Lyons, and such was the rapidity of their march, that they reached the places of their destination in five days, being furnished with horses; all of which, except such as are used in husbandry, being decreed to be in publick service:

That the number of Republicans in arms, in France, was 1,450,000:

That on the arrival of the intelligence of the surrender of Toulon, the Convention decreed, That all the former Nobles who were in the service of the Republick, should infamily be displaced, and their vacancies filled up.

They mention, that of the rebels beheaded, all the priests, nobles, gentlemen, servants, and foreigners were put to death: the peasants dismissed, and sent home: And that the adjudged victims to the guillotine at Paris, averaged about 40 a month.

Our informants appear to be men of information, and impartiality: And observe, that implicit reliance cannot be had on all the accounts published; as in the commotions of the times, every day gives birth to various and contradictory rumours.

November 21.

FURTHER

Accounts *from* France,

VIA AMSTERDAM.

YESTERDAY arrived in this port, the brig *Lady Washington*, Capt. West, in 54 days from Amsterdam. Capt. West, brings nothing very material later than we have received.—He says nothing from the Dutch papers can be depended on, as every thing relative to French affairs, are inspected by Government before they are suffered to be printed, and nothing favorable to France, is permitted to be publish ed. But private letters; from Dutch, to gentlemen in Amsterdam, some of which Captain West, saw confirmed the total defeat of the Duke of YORK, with the loss of a far greater number than has heretofore been published; the letters say at least 17,000, together with all their artillery, baggage, ammunition, and an immense quantity of military stores;—That the Duke of York was badly wounded in the head and arm, and had failed for England. Capt. West saw a London paper of the 20th or 21st of Sept. which contained an account of the English fleet under Lord HOWE, and the French fleet, having met in the channel, that the latter being superiour by one ship of the line and six frigates, the English bore away and put into Torbay; previous to which, however, a partial engagement took place between several frigates of both fleets, which terminated to the advantage of the French.

TOULON.

ON the 10th of October, Capt. WEST spoke the Maria, Capt. Berchmore, 36 hours out from Dieppe, bound to Salem, who informed him, that the English had gained nothing by the surrender of Toulon, as it was retaken by the French troops, who had blocked up the fleet, by the taking possession of the forts, which commanded the harbor.

NORTHAMPTON, Nov. 27.

We are informed from good authority, that the Commissioners for the settlement of the accounts between the United States and the individual States, have reported a balance of 1,248,801 Dollars due to Massachusetts.

ERRATA—*In the Land advertisement, in the 4th page of this paper,—signed by* JAMES PARKER, *sixth line from top, read* 1792 *instead of* 1793.

The PARTNERSHIP of

White and Clarke,

is this day dissolved, by mutual consent:—All persons indebted, are requested to make speedy payment, to

NEHEMIAH WHITE.

N. B. ALL persons that have demands on said WHITE, for Nails, are requested to call at the old shop, where he is ready to fulfil his engagements.

Williamsburgh, November 21, 1793.

A Wet Nurse,

Is wanted during the ensuing Winter. Enquire of the Printer.

Nov. 27. 1793.

BROKE into the inclosure of the subscriber, sometime last week, a two year old STEAR, marked with a crop in the near ear, and two slits on the top of the same; and half penny the under side of the off ear. The owner is requested to prove property, pay charges, and take him away.

DANIEL EDWARDS.

Northampton, Nov. 27. 1793.

WANTED—Immediately,

A JOURNEYMAN

HAIR Dresser:

To whom generous wages will be given.

JAMES INGOLS.

☞ AN Apprentence to the above business is wanted *Immediately*—

Northampton, Nov. 27. 1793.

TAKEN up by the subscriber, early last spring, a small black STEER, marked with a half crop on both ears.—The owner is desired to prove his property, pay charges, and take him away.

JABEZ PIKE.

Goshen, Nov. 26, 1793.

Ten Dollars Reward!

STRAYED or Stolen from the pasture of Mr. PHINEHAS CARY, near Hadly Falls, on the night of the 11th inst. a likely Bay MARE, about 14 hands and an half high, natural trotter—hind all round—has a crack in one of her fore hoofs, occasioned by being corked.——Whoever will take up said Mare and Thief, if stolen, and deliver them to the subscriber, shall receive the above REWARD, or for the Mare only, a generous reward, and necessary charges paid, by

ELEAZER CARY.

Northampton, November 27. 1793.

A BARGAIN!

FOR SALE, *and possession given immediately*, A FARM, in *Belchertown*, county of *Hampshire*, one mile west of the Meeting House, and within 100 rods of a Flour and Saw-Mill, Clothier's, Pot and Pearl-Ash Works—well known by the name of *Warner's* mills, on the stage road from *Boston to Albany*, and occupied as a stand for the stages; about 150 acres of land, a very large Dwelling House, two new Barns, one half of a 50 feet Barn, a large carriage House, and several other out buildings. If agreeable to the purchaser, the Furniture of said House, together with the farming Utensils, will be sold with the Farm.

ALSO,—A Pew, in the Meeting House.

‡ The Farm is well watered, and the House and Barns are supplied with water, brought in pipes, from a very large spring. The water is excellent for use, or washing—and is conveyed into the rooms where it may be wanted. Inquire on the Premises, of ELISHA WARNER.

Belchertown, Nov. 6, 1793.

Jonathan Judd, jun.

OBSERVING every one who has any commodities to sell, advertises them in some Newspaper, and those who have debts due to them, call on their debtors in the same way for payment, in conformity to that custom, takes this method to give information, that he has just received an additional supply of

GOODS,

which, with those he *before* had on hand, make a good assortment for a country Store; consisting of DRY GOODS, HARD WARE, WEST INDIA GOODS, —GROCERIES, CROCKERY, GLASS, —STONE and EARTHERN WARE.—ALSO; White Lead, Spanish Brown do. White, Liver Oil, Nova Scotia Grindstones, Malaga Wine, Allum, Copperas, Logwood,

He receives in payment Pork, Beef, Lard, Tallow, Beex-Wax, Butter, Cheese White Pine Shingles, Barrel staves and Heading, Flax, White Beans, Wheat, Rye, Indian Corn, Buck Wheat and Oats, or *Cash* if defired, and will Credit those who defire it, where there is a probability of payment.

Those indebted whose time of Payment has expired, are requested to settle their accounts immediately, and Payment made while it can be done without distressing themselves and families.

Said Judd, has a dwelling House and Garden spot to let, which may be entered upon immediately: it is a suitable stand for a Mechanic, many of which are wanted in the town, a Sadler in particular.—He wants to purchase some young Cattle.

Southampton, Nov. 25. 1793.

To be Sold, very cheap

For *CASH*, in hand, or short credit, a good

Serviceable Horse.

For further particulars enquire at the Printing-Office, Northampton.

Nov. 27. 1793.

CAME into the inclosure of the Subscriber a black HEIFFER; two years old, marked with a half penny the under side of the right ear. The owner is desired to prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

BENJ. EDWARDS, jun.

Northampton, Nov. 27. 1793.

Found,

Sometime since, a NOTE of HAND.—Enquire of the Printer.

Northampton, Nov. 27. 1793.

Taken up by the subscribers, two stray Creatures, one a red STEER, two years old, marked with a half penny the under side the near ear—the other a yearling, red and white, marked with a tenon on the off ear, and a hole through the near ear. The owner is desired to prove their property, pay charges, and take them away.

ELIAB ALVORD.

EBEN. STEARNS.

Westhampton, Nov. 22, 1793.

TO be sold very cheap, and pay day given, two lots of LAND, (on each of which, is a convenient house and barn,) situated in Hatfield, the one, which is within about two miles and an half of the center, contains an hundred acres, with a good orchard, and a large proportion of mowing—The other is within three fourths of a mile of the Meeting-House, on the road that leads to Northampton, it contains three acres, and is very well situated; also another lot, containing six acres, with a young orchard, about a mile distant from the center, it is suitable for a building spot, or commodious for pasturing——For terms of sale, enquire of *William Augustus Williams*, of Hatfield,—who (expecting in the course of the winter to leave the State) —requests those indebted to him to make payment before the first of January next—a compliance he supposes reasonable, it is therefore expected.

Hatfield, Nov. 4. 1793.

NEW GOODS.

ROBERT BRECK & SON,

HAVE just opened a large and general assortment of ENGLISH, INDIA, and HARD WARE *GOODS* and GROCERIES, which they will sell on very low terms for cash, or approved credit. A few articles whereof are:

W. India, and N. England Rum.	Cinnamon,
Brandy,	Raisins,
Gin,	Rice,
Wine,	Cornfans,
Loaf and Brown Sugars.	Sugar Kenlet,
	Brass Kettles,
	Warming Pans
Mottles, Bohea and Scuchong } Teas	Frying, do.
	Nova Scotia Grindstones.
Coffee,	Salmon } by brl.
Chocolate,	Mackrell } or lefs.
Pepper,	Liver Oil, by barrel, very low.
Allspice,	4d & 10d, Nails,
Ginger,	6 by 8, 7 by 9, Window Glafs.
Paper Hangings,	
Locking Glaffes,	
Excellent Furnifhing Cotton Wool,	Powder and Shot.

Crofscut, Tenant, Pigtooth and Hand SAWS, Joiner's, Carpenter's, Sadler's and Shoe-Maker's TOOLS—Large afsortment of Sadler's Ware—Swords and Ruffia Iron, by the Ton, or Hundred—Heart, Club & German Steel, HALBACK'S celebrated German ditto. Englifh do.—Iron Hollow Ware—Crockery and Glafs Ware, Rock Salt. Moft kinds of produce will we received for the above Goods, as well as for debts become due.

All Perfons indebted, whofe accounts are of one year ftanding, are expected to make payment according to contract. They want to purchafe PORK, FLAX and BUTTER, for which good pay will be made. 75 3m.

Northampton, November 1793.

CHEAP GOODS.

John Hopkins,

HAS juft received and is now felling at his ftore, oppofite the meeting houfe, in Hadley, a general afsortment of ENGLISH and W. INDIA GOODS, *cheaper than ever*, for Cafh, and moft kinds of country produce. Among which are,

London Brown, Blue and Scarlet, Broad-Cloths, Twill'd and Plain Lambskins, Baizes, Serge, Flannel, Velvet, Corduroy and Thickfets, Light and dark Caffimers, Veft Shapes—A beautiful afsortment of Calicoes and Chintzes, Muflinet, Muflin, and Muflin Handkerchiefs, Cravats, Lawn, Cambrick, Plain and Sprig'd Gauze, 3-4ths and yard wide Mode, Sarcnet, Barcelona and Bandanna Handkerchiefs, Silk and Cotton Pocket do. Shawls, Silk Crape, Moreen, Shalloon, Beckram, Linen—A large and fafhionable afsortment of Ribbons, Tafk, Galloon, Binding, and Ferreting, Shoes, Sewing Silk and Twift, Long and Short Gloves, Worfted and Cotton Hofe. Window Glafs, Pewter, Pins and Needles, Buckles, Buttons, Knives and Forks, Penknives, Razors, Scifars, Spoons, and Spectacles—Bibles, Pfalm Books, Spelling Books, and Teftaments.

Likewife, W. I. and N. E. Rum, Brandy, Wine, Gin, Molaffes, Loaf and Brown Sugars, Hyfon, Souchong and Bohea Tea, frefh and of a fuperior quality, Coffee, Chocolate, Pepper, Allfpice, Ginger, Nutmegs and Cinnamon, Powder and Shot, Cotton Wool, Codfifh, Redwood and Logwood, Copperas, Allum, Brimftone, Hard Soap, Snuff, &c. &c.

He defires to remind all perfons who are indebted, and whofe term of credit will expire previous to the firft of March next, that as the prefent is the *beft Seafon* for the payment of their debts, if they do not improve it for that purpofe, he fhall be under the difagreeable neceffity of putting all indifcriminately to coft, who neglect to fettle their accounts by that time.

Hadley, Nov. 11, 1793.

Sylvester Woodbridge,

HAS juft received from Boflon, a beautiful afsortment of GOODS fuitable to the feafon, which he is felling on the lowefl terms for Cafh—He alfo, as ufual, receives in payment, Pork, Beef, Tallow, Butter, Bees-Wax, all kinds of grain, Flax, &c. at a high price. He alfo once more, for the laft time, in this way, calls on thofe indebted to him, by Book or Note, to make immediate payment, as coerfive meafures will be taken with thofe whofe accounts are of more than one year's ftanding. And that none may expect to avail themfelves of advantage from a law that will take place the firft day of December next—thofe whofe accounts are fix years old, are informed that fuits will be commenced againft them without diftinction, previous to that time.

Southampton, Nov. 5. 1793.

Justus Clark,

HAS for fale, a few rods north of the Meeting-Houfe in Whatley, a neat afsortment of ENGLISH GOODS, fuitable for the approaching feafon, among which are the following articles, viz:

Blue, Drab, Scarlet, & London Smoak Broadcloths, Caffimere, Elaftick and Coating, Toilanett, Veft Patterns, Flannels, Thickfets, Rovarids, Fimentine, Fuftians and Jeans, Strips, and Plain Wildboars, Gambletts, Mottoens, Shallons, Durants and Tammies, Joans, Modes, Bandanna and Barcelona Handkerchiefs, Fancy Cotton do. Laftings, Ruffels, Poplin, a handfome afsortment of Calicoes and Chintzes, Shawls, Muflins, Lawns and Cambricks, White & Black Gauze, Stripe do. Irifh Linnen, Yellom and Chinefe Ribbons, Quality & Shoe Binding, Tape, Silk and Twift—Imperial and Metal Buttons, Holland and Cambrick Thread, Worfted Hofe, Silk Gloves, Ladies Hats, Spelling Books and Primmers, Wire, Stone Buckles, Knee, do. Tobacco and Snuff Boxes, Razors, Penknives, Needles Pins, Scifors, Shears, Spike, Nail, and Brad Gimblets, Shovels, Table Spoons, Chefs Locks, Shoe Brufhes, Buckle do. Wafers, Ink Powder and Stands, Shoe Brufhes, Table Betts, Handles and Efcutcheons—Pigtail Tobacco, Snuff, Coffee. Tea, Rice, Sugar, Cotton Wool, Crockery, Glafs, China, Tin and Earthen Ware, &c. &c.

N. B. Wanted 7 or 8 hundred yards of Check'd Woolen.

Whatley, Nov. 10, 1793.

James Blackmarr,

MOST refpectfully informs the public, that he has completed (upon the moft modern and approved conftruction) a LINSEED MILL, ftanding on the ftream of water near his dwelling houfe, in the fouthealterly part of Worthington, where any gentleman may be fupplied with that valuable article *(Linfeed Oil)* on the fhorteft notice, and on fuch terms as will be agreeable to the purchafer.—Said *Blackmarr*, more particularly informs thofe to whofe generous aid he feels himfelf indebted, that faid Mill (in his opinion) fo far exceeds, in conftruction and elegance, the teanor of his obligation, that he flatters himfelf no one will feel any reluctance in difcharging his fubfcription; and for the convenience of thofe in the adjacent towns, he will attend for the purpofe of receiving the articles fubfcribed; in Chefterfield, at the houfe of Mr. *John Steele*, on Wednefday the 27th day of November inft. from 10 o'clock A. M. till 5 P. M.—and at the ftore of Meffrs. *Orfo* and *Forbes*, in Cummington, on Thurfday the 28th, from 10 A. M. till 5 P. M.——As the expence of his Mill has greatly exceeded his largeft calculations, he moft earneftly requefts all perfons indebted to him to make payment as foon as may be with convenience.

N. B HE gives (to fubfcribers) 4s. per bufhel for Flax Seed, delivered at his Mill; at which place he has OIL-CAKE for fale on reafonable terms.

Worthington, Nov. 10, 1793.

RUN away from the fubfcriber on the 7th inft. an indented Mulatto Boy, named *John Handel*, in the 19th year of his age, he is a tall flim fellow, and had a fpotted dog with him. Whoever will take up faid runaway and return him to his maflter, fhall be handfomely rewarded.—All perfons are forbid harbouring, employing, or trufting faid Boy on my account, as they would avoid the penalty of the law.

EBENEZER POMEROY.

Hadly, Nov. 11. 1793.

ALL perfons indebted to the Eftate of THOMAS MEEKINS, late of Hatfield, deceafed, are hereby called upon to make immediate payment to the fubfcribers, adminiftrators on faid eftate.—Alfo, all perfons having any demands on faid eftate, are requefted to call and receive their dues.

JOHN MEEKINS,
THOMAS MEEKINS.

Hatfield, Nov. 13, 1793.

NOTICE is hereby given to the non-refident proprietors of Land in the town of Whately, that unlefs their taxes, committed to the fubfcriber to collect, are paid on or before the firft day of February next, their lands will be fold as the law directs.

WILLIAM MATHER, Collect.

Whately, November 11. 1793.

STRAYED from the fubfcriber, fome time about the laft of September, a chefnut colour'd MARE COLT, with a white ftripe in her face, natural trotter, fix months old. Whoever will take up faid colt, and return her, or will give information where fhe may be, fhall be handfomely rewarded by

JOSIAH DWIGHT, jun.

Williamsburgh, Nov. 4. 1793.

Wanted, to do house-

work in a family, a young or middle aged WOMAN.—The higheft wages will be given in Cafh.

Enquire of the PRINTER.

Nov. 13. 1793.

NOTICE is hereby given to the Non-refident Proprietors of lands, lying in Hawley, that their lands are taxed in *Highway, Town, School* and *Minifter* taxes committed to me to collect for the year 1793.

Highway, Town, School, and Minifter Tax.

Lot No.	£	d.	q.
67	3	5	3
66	2	8	3
65	3	5	2
64	3	7	0
70	3	6	0
71	3	6	0
72	3	6	0
73	3	6	0
74	3	6	0
75	3	6	0
76	3	6	0
77	3	6	0
78	3	6	0
79	3	6	0
80	3	6	2
81	3	6	2
62	3	6	0
61	3	6	0
Half of lot No. 60	1	9	0
58	3	6	1
56	2	9	3
53	3	5	3
84	3	6	0
85	3	6	3
89	2	7	0
94	3	6	0
95	3	3	2
25	3	6	3
19	3	6	3
119	16	9	2
22	3	6	3
Half of lot, No. 21	1	10	2
51	3	2	2
49	2	7	0
47	2	7	0
46	3	6	2
43	3	5	1
97	3	6	3
122	2	7	0
110	3	5	3
125	5	8	1
42	3	1	0
35	3	6	2
32	3	6	2
101	9	2	2
101	3	6	3
104	3	6	2
105	3	6	2
131	1	6	1
132	3	11	2
122	6	0	0
139	2	7	0
154	2	7	0
27	3	6	1

Second Diviſion of Hatfield Equivalent.

Lot No.	£	d.	q.
65	0	10	0
64	2	7	0
62	3	2	3
61	0	9	0
62	0	11	2
59	1	4	3
56	4	2	2
54	0	2	0
74	2	0	1
76	1	3	2
82	2	5	0
47	3	7	1
46	0	2	3
45	0	5	0
44	0	2	3
Half of lot No. 42	0	9	3

That unlefs faid taxes are paid on or before *Monday* the 23 day of *December* next, fo much of faid Lands will be fold at Public Vendue, at the dwelling houfe of Mr. FREDERICK LOOMER, in Hawley, at 9 o'clock, A. M. 25 will be fufficient to difcharge the faid taxes, with intervening charges.

JAMES PARKER, *Collector.*

Hawley, Nov. 11, 1793.

BLANKS
OR VARIOUS KINDS, FOR SALE
AT THIS OFFICE.

This day is publiſhed, (price 3/ to new ſubſcribers,) neatly bound,

THE Redeemed Captive returning to Zion: Or, A faithful Hiſtory of Remarkable Occurrences in the Captivity and Deliverence of Mr. JOHN WILLIAMS, miniſter of the goſpel in Deerfield, who, in the deſolation which befel that place in 1703-4, by an incurſion of the French and Indians, was by them carried away, with his family, and his neighbourhood, into Canada. Written by himſelf.

Annexed to this is a ſermon, preached by him upon his return. Alſo, an Appendix, containing an account of thoſe taken captive at Deerfield, Feb. 29 1703-4, of thoſe killed after they went out of town, of thoſe who returned, of thoſe who were ſtill at that time in or near the town, and of the miſchief done by the enemy in Deerfield from the beginning of its ſettlement to the death of the Rev. Mr. WILLIAMS. By the Rev. Mr. WILLIAMS, of Springfield.

LIKEWISE, IS ADDED,

An Appendix by the Rev. Mr. TAYLOR, the preſent miniſter of the goſpel in Deerfield, containing ſome account of the miſchief done in Deerfield, and its vicinity from the death of the Rev. Mr. WILLIAMS, to the concluſion of the laſt French war; and a circumſtantial account of what is called the FALL FIGHT, which happened in May, 1676.

With a concluſion to the whole.

By the Rev. Mr. PRINCE, of Boſton. Printed and ſold by THOMAS DICKMAN, at his Printing Office, in GREENFIELD.

☞ SUBSCRIBERS are requeſted to call on ſaid DICKMAN, for their BOOKS.

*** A Few of the above BOOKS, may be had at this OFFICE.

THE Partnerſhip of

John Burr, & Co.

is this day mutually diſſolved:—ALL perſons having accounts, or other dealings with ſaid Company, are deſired to call and make a ſpeedy ſettlement, as may be moſt eaſy and convenient, with ſaid John only; who will attend the buſineſs at their dwelling Houſe in *Worthington*, any time previous to the firſt of January next:—Particular attention is requeſted of thoſe whoſe accounts are of more than ſix months ſtanding, or Notes on demand.

JOHN BURR, & Co.

N. B. Buſineſs is continued as uſual in both Shops,—Six months Credit given for Goods and Smithing, by

CALVIN BURR, & Co.

Worthington, Nov. 15. 1793.

The PARTNERSHIP of

Stewart & Jackſon,

is diſſolved:—All perſons indebted, are requeſted to make ſpeedy payment, to

JOHN JACKSON.

N. B. ALL perſons that have demands on ſaid JACKSON, for Blackſmith work, are requeſted to call at the old ſhop, where he is ready to fulfil his engagements.

Williamſburgh, Nov. 21, 1793.

Samuel Lyman, & Co.

INFORM their friends, that they have commenced buſineſs in the city of Hartford, at the Store lately improved by Mr. George Pomeroy, in Ferry-Street, where may be had almoſt every article in the Grocery Line, for Cafh or Produce, as at any ſtore in the city. Conſtant attendance will be given and every favor thankfully acknowledged by

SAMUEL LYMAN, and Co.

N. B. Any commands from their friends ſhall be attended to with fidelity and care.

Hartford, Nov. 18, 1793.

Ezekiel Price, jun.

HAS juſt received a ſmall but neat aſſortment of ENGLISH GOODS, which he is determined to ſell at ſo ſmall an advance, as to give ſatisfaction to the purchaſer. He has alſo for ſale, Weſt-India and New Rum; Wines and Brandy, Loaf and Brown Sugar, Teas, Cinamon, Pepper and Pimento, Chocolate, Coffee, Codfiſh, &c. A beautiful aſſortment of GLASS and CROCKERY WARE. A number of genteel Hats. All kinds of Produce will be received in payment.

☞ All Perſons whoſe time of credit has expired are deſired to call and make payment.

Hadley, Nov. 15. 1793.

Joſeph Clapp, jun.

WANTS to purchaſe a quantity of BUCK WHEAT, for which he will give 2/6 per Buſhel. He requeſts all perſons that have been indebted to him, by Book or Note, one year, to ſettle the ſame by the 15th of January next, or their accounts will be put in ſuit.

Eaſtampton, Nov. 18, 1793.

CASH given for CLEAN COTTON and LINEN RAGS.

Hampshire Gazette.

NORTHAMPTON, (*Maſſachuſetts*) PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY WILLIAM [illegible]

Vol. VIII.] WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 4, 1793. [NUM. 379.

COPY of a letter from WILLIAM MOULTRIE, Governor of South-Carolina, to Citizen GENET, Miniſter Plenipotentiary from the French Republic to the United States of America.

Charleſton, Sept. 5, 1793.

DEAR SIR,

THROUGH the medium of the northern newſpapers, we in this State, have been informed, that a diſpute had taken place between the Preſident of the United States and yourſelf, on ſome point relating to a prize: and upon your differing therein with him in opinion with a degree of warmth, *that you would appeal to the people.*—Viewing you as I have repreſented, many real friends to the Republic of France have taken great offence, as it conveys inſult to a character, highly reſpected by his country, independant of the ſtation which he fills; from hence much converſation and warm altercation ariſes.

My regard for you perſonally, as well as being the repreſentative of a nation I really eſteem, induces me to requeſt from you an explanation of what did happen in your diſpute, if any you have had; and that you would, in favouring me in my requeſt, mention the time, the place, and the manner the ſuppoſed opinions leaſt people more often aſtray for want of the knowledge of particulars. For my part, be aſſured my regard for you leads me to ſuppoſe, that your good ſenſe could not permit you to behave with the leaſt impropriety to the Preſident,

I have the honor to be, dear ſir, with great regard, your moſt obedient humble ſervant,

Wm. MOULTRIE.

Citizen GENET's *anſwer.*

NEW-YORK, Oct. 15, 1793. the 2d year of the French Republic.

DEAR SIR,

I RECEIVED but ſince I have learned the authors of the falſehoods, which a dark and deep intrigue has laid to my charge, I could have condeſcended to put myſelf on a level with thoſe men, which I too much deſpiſe to produce proofs againſt the abſurdity of their accuſations. But it is not thus that the Repreſentative of a great people, ſhould conduct himſelf—it is not ſufficient that he expoſes thoſe who traduce him, he ought to demand their puniſhment and to obtain it, if the repreſentative of the ſovereignty where he reſides does juſtice.

It is to Congreſs that I ſhall addreſs myſelf, through the medium of the executive of the United States, to aſk the ſevereſt examination of all my official meaſures, and of every particular ſtep which may be ſuppoſed to have been an attempt upon the eſtabliſhed authority of the American Republic; I ſhall conceal nothing, ſir, from this auguſt body: I ſhall place under the inſpection of every member my inſtructions, my correſpondence and my conferences with the federal government, my correſpondence with the French government; my inſtructions to the Conſul of the Republic, and my correſpondence with them: and, I hope that the reſult of the examination of thoſe documents, and the analyſis of the pretended threat imputed to me, of appealing to the people, will be thought conviction, that if I have ſpoken to your government, with the energy of a freeman, with the enthuſiaſm which at this day inſpires and animates every Frenchman really attached to his country; if I have complained officially, and in no other way of the conduct of certain officers of the federal government, whoſe intentions appeared to me both deſtructive of liberty, and favorable for our enemies: if I have declared that their tameneſs, that their ſmall meaſures in the common danger which menace free nations, did not appear to me to be conſiſtent with the ſentiments of their fellow citizens, with the true intereſt of their country; if I have expreſſed without diſguiſe, my grief at ſeeing General Waſhington, that celebrated hero of liberty, acceſſible to men whoſe ſchemes could only darken his glory; if by this boldneſs, I have made myſelf the mark for all the reſentment their atmoſt perfidy can occaſion, I have never forgotten, what is due to the ſupreme head of the executive of a great people, who were the firſt to open the career to freedom, the firſt to proclaim the Rights of Men; and whoſe exiſtence is as dear to us as ours is neceſſary to them.

I am as jealous of the eſteem of the Americans as that of any of my fellow citizens, and whatever efforts may be made to deprive me of it, I flatter myſelf with confidence, that I ſhall wholly preſerve it. I believe that I ſhall always be deemed worthy in their eyes, of the ſtrongeſt reſpect they gave me from Charleſton to New-York; and I make no doubt, finally that the brave Gen. Moultrie, will never regret to have been the firſt to acknowledge in me, the envoy of the French Republic, and to have heaped on me thoſe kindneſſes and obliging attentions; the recollection of which will never be effaced from my memory.

GENET.

From the DIARY.

THE Miniſter at France is by this time well convinced that he reſides in a land of Liberty: And if he has not *abuſed* he has at leaſt *uſed* that liberty with very great freedom. Exception therefore cannot be taken, if in our own country we indulge an equal privilege. Many things which might be improper, from the reſpect that is due to the repreſentatives of foreign nations, be he rendered juſtifiable and neceſſary, by his own official indiſcretions, and expoſing for publick conſideration his epiſtolary correſpondence. Theſe have all been ſo many appeals to the imagined ignorance and party prejudices of our good fellow citizens. Being ſet aſide he has at length boldly and openly inſulted and traduced, not only the greateſt man on earth, but the majeſty of the greateſt conſequence and reſpectability in our government. It is now, that the government is able to protect itſelf from abuſe, or to puniſh its authors. But we underſtand the inſidious artifice of thoſe perſons whoſe tendency, and it is time that they were noticed. I therefore reſume my ſubject, with a confidence, that my paſt conduct with reſpect to the Miniſter, and well known ſentiments of the French Revolution, will acquit me of all perſonal conſiderations, and of all motives but thoſe of regard for the honor and true intereſts of the happy Republic, with which my eſtate and family muſt riſe or fall.

Every perſon of good underſtanding would ſuppoſe, that the French executive ſent a meſſage to their allies, rather with the olive branch than the ſword; and as Plenipotentiary to the Government of the United States, than as a Newſpaper Politician, to prop up a declining party among the people. We find the Miniſter, however, very early entered into our local politics with all the animoſity of party zeal; and having for the Printers, politicians, official men, and citizens of the metropolis of the eaſt, he announced his deſign of riſing US.

It was expected that the greeting of the miniſter, by the inhabitants of New-York, would have been as numerous, and every way diſtinguiſhed, as their enthuſiaſm for the Republic had been exceſſive! But the Republic had been exceſſive! But the little train of the eſcort, there were in a number of good and reſpectable citizens, it was rather like the funeral proceſſion of ſome great man, than that of triumph; of mortification than of joy.

It was but a few days before his arrival, that the extraordinary tergiverſation of the Miniſter was reported here. Inquiry produced information; and reflection ſerious alarm.

It was diſcovered, by a few, that whilſt we were dreaming of the bleſſed rights of Man, and reading with amazement the heroic deeds of Frenchmen, and playing the devil at the coffee houſe, &c. the miniſter was indaſtriouſly ſapping the foundations of our national honor and tranquility.

All the old matrons and maids, and printing preſſes, had been labouring and groaning for 18 months, or two years, with the affairs of ſtate, and were juſt delivered, when unleſs ſomething was quickly done, it was evident, inſtead of fighting with tongues and pens we ſhould be at unequal war with tongues and ſwords, againſt all the world.

Thoſe conſiderations led to certain publications, expreſsly made with a view to [illegible] the miniſter, and to rouſe the good people of this and the other ſtates, from their political lethargy, in a manner, [illegible] of the deſign which were ſingular, [illegible] their peace and tranquility. To convince the uninformed, and to gratify the [illegible] diſpoſed, that the charges againſt Mr. Genet [illegible] the principal one, was [illegible] party and party zeal, and the [illegible] ſcurrilous of anonymous publications [illegible] of thoſe among the moſt reſpectable characters in the United States, who have been the objects of the moſt [illegible] of party ſpirit, and the moſt [illegible] of party malice, and who have been [illegible] in whiſpers, nay probably be more openly expoſed! But this ſhall depend on circumſtances.

On the ſubject of appeal, in his own, in any of his publications, either directly or indirectly, denied the fact. On the contrary, in his letter to General Moultrie it is expreſsly acknowledged. But then the meaning of it is to be explained away to Congreſs.

I preſume that having money and prizes to carry, I could be conveyed to live in this world forever—and if I ſhould live until this charge is legiſlatively examined, in Congreſs, I believe I ſhall never die.

This kinds of courſe is the part of the letter, reſpecting his application to Congreſs.

If Congreſs was diſpoſed to aſſume an authority, reſpecting Ambaſſadors, which the conſtitution has not given them, by the conſtitution excluſively veſted in the Preſident, it is to be hoped he would never ſurrender up the independence of one branch of government to the other. When that is the caſe, there will be an end of the preſent conſtitution—but there is no danger of ſuch an attempt from Congreſs. In the firſt place, he can they would not, with to encroach; and in the next place, becauſe in ſuch attempts, there will always be a check of one houſe upon the other—which ſhews the wiſdom of the framers of that conſtitution.

I therefore prophecy the fate of the intended application to be, that if the thing is not anticipated, the Preſident will return the Miniſter's budget, with a requeſt that he will carry them as ſoon as poſſible to France.

The reſidue of this letter, and Mr. Genet's Counter Proclamation againſt the Preſident, reſpecting Conſul Deplaine, will be the ſubject of another day.

WM. WILCOCKS.

New-York, November 2.

By the Mayor of the City of Philadelphia.

A PROCLAMATION.

City of Philadelphia, ſs.

THE daring outrages which were committed yeſterday and this day, on board the ſhip Rebecca, Benjamin Wyatt, maſter, juſt arrived from Cape-Francois, by a number of Frenchmen, who from their deſcription might have been taken for gentlemen, are ſcarcely to be paralleled. With premeditation, they aſſembled to ſacrifice a paſſenger on board ſaid ſhip to their vengeance, for crimes which they alledged he had committed in the iſland of St. Domingo; and with the baſeſt treachery, after decoying him upon the deck of the veſſel out of his cabin, by ſpecious promiſes, attacked him with ſwords, ſticks and fiſts, and knocked him overboard; and while in the water, attempted to accompliſh the aſſaſſination by throwing ſtones and other things upon him, by which he hath received many dangerous wounds in his head and body, and would there inevitably have periſhed, had not a number of the citizens, at the peril of their lives, come to his reſcue.

The inſult offered to our laws by a ſet of men to whom an aſylum from fire and ſword hath been ſo recently offered, indicates the baſeſt ingratitude; & not content with what juſt has been perpetrated, many of them had the ſuperlative audacity to aſſemble at the city hall, there inſolently avowed theirs of their future murderous intentions.

In order therefore that the perpetrators of thoſe nefarious acts may be brought to condign puniſhment, the good citizens who were witneſſes to what paſſed, are requeſted for the public honor, and the ſafety of them-

[illegible] and fellow citizens, to point out every person who was concerned in the breach of the peace, wounding and threatening aforesaid; and in the mean time, vigilantly to attend to the conduct of persons so capable of insulting the laws of hospitality.

MATTHEW CLARKSON, Mayor.

November 8, 1793.

From the (London) MORNING CHRONICLE, of September [illegible]

REMARKS *on the* PRESENT CRITICAL AFFAIRS, *especially in* UNITED STATES of AMERICA.

THE publick mind having been lately impressed with the probability of a war taking place between this country and the United States of America, the following remarks are offered to the view of the publick on that important subject.

That America has a strong interest in preventing France from being subdued by the combined powers now acting against her, will appear by the following considerations.

The annihilation of the French power and justice would throw the greater part of the Westindia Islands into the hands of Great Britain and Spain, whose political system excludes America from transporting her own products to those islands in American ships, as such strikes at the root of their navigation; and the conduct of Great Britain, in seizing American vessels bound to France, not loaded with naval stores, or any article deemed by the laws of nations contraband, cannot but excite a well grounded jealousy in the American government for the fate of the commerce in Europe, should France fall in the contest; and it is natural to suppose, that France, in her present situation, would be glad to purchase the assistance of America, by ceding their Westindia Islands to them, or admitting the citizens of America to a free trade with those islands. Neither the conduct of Great Britain nor Spain towards America can be supposed to have conciliated the good will of that country: The first has withheld her compliance from the terms of the treaty of peace, in refusing to give up the posts in Canada, and the latter power has refused the navigation of the Mississippi river, under pretence, that the never guaranteed that part of the treaty between Great Britain and America. From what power, then, has America the least chance of assistance in her claims, should France be crushed? And can it be supposed, that America will tamely suffer such an event, while there is the least hope of preventing it? America must be sensible, that her situation would render her assistance a little dangerous to herself, and highly distressing to her enemies, by dividing their attention, and exhausting their resources in the preservation of their Westindia settlements; add to which, those settlements would experience the utmost distress for want of the necessary supplies which the United States only can afford. The supine and impolitick conduct of England, in suffering (without a single attempt to prevent it) the dismemberment of Poland, will not only stop the channel of a valuable commerce with that country, but those supplies of corn, which Turky likewise here render necessary in substance, and which now we must have from America.

The circumstances of America are widely different from what they were a few years since; almost every necessary manufacture is now established there, and a war with Great Britain would, by stopping the supply of English goods, increase her own manufactures, and render her less dependent for supplies in future.

America can have no reason to fear a debilitating war in the bowels of her own country: the remembrance of what has past, will deter the European powers from that fatal measure; and as to loss of trade, it will fall more immediately on the European powers, by the number of armed ships that will be fitted out in the American ports; and should the combined powers be able totally to destroy the whole of the American shipping, still the loss must ultimately fall on British subjects, to whom they are indebted; neither would the whole equal a tenth part of the sums due from the citizens of the United States to British subjects, and the suspension of the payment of British debts would commence with the war.

It is therefore of the utmost importance to Great Britain to avert such a heavy calamity, by embracing the first opportunity of making peace with France, and not obstinately persist in a contest, which, by adding America to the number of our enemies, will spread ruin among our merchants and manufactures, depreciate the value of our land, materially injure the West India commerce, by stopping the necessary supplies of provisions and lumber from the United States; and finally, by increasing the publick debt, produce those convulsions which the avowed object of the present war was to oppose and prevent.

Both the land and commercial interests of Great Britain and Ireland ought seriously to weigh the eventful crisis, and should the executive power pursue measures inimical to the welfare and [illegible] of its subjects, to oppose [illegible] and [illegible] by addressing to the [illegible]

At the present period, many British subjects are collecting their property together, with a view of leaving their native country, and going to America, where they will re-establish those manufactures they have erected here, to the great injury of [illegible]

The distresses in trade, occasioned by the war, and the fatal impolicy of refusing to the dissenters their civil rights, are the principal causes of emigration.

It is therefore to be hoped, the British government, seeing the impolicy of continuing a war, grounded on no interest, and pursued to no advantage, will not, from the pride of refusing to avow their error, suffer misfortunes to fall on a country they have been chosen to protect, and by whom their conduct must, sooner, or later, be strictly scrutinized.

A BRITISH MERCHANT.

MAD. MARIE ANN CHARLOTTE CORDE.

THE following interesting particulars of the trial and execution of this heroic woman, have been communicated by an Englishman who was an eyewitness of the scene.

None but spectators of this affecting scene can conceive the majestic picture of the immortal CORDE, who, from a perfect sense of rectitude, an independent spirit, deliberately sacrificed her life for what she conceived would be the redemption of her country, and enlighten the seduced minds of those wretches who adhered to the seditious doctrines of MARAT.

Her appearance at the Revolutionary Tribunal struck every person with respectful awe, and the idea of her as an assassin was removed from every mind.

The Accusateur Publie—Are you not ashamed to become a common criminal for assassination?

Mad. Corde—It is a crime to have committed murder, but no disgrace to ascend the scaffold for this act.

Accusateur Public—Do you recognize this sanguinary dagger?

Mad. Corde—I bought that myself, in the Palais Royal, and remember it well: it is the same I plunged into his heart—and am satisfied.

This unhappy lady had two counsellors, one of whom was Mr. STONE, an Englishman, who during the last two hours of her trial incessantly felt her pulse, to distinguish if there were any symptoms of fever remaining. He declared they were the same as those of a person contented in mind. She did not manifest the least irresolution, except in one interval, when Mr. Stone was so struck with her firmness and answers, that he was quite dismayed: and at that instant her undaunted courage fell, and tears of sweet sensibility declared her gratitude for his pleading for her. She was condemned at three o'clock in the afternoon, after a trial of five hours, to be beheaded at eight o'clock the same evening on the Place de la Revolution.

She requested this gentleman, as a last favor, (which, said she, will make me die contented,) to defray all the little debts she had contracted in the prison of the *Conciergerie*, as the property she had brought with her to *Paris* was confiscated. Mr. STONE promised, and executed her request.

The scene which her execution presented was magnificently awful. The place was thronged with multitudes; and the most feeling minds were excited to witness the Amazonian courage of this unhappy Lady in her last moments.

It was with much difficulty she arrived at the scaffold. The fish women and others, belonging to the markets, were near tearing her to pieces, and used oaths and imprecations the most horrid. The *Gens d' Armes* and horse of the Republic prevented this horrid act, by galloping with lifted sabres.

Mad. CORDE ascended the scaffold with intrepidity. She appeared serene, and reconciled to death. She pulled off her cap and handkerchief herself; but recoiled when the executioner went to bind her legs, and said, "Are you so base as to expose me here?" He answered, "No, it is to bind you." "Do it then," she replied with firmness.

The inhuman monster, when shewing her head to the people, after the execution, flapped it twice on the cheek! This was considered as such an attrocious act, that the very Tribunal who had condemned her to death, sentenced her executioner to 12 years imprisonment in irons.

The corpse of Madame CORDE was buried in the church yard of St. MANDELAINE, near the grave of Louis XVIth, she having been executed in the same section with that unfortunate Monarch.

From the EAGLE or Dartmouth Centinel.

THE FARRAGO.

"*Now I have got down and a* LAMB, *every one cries—Welcome, PETER!*

OLD SAW.

GET *Ewes* and *Lambs* therefore, ye *Peters* of my acquaintance, if ye wish the world's estimation. No matter if your book shelves and brainpan be empty, provided your garners be full.—Without wealth, I tell you, solitary *Merit* goes on her way sorrowing.—*Jacob*, zealous to conciliate enraged *Esau*, chose that flocks and herds should be harbingers of the conference. *That time* was then young, yet *Jacob*, as the praise is, was old. He was a prudent, money getting, money saving shepherd. He knew that it was nonsense to talk to a man of the world, about indefinity in the service of *Labor*, or gallantry in the affairs of *Rachel* and *Leah*. What would it have signified to have told a romantic tale of love and honour, or that the losses of the fold were sustained by that pastoral apprentice, that master *Labor* might not be injured. Why, he would have been laughed at by every servant in *Esau*'s train; and the sojourner of Mount Seir would have pitied brother *Jac.* who could indeed talk finely, but wanted worldly wisdom and CASH. The trumpet of Fame may be sounded, but will not be heard, unless made of gold. When we announce to the worldling, that we have oxen, asses, flocks, and hired-servants, then there is no danger, less flighted merit "be in a corner thrown." No—every cit in the street, will leave his yard of tape unmeasured, and run forward to embrace you.

Are you eloquent, and hope by charming the ears, to challenge the commendation of men? Burn *Quintilian*, smooth the dogs' ears in your *Cicero*, and invoke some dumb Deity to tie your voluble tongue. I tell you, in the words of *Lydgate*, the merry monk of Westminster, that for want of money you cannot speed.

Art thou honest, and, after paying thy utmost farthing, demandest credit for a beef steak, upon the score of thy integrity? "That coin will not pass here," will be told thee by every hostess in Christendom.

Does the etherial spirit of *genius* fill thy brain to the brim, or hast thou a taste for the fine arts, and with tickets inscribed—Poetry, Painting, &c. knocking for admittance at the doors of great men. The porter, whom thou canst not afford to bribe, will shut the door and sneer at the shabbiness of thy coat. If thou expose thy talents at the market place, customers will ask if the man of genius can fill a wrig, or make a snap-pill, or a prayer *extempore*?—No. Then his goods are unsaleable. Nought care we for the trade of learning—How can business be transacted without a flock in trade?

Old philosophers were wont to tell Athenian and Roman auditors—that the goods of fortune were of little worth, compared with the endowments of the mind. This is an obsolete doctrine.—You might as well expect to find a coin of Otho in the purse, as such a sentiment in the mouth of a modern wiseacre.—He sees a young man, making a timid bow, at his first entrance into this great Assembly-room—the *world*—He jogs his neighbor *Hemstram*, who is as purse proud, as simkell, and asks if the stranger has any Ewes and Lambs?

I saw a lad of spirit, 'mother day, out at elbows. Why so tattered and torn, Eugenio? I remember you were at College the leader of a class. I heard you pronounce eloquently ingenious harangues. You confuted a hundred measures of midnight oil, and could not only read books, but write them.—Cannot the coinage of fancy buy you a better coat? Ah! responded sad Eugenio, my impartial friends tell me I have a good title to a tract on Parnassus; but it is "land that none lee money on." I have traversed it oft, and not a Lamb or a Ewe can be found to sacrifice on fortune's altar. Eugenio looked wistfully in my face, and, spite of poverty, smiled at a stupid world, which could suppose that Parnassus was a grazing country.

Ye apprentices, who have fulfilled your seven years task; ye scholars, whose diplomas are recently signed; in a word, ye who have nearly reached the eventful year of twenty one, listen to the monitory voice of him, who, unchristened by the worm *fierce* of Ewe and Lamb, shivers in this bleak world, vaunt not of talents; say not yourselves, invention is mad, and genius, what doth it? Buy Lambs—Buy Ewes.

By this craft ye shall have wealth; ye shall have fame; for fame is fortune's handmaid, in these costermonger times. Remember that the claims of merit, will be like "the voice of one crying in the wilderness," while the bleat of Ewes and Lambs can be distinctly heard by the remotest ear. He will chuckle over ye, and with an outstretched cordial hand, bid ye—most heartily welcome.

From the COLUMBIAN CENTINEL.

To the French Republicans in America.

GENTLEMEN,

YOU are in a neutral country; you are in the land of your friends. Could America lend any assistance to the cause of Liberty in France, you would long ago had all her powers united with yours; but she must be as she is, without a naval armament, there is nothing within her power, which can serve you, but the prayers and wishes of her patriots.

By a Patriot, I mean a man, whole mind has drank deep at the spring of information, and whose idea of Liberty is that of a good settled form of government, founded on the consent of a majority of the people, obtained in a peaceable manner, without fraud or force, & on which government depends for support, not on fleets or armies, but on the frequent elections of enlightened Freemen.

Those who are worthy of this character, are grieved at the seeming discontent between your Minister, and the Executive of our nation. Genet is a Minister from a free Republic, which is contending for Liberty. Whether that contention is conducted well or ill, at the present moment, is not a matter under the disquisition of America. Each nation is the Sovereign Mistress of her own conduct, and accountable to no tribunal on earth. The powers which rule, whether by one man or by many, are equally to be attended to by foreign powers. The same observation applies to our government, whether the Executive does well or ill, is a matter not submitted to a foreign Court, or to a resident Minister. It is very probable the President of the United States may have erred; but he is by no means answerable to the Minister of France for his conduct.

Had Dr. Franklin, when he visited France, interested himself in the politicks of the country, written in the Gazettes against the corruption and profligacy of the Court of Versailles, and said only those things which the world knew to be true, could he have answered the intentions of his mission? And would he not have totally overthrown his usefulness to his country?

The business of a Minister is to be conducted with caution and silence. If the Sovereignty of the country where he resides, does not conduct towards him in a proper manner, he is to make his demands for reparation in writing, at the proper office, and to complain to his master. For a foreign Minister to open a Gazette controversy with the Sovereignty where he resides, is a novelty in diplomatic business.

In America, the sovereignty rests in the People, and the President, as to foreign nations, is the representative of that sovereignty. He represents it as to internal police; and that representation is divided among the several States, and the general government, according to established constitutions. It is as improper, therefore, for a foreign Minister to address the people on a controversy with the Executive here, as it would be in any other country.

The cause of France is injured, in the minds of their real friends; it is conceived, that her Minister is very injudicious, in attempting to raise commotions, and create contentions in the country. We have but this moment emerged from the calamities of a war—Massachusetts has but lately, in a very happy manner, got rid of an internal commotion, which wore a threatening aspect, and we cannot but wish for a moment's repose. *A true Republican.*

WINCHESTER, *(Virg.)* October 28.

Extract of a letter from General Anthony Wayne to Major General Charles Scott, dated Head Quarters, Sept. 13, 1793.

Dear Sir,

I received an express this night before last from the Secretary of War, dated the 3d inst. with positive orders from the President of the United States, to make those audacious savages to feel our superiority in arms, and to prevent the murder of helpless women and children. He is confident that I shall be well and powerfully supported in this arduous task, by the brave and virtuous, mounted infantry of Kentucky. Advance then, my dear Sir—participate of the glory—and produce a conviction both to him and the world, that confidence has been well founded.

Present my best and kindest wishes to our brethren in arms, and assure them that there shall be ample justice done to their bravery and conduct in my communications to the President of the United States.

Head-Quarters, Hobson's Choice, Sept. 18.

Dear Sir,

Since writing to you this morning, an express arrived from Col. Hapstmuck, announcing that the fort was attacked yesterday morning;—there was but 30 Indians seen, who had disappeared, but after the express had proceeded some miles on his way, he heard a firing of artillery.

Your's friendly,

ANTHONY WAYNE.

Major General Scott.

Head Quarters, Hobson's Choice, 26th of Sept. 1793.

I have to acknowledge the receipt of your favors of the 18th, 23d and 24th inst. I am truly astonished at the reluctance evinced by too many of the mounted volunteers to meet the common enemy, in order to save the effusion of much innocent blood, as well as difficulty and danger, in [illegible]

This is not a common, or little predatory war, made by a few tribes of Indians, at a considerated war; forming a chain of association round the frontiers of America, from Canada to East Florida; and while the fire kindled at the Miami of the lakes is feverishly spread along the frontiers of Pennsylvania, Virginia, Kentucky, the territory south of the Ohio, South-Carolina and Georgia inclusive.

On united and gallant effort of the legion and mounted volunteers will save the lives of many, very many thousands of rabble's women and children.

You will therefore immediately advance with every man you may have collected, or can be collected by the first of October, leaving a sufficient number of officers to bring forward the draughts that are to be made agreeable to the enclosed copy of a letter to his excellency Governor Shelby, for that purpose.

Wishing you life and happiness,

I am with sincere esteem,

Your most obedient humble servant,

ANT. WAYNE.

Major General SCOTT. (Copy.)

George-Town, Sept. 28, 1793.

Sir,

I have just received dispatches from Major General Wayne, containing a requisition of me, for such a number of the militia of this state to be drafted and marched forward to him, as will make up the deficiency of the mounted volunteers: that are not called for by him heretofore.

You will therefore immediately proceed to draft from the regiment of militia under your command, 65 men, and march them to this place on the 10th day of next month; notwithstanding the men may be furnished as authorized by Gen. Wayne to fill, that all such of them as come forward properly mounted and equipped, shall be received as mounted volunteers, and paid accordingly, on condition they join the legion and the Kentucky volunteers, at the head of the line at Fort Jefferson, on or before the 15th day of October next.

You are sensible that the honor and interest of the state will so much depend on the success of the present expedition, that I need say little to urge you, or make every exertion to send your quota of men into the field.

I am, with great respect,

Your most obedient servant,

ISAAC SHELBY.

Lieut. Col. Levi Todd,

Fayette county.

By the arrival of some persons from Kentucky, we learn, that the army under General Wayne has absolutely marched against the hostile Indians.

From the INDEPENDENT CHRONICLE.

Sacred to the Memory

Of His Excellency

JOHN HANCOCK, Esq.

Late Governor of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts:

Whose Virtues,

His Friends, when living, knew & enjoyed,

Now dead, his foes confess and admire.

His Ambition aspired to Wisdom,

And attained it;

To Knowledge,

And it filled his Mind.

Patron of the Wise,

And Friend of the Good,

He lived and died a Man.

Mortal rais'd its head,

He smil'd, and weeping Woe grew glad.

Religion, plain and simple,

Dignified his Mind,

Defaming Forms and useless pageantry.

Morals, clear and refined,

Dwelt in his Heart,

And guided all his Actions.

Virtue he lov'd—beneath his smile it flourish'd.

He frown'd on Vice, and it was put to shame.

IN FINE,

His Life, was a Public Blessing;

His Death, is an Universal Loss.

O Reader! if thou doubtest of these things,

Ask the cries of the Fatherless, they shall tell thee:

And the tears of the Widow, shall confirm their truth.

The Sons of Wisdom shall testify of him;

And the Daughters of Virtue, bear him witness.

The voice of the Nation shall applaud him;

And the Heart of Columbia shall sigh his Praise.

NORFOLK, *Va.* November 2.

BY a gentleman who came passenger in the Eliza, Capt. Colly, we are sorry to learn, that Mr. Gregorie, son of the late Gen. Gregorie and Sarah Hale, Princess Anne county, and Mr. Archibald Hunter, of Rappahannock, were guillotined at Dunkirk, about the last of August; having expressed sentiments inimical to the cause of France.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 18.

A report has this day prevailed at the moment of our putting this paper to press, that an express is arrived to the President from Citizen Genet at New York, which states, that the duke of York, his two Brothers, and a great part of his army have been made prisoners of war by the army of the French Republic.

NEWARK, (N. Jersey) Nov. 27.

List of all the burials in the several grave yards of the city and liberties of Philadelphia, as taken from the several books kept by Clergymen, Sextons, &c. from the 1st to Nov. 9th 1793.

Presbyterians Episcopalians	352
Presbyterians	353
Roman Catholics	335
Friends	373
Free Quakers returned in grofs	39
Germans	972
Moravians,	13
Swedes	75
Baptists returned in gross	50
Methodists do.	32
Universalists	2
Jews	2
Kensington	169
Potter's field, including the new ground	1325
	4031

We have it from good authority, says a New York paper, that the celebrated Dr. Priestly intends visiting this country.

A Gentleman who arrived in this State a few days since, from the West Branch of the Ohio, reports—that previous to his setting out, intelligence had reached that place and Pittsburgh, that general Wayne's army had been attacked on their march by a body of Indians—that during the engagement the Kentucky regiments under the command of general Scott, who were some miles off when the action commenced, came upon the rear of the Savages, which obliged them to retreat with precipitation, leaving 600 killed behind them—that the loss sustained on our part was about 300, in killed, wounded and missing. He adds further, that general Wayne was continuing his march towards the Miamii villages.

NEW-LONDON, November 28.

On Tuesday evening last a fire broke out in Norwich Landing, which consumed fifteen buildings, of which number we have only been able to collect the following, viz.—The stores occupied by Messrs. Wheeler and Levi Coit, Andrew and Joseph Perkins, and Messrs. Hezekiah Perkins and Co. the dwelling house of Mr. Lynde M'Curdy, part of which he improved as a store; the store belonging to Messrs. Coit & Latham, improved by Mr. Joseph Howland the store of Mr. Jeremiah Harris; the dwelling house and store of Mr. Levi Huntington; the dwelling house and store of Mr. Benedict Denison; the dwelling house of Mr. Ezra Barker, and the meeting house.—The fire made its appearance, in the first mentioned store.—We are happy, however, to learn, that amidst the confusion naturally attending so tremendous a conflagration, no lives were lost, and but two persons wounded—those slightly.

BOSTON, Nov. 27.

A very active war in the *West Indies* is expected early the ensuing Spring.—The government of *Great Britain* stands pledged to the colonists of *Martinico*, *Guadaloupe* and *St. Domingo*, to make every possible effort to establish them in the former government and subordination—and twenty regiments of foot, with fourteen fail of the line, under the command of Sir ALEXANDER HOOD, were under orders to fail therefor, at the date of the last European accounts. To oppose these, the republican commanders in those islands were making active preparations; and Capt. CARVER from Cape Francois informs, that 40,000 negroes, were in arms there, determined to resist every enemy.

Extract of a letter from Oxford, dated 21 Sept.

"The Duke of York appeared before Dunkirk on the 8th inst. with about 50,000 men. The sans Culottes, well clad, after an heavy dinner, fallied forth and a most terrible engagement took place. The next day the French made a second attack with great success, and obliged his royal highness to move off with a quick step, leaving their tents, baggage, &c. with an immense quantity of ammunition, &c. The young general has gone to Mantz, and I suppose intends putting himself under the union of Prince Cobourg, to be drilled into prudence and good conduct."

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Philadelphia, to his friend in this town, dated Baltimore.

"The captain of a vessel, arrived from Ostend, informs us of the DEATH OF PRINCE DE COBURG—that he saw his FUNERAL, and that FIFTEEN THOUSAND of his men were SLAIN, and the army COMPLETELY DEFEATED."

A French gentleman has received letters from the West Indies, which intimate, that Spain had been formed there of forcing the negroes in the southern States of America; of having them armed, and headed by some of the free mulattoes from St. Domingo, to march against Louisiana, and other Spanish settlements; and that one of the commissioners was at the bottom of the plan. How true this may be, time will determine.

Gov. Moultrie, of South-carolina has issued a Proclamation, dated Oct. 5, ordering all the free negroes, and other people of colour, who have arrived therein from St. Domingo, to depart in ten days: He having been informed, that there were among them characters who wished to excite an insurrection of the negroes in that state.

STOCKBRIDGE, Nov. 19.

Extract of a letter from a Gentleman at Oneida, to his friend in this town, dated Oct 21, 1793.

"Accounts arrived in this village last evening from the *Miami*, which are much more favorable than when the messengers left that quarter. They threaten the Indian Nations remain pacific—all the others have declared for peace, or neutrality, and request another treaty next spring. The commissioners, on receiving their final answer at the late treaty, which put an end to the negociation, *immediately* left Detroit—their sudden departure exhibiting such spirit and determined resolution, as made very favourable impressions on the minds of the Indians."

NORTHAMPTON, DECEMBER 4.

NEW AMERICAN INVENTION.

A few days since was brought to Market and sold in this town, by ABIEL HARDING, of Deerfield, about ten pounds of Beef-Wax. Soon after the sale of the first parcel, finding himself indisposed, he offered as this same there another small cake, weighing four pounds, which was likewise purchased.—Soon after Harding left the Store, some suspicions arose about the small cake on account of its weight—being broke open, a stone was found in the centre weighing three pounds—the first parcel was then broke, being in three cakes, and found to be wood just covered with wax; the whole amount of wax in the four cakes was about two pounds. The ingenious Mr. Harding was soon apprehended and obliged to recognize for his appearance at the Supreme Judicial Court in April next, when it is presumed he will obtain LETTERS PATENT, for said contemplation for his ingenious invention, with the exclusive privilege of carrying on the business of Cattle Island, for the term of seven years.

Eraltus Lyman,

HAS just received, and for sale at his GROCERY STORE, in Northampton,

W. I. and N. E. Rum, by hhd. bbl. or less quantity, French Brandy, Sherry and Malaga Wines, Molasses, Genera, London Porter, Loaf and Brown Sugars, Hyson and Bohea Teas, Coffee, Chocolate, Rice, Pepper, Alspice, Ginger, Nutmegs, Cinnamon, Lemon, Raisins, Figs, Currants, Table and Lisbon Salt, by 9 Glafs, 10d and 20d Nails, Iron Chain, Spanish Indigo, Powder and Shot, Snuff, Pipes, Pigtail and Smoaking Tobacco, Codfish, Salmon, Mackerell, &c.

Most kinds of Produce received in payment. Constant attendance given, and every favour acknowledged with gratitude.

Dec. 2, 1793.

Wanted, as an apprentice to the STOCKING WEAVING business, a smart active BOY, 14 or 15 years old, such as one may find good encouragement by applying to

LOUIS HARSH.

Northampton, Nov. 30, 1793.

CASH paid for

Shipping-Furr & Bees-Wax,

By LEVI SHEPHARD.

Northampton, Dec. 4, 1793.

TAKEN up in Northampton Meadow, two STEERS, one a black spotted STEER, 3 years old, a crop in the off ear, with a half penny cut under the same—the other a yearling STEER, marked with a Swallow's tail, on the upper side of each ear. The owner is desired to prove property, pay charges and take them away.

NATHANIEL PARSONS, jun.

Northampton, Dec. 4, 1793.

Locks & Canals.

THE Proprietors of *Locks and Canals*, on Connecticut River in the County of Hampshire, are hereby notified that a meeting of the said Proprietors will be holden at the house of Mr. *ZENAS PARSONS*, in *Springfield*, on Wednesday, the 25th day of December next, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, then and there to consider and act on the following things.

1st. To consider of, and determine respecting the opening, and carrying on the Canal around Miller's Falls, on said Connecticut River, the next Spring, and of the making any provisions therefor.

2dly. To consider, & propose if, that may be made there, of erecting any Mill or Mills, or any other Works, on or near the Canal at South-Hadley, and of enabling any such Mill or Mills, and of making any enlargement for publick or private use to the Locks already erected there; and to pass all proper votes thereon.

Also to make any further provision necessary for completing all the works, on or about the said Canal.

To receive the report of the Superintendant and Directors of the affairs of the said Proprietors respecting said Canals, and to act thereon as shall then be thought proper.

To make such grants to the Clerk and Treasurer, and any other Creditors of said Proprietors, for their services or expences, as shall then be thought proper.

To raise all such sums of money upon the shares of said Proprietors, as shall be found necessary for any and all the purposes aforesaid; and for any further operations that may be then agreed upon respecting said Canals, not herein particularly mentioned.

JOHN WORTHINGTON, President.

JON. DWIGHT,
JUSTIN ELY,
SAMUEL HINSHAW,
LEVI SHEPARD,
JOHN WILLIAMS,
} DIRECTORS.

Springfield, Nov. 28th, 1793.

New Line of STAGES.

THE Subscribers beg leave to inform the public, that they have established a NEW LINE of STAGES, to run between Boston and Albany.

The Stages will leave Boston and Albany on Tuesdays and Fridays, and meet at Mr. Pomeroy's in Northampton, where exchange passengers on Mondays and Thursdays. The Stage from Albany on set way to Northampton, carries the first night at Pittsfield, and second at Northampton, and on its return carries the first night at Pittsfield, and second at Albany.

The Stage will leave Boston, on its way to Northampton, on Tuesdays and Fridays at 12 o'clock, arrives at Mr. Barker's in Worcester on Wednesdays and Saturdays, at 2 o'clock P. M. and proceeds on the same days to Spencer.—From Spencer, on Mondays and Thursdays it proceeds on to Northampton, and on its return carries the first night at Spencer, and second at Boston.

The Price for a Passenger from Boston to Worcester is nine shillings each, from Worcester to Albany 3d per mile, 28lb. baggage gratis—to all the same as a Passenger.

The proprietors of this New Line of Stages, beg leave to observe, that the difficulties of extending a line from Boston to Albany across the mountains has heretofore been considered insurmountable—but as it passes through the heart of a well settle country, intersecting in its course the other lines of Stages in a manner that may greatly convene the public, they have determined to make the effort, and from the moderate terms of accommodation, and by their careful and obliging attention, hope to merit the public's encouragement.

NATHAN PATCH, and Co.

Northampton, Dec. 1. 1793.

Timothy Jewett,

INFORMS the public, that he carries on the Linen and Woollen WHEEL business as usual, also makes Clock and Hand Reels, Spindles, Taps and Faucets, Wooden Cocks, Pail Knobs, and Tunnel Noses, Weaver's Spools, &c.

Wanted as an apprentice to the above business, an active BOY, 14 or 15 years of age.

Northampton, Dec. 4, 1793.

Strayed from the Subscriber last Summer, a red HEIFER, one year old last Spring, marked with a slit the upper side of each ear, (if any artificial mark) cuid'd hair. Whoever has taken up said heifer, and will give information where she may be had, shall be handsomely rewarded, by JOB CLARK.

Northampton, Nov. 30, 1793.

NEW GOODS.

ROBERT BRECK & SON,

HAVE just opened a large and general assortment of ENGLISH, INDIA, and HARD WARE GOODS and GROCERIES, which they will sell on very low terms for cash, or approved credit. A few articles whereof are:

W. India, and N. England Rum, Brandy, Gin, Wine, Loaf and Brown Sugars, Molasses, Bohea and Souchong Coffee, Chocolate, Pepper, Allspice, Ginger, Paper Hangings, Looking Glasses, Excellent Furr Muffs Cotton Wool, Cinnamon, Raisins, Rice, Cornfans, Sugar Kettles, Brass Kettles, Warming Pans Frying, do. Nova Scotia Grindstones. Salmon, Mackrell, Liver Oil, by barrel, very low. 4d & 10d Nails, 6 by 8.7 by 9, Window Glass. Powder and Shot. } Teas } by brl. or less.

Crosscut, Tenant, Pigtooth and Hand SAWS, Joiner's, Carpenter's, Sadler's and Shoe-Maker's TOOLS—Large assortment of Sadler's Ware—Sweed's and Russia Iron, by the Ton, or Hundred—Hearr, Club & German Steel, HALBACK's celebrated German ditto. English do.—Iron Hollow Ware—Crockery and Glass Ware, Rock Salt. Most kinds of produce will we received for the above Goods, as well as for debts become due.

All Persons indebted, whose accounts are of one year standing, are expected to make payment according to contract. They wish to purchase PORK, FLAX and BUTTER, for which good pay will be made. 7s. 3m.

Northampton, November 1793.

Jonathan Judd, jun.

OBSERVING every one who has any commodities to sell, advertises them in some Newspaper, and those who have debts due to them, call on their debtors in the same way for payment, in conformity to that custom; takes this method to give information, that he has just received an additional supply of

GOODS,

which, with those he *before* had on hand, make a good assortment for a country Store; consisting of DRY GOODS, HARD WARE, WEST INDIA GOODS —GROCERIES, CROCKERY, GLASS, STONE and EARTHERN WARE—

ALSO, White Lead, Spanish Brown do. White, Liver Oil, Nova Scotia Grindstones, Malaga Wine, Allum, Coperas, Logwood,

He receives in payment Pork, Beef, Lard, Tallow, Beea-Wax, Butter, Cheese, White Pine Shingles, Barrel staves and Heading, Flax, White Beans, Wheat, Rye, Indian Corn, Buck-Wheat and Oats, or *Cash* if desired, and will Credit those who desire it, where there is a probability of payment.

Those indebted whose time of Payment has expired, are requested to settle their accounts immediately, and Payment made while it can be done without distressing themselves and families.

Said Judd, has a dwelling House and Garden spot to let, which may be entered upon immediately; it is a suitable stand for a Mechanic, many of which are wanted in the town, a Sadler in particular.—He wants to purchase some young Cattle.

Southampton, Nov. 25, 1793.

Samuel Lyman, & Co.

INFORM their friends, that they have commenced business in the city of Hartford, at the Store lately improved by Mrs. George Pomeroy, to Ferry-Street, where may be had almost every article in the Grocery Line, for Cash or Produce, as at any store in the city. Constant attendance will be given and every favor thankfully acknowledged by

SAMUEL LYMAN, and Co.

N. B. Any commands from their friends shall be attended to with fidelity and care.

Hartford, Nov. 18, 1793.

Ten Dollars Reward!

STRAYED or Stolen from the pasture of Mr. PHINEHAS CARY, near Hadley Falls, on the night of the 12th inst. a likely Bay MARE, about 14 hands and an half high, natural trotter—shod all round—has a crack in one of her fore hoofs, occasioned by being corked.

Whoever will take up said Mare and Thief, if Stolen, and deliver them to the subscriber, shall receive the above REWARD, or for the Mare only, a generous reward, and necessary charges paid; by

ELEAZER CARY.

Northampton, November 27, 1793.

A BARGAIN!

For SALE *and possession given immediately*,

A FARM, in *Belchertown*, county of *Hampshire*, one mile west of the Meeting House, and within 100 rods of a Store and Saw-Mill, Clothier's, Pot and Pearl-Ash Works—well known by the name of *Warner's* tavern, on the stage road from *Boston to Albany*, and occupied as a stage for the stages; about 150 acres of land, a very large Dwelling House, two new Barns, one half of a 50 feet Barn, a large carriage House, and several other out buildings. If agreeable to the purchaser, the Furniture of said House, together with the farming Utensils, will be sold with the Farm.

ALSO,—A Pew, in the Meeting House.

☞ The Farm is well watered, and the House and Barns are supplied with water, brought in pipes, from a very large spring. The water is excellent for use, or washing—and is conveyed into the rooms where it may be wanted. Inquire on the Premises, of ELISHA WARNER.

Belchertown, Nov. 6, 1793.

The PARTNERSHIP of

White and Clarke,

is this day dessolved, by mutual consent:—All persons indebted, are requested to make speedy payment, to

NEHEMIAH WHITE.

N. B. ALL persons that have demands on said WHITE, for Nails, are requested to call at the old shop, where he is ready to fulfil his engagements.

Williamsburgh, November 21, 1793.

Ezekiel Price, jun.

HAS just received a small but neat assortment of ENGLISH GOODS, which he is determined to sell at so small an advance, as to give satisfaction to the purchaser. He has also for sale, W.I. India and New Rum, Wines and Brandy, Loaf and Brown Sugar, Teas, Cinnamon, Pepper and Pimento, Chocolate, Coffee, Codfish, &c. A beautiful assortment of GLASS and CROCKERY WARE. A number of genteel Hats. All kinds of Produce will be received in payment.

☞ All Persons whose time of credit has expired are desired to call and make payment.

Hadley, Nov. 25, 1793.

Joseph Clapp, jun.

WANTS to purchase a quantity of BUCK WHEAT, for which he will give 2/2 per Bushel. He requests all persons that have been indebted to him, by Book or Note, one year, to settle the same by the 15th of January next, or their accounts will be put in suit.

Easthampton, Nov. 18, 1793.

The PARTNERSHIP of

Stewart & Jackson,

is dissolved:—All persons indebted, are requested to make speedy payment, to

JOHN JACKSON.

N. B. ALL persons that have demands on said JACKSON, for Blacksmith work, are requested to call at the old shop, where he is ready to fulfil his engagements.

Williamsburgh, Nov. 21, 1793.

THE Partnership of

John Burr, & Co.

is this day mutually dissolved:—ALL persons having accounts, or other dealings with said Company, are desired to call and make a speedy settlement; as may be convenient, with said John only; who will attend the business at their dwelling House in *Worthington*, any time previous to the first of January next:—Particular attention is requested of those whose accounts are of more than six months standing, or Notes on demand.

JOHN BURR, & Co.

N. B. Business is continued as usual in both Shops,—Six months Credit given for Goods and Smithing, by

CALVIN BURR, & Co.

Worthington, Nov. 15, 1793.

WANTED—Immediately,

A JOURNEYMAN

HAIR Dresser:

To whom generous wages will be given.

JAMES INGOLS.

☞ AN Apprentice to the above business is wanted *immediately*—

Northampton, Nov. 27, 1793.

TAKEN up by the subscriber, early last spring, a small black STEER, marked with a half crop on both ears.—The owner is desired to prove his property, pay charges, and take him away.

JABEZ PIKE.

Goshen, Nov. 26, 1793.

CASH given for clean COTTON and LINEN RAGS.

SIMEON BUTLER,

RESPECTFULLY informs the public, that he continues the business of

Book-Binding,

Nearly opposite the Court House, Northampton—Where Deed and Record Books, Merchant's Account Books, ruled to any pattern, may be had on the shortest notice—Old Books re-bound.

HE HAS FOR SALE,

Psalm Books, Webster's 1, 2, and 3d part, Perry's Spelling Books, by the gross, dozen or single, as cheap as can be bought in Boston or Hartford, Bibles, Testaments, Dawtei's Sermons, Pike's Arithmetic, Baron Trenck, Vicar of Wakefield, Interesting Memoirs, Life of Gardiner, Lavaater's aphorisms on Man, Foresters, Beauett's Letters, Friend of Youth, Stenbett's Manual Exercise, History of Mexico, Conquest of Peru, History of Fair Rosamund, Perry's Dictionary, Entick's, &c. The Young Ladies Accidence, Printers, Divine Songs, History of Joseph. A variety of Books for children, Blank Books of all kinds, Morocco Leather, Copperplates, Writing Paper, Ink-Powder, Sealing Wax, &c. Any of the above articles or Cash, given in exchange for RAGS.

He has also for sale, ALMANACKS, for 1794, by the gross, dozen, or single.

This day published, (price 3/ to non subscribers,) neatly bound,

THE redeemed Captive returning to Zion: Or, A faithful History of Remarkable Occurrences in the Captivity and Deliverence of Mr. JOHN WILLIAMS, minister of the gospel in Deerfield, who, in the desolation which befel that place in 1703-4, by an incursion of the French and Indians, was by them carried away, with his family, and his neighbourhood, into Canada. Written by himself.

Annexed to this is a sermon, preached by him upon his return. Also, an Appendix, containing an account of those taken captive at Deerfield, Feb. 29 1703-4, of those killed after they went out of town, of those who returned, of those who were slain at that time in or near the town, and of the mischief done by the enemy in Deerfield, from the beginning of its settlement to the death of the Rev. Mr. WILLIAMS. By the Rev. Mr. WILLIAMS, of Springfield.

LIKEWISE, IS ADDED,

An Appendix by the Rev. Mr. TAYLOR, the present minister of the gospel in Deerfield, containing some account of the Mischief done in Deerfield, and its vicinity, from the death of the Rev. Mr. WILLIAMS, to the conclusion of the last French war: and a circumstantial account of what is called the FALL FIGHT, which happened in May, 1676.

With a conclusion to the whole,

By the Rev. Mr. PRINCE, of Boston.

Printed and sold by THOMAS DICKMAN, at his Printing Office, in GREENFIELD.

☞ SUBSCRIBERS are requested to call on said DICKMAN, for their BOOKS.

*** A Few of the above BOOKS, may be had at this OFFICE.

BROKE into the inclosure of the subscriber, sometime last week, a two year old STEAR, marked with a crop in the near ear, and two slits on the top of the same, and half penny the under side of the off ear. The owner is requested to prove property, pay charges, and take him away.

DANIEL EDWARDS.

Northampton, Nov. 27, 1793.

To be Sold, very cheap

For *CASH*, in hand, or short credit on good security,

Serviceable Horse.

For further particulars enquire at the Printing-Office, Northampton.

Nov. 27, 1793.

CAME into the inclosure of the Subscriber a black HEIFER, two years old, marked with a half penny the under side of the right ear. The owner is desired to prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

BENJ. EDWARDS, jun.

Northampton, Nov. 27, 1793.

Found,

Sometime since, a NOTE of HAND, Enquire of the Printer.

Northampton, Nov. 27, 1793.

A Wet Nurse,

Is wanted during the ensuing Winter. Enquire of the Printer.

Nov. 27, 1793.

Taken up by the subscribers, two stray Creatures, one a red STEER, two years old, marked with a half penny the under side the near ear—the other a yearling, red and white, marked with a notch on the off ear, and a hole through the near ear. The owners are desired to prove their property, pay charges, and take them away.

ELIAB ALVORD,
EBEN. STEARNS.

Westhampton, Nov. 22, 1793.

NOTICE is hereby given to the Non-resident Proprietors of lots lying in Hawley, that their lands are taxed in *Highways, Towns, School* and *Minister* taxes committed to me to collect for the year 1792.

Highways, Towns, School, and Minister Tax.

Lot	No.	£ d. q.
	67	3 5 3
	66	2 8 1
	65	3 5 2
	64	3 5 0
	70	3 6 0
	71	3 6 0
	72	3 6 0
	73	3 6 0
	74	3 6 0
	75	3 6 0
	76	3 6 0
	77	3 6 0
	78	3 6 0
	79	3 6 0
	80	3 6 2
	81	3 6 2
	62	3 6 0
	61	3 6 0
Half of lot	No. 60	1 9 0
	58	3 6 2
	56	2 9 3
	53	3 5 3
	84	3 6 0
	85	3 6 3
	89	2 7 0
	94	3 6 0
	95	3 3 2
	25	3 6 3
	19	3 6 3
	119	16 9 2
	22	3 6 3
Half of lot,	No. 21	1 10 2
	54	3 3 2
	49	2 5 0
	47	2 7 0
	46	3 6 2
	43	3 5 1
	97	3 6 3
	112	2 7 0
	110	3 6 2
	125	5 8 2
	42	3 5 0
	35	3 6 2
	38	3 6 2
	101	2 9 2
	102	3 6 3
	104	3 6 2
	105	3 6 2
	131	1 6 1
	132	3 11 2
	122	6 0 0
	139	2 7 0
	154	2 7 0
	27	3 6 3

Second Division of Hatfield Equivalents.

Lot	No.	£ d. q.
	65	0 10 0
	64	2 7 0
	62	3 2 3
	61	0 9 0
	60	0 11 2
	59	1 4 3
	56	4 2 2
	54	0 2 0
	74	2 0 1
	76	1 3 2
	88	2 5 0
	47	3 7 1
	46	0 2 3
	45	0 5 0
	44	0 2 3
Half of lot	No. 42	0 9 5

That unless said taxes are paid on or before *Monday* the 23 day of *December* next, so much of said Lands will be sold at Public Vendue, at the dwelling House of Mr. FREDERICK LOOMER, in Hawley, at 9 o'clock, A. M. as will be sufficient to discharge the said taxes, with interesting charges.

JAMES PARKER, *Collector.*

Hawley, Nov. 11, 1793.

Broke into the inclosure of the subscriber, on the 6th inst. three HORSES, viz. a sorrel Mare, with a starring Colt, the Mare is 7 or 8 years old, has a white stripe in her face—third horse appears to be a bay—The Colt is a dark Chesnut.—The other two years old Colt, bay color, dark mane and tail, has a white stripe in her face, the near hind foot white. The owner is desired to prove his property, pay charges and take them away.

JOSEPH PARK.

Norwich, Nov. 23, 1793.

Eloped from my bed and board, MARY PACKARD, my lawful wife. All persons are forbid trusting her on my account, as I will pay no debt she may contract.

ELEAZER PACKARD.

Leverett, Nov. 16, 1793.

Flax-Seed.

CASH and SALT, given in exchange for FLAX-SEED, by

DANIEL BUTLER.

Northampton, October 30, 1793.

Hampshire Gazette.

NORTHAMPTON, (*Massachusetts*) PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY WILLIAM BUTLER.

Vol. VIII.] WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 11, 1793. [NUMB. 380.

MR. BUTLER,

Please to republish the following Extracts from the publications of the MASSACHUSETTS AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY, *and you will oblige many of your customers.*

On the management of the DAIRY, particularly with respect to the Making and curing of BUTTER.

By J. ANDERSON, L. L. D. F. R. S. &c. [Extracted from the 6th article in the 5th vol. of the letters and papers of the Bath Agricultural Society.]

WHEN a dairy is established, the undertaker ought to be fully acquainted with every circumstance respecting the manufacture both of butter & cheese, here it is only proposed to treat of the manufacture of butter. The first thing is to choose cows of a proper sort; among this class of animals it is found by experience, that some kind give milk of a thicker consistence and richer quality than others. In judging of the value of a cow, it ought rather to be the quantity and the quality of the cream produced from the milk in a given time, than the quantity of the milk itself; this is a circumstance of more importance than is generally imagined. The small cows of the Alderney breed afford the richest milk hitherto known; but individual cows in every country, may be found by a careful election, that afford much richer milk than others; these therefore ought to be search'd for with care, and their breed rear'd with attention, as being peculiarly valuable. In comparing the milk of two cows, to judge of their respective qualities, particular attention must be paid to the time that has elapsed since their calving. To make the cows give abundance of milk, and of a good quality, they must at all times have plenty of food.—Grass is the best food yet known for this purpose, and that kind which springs up spontaneously in rich dry soils, is the best of all. If the cows are to much incommoded by the heat as to be prevented from eating through the day, they ought to be taken into cool shades for protection; where, after allowing them a proper time to ruminate, they should be supplied with abundance of green food, fresh cut for the purpose, and given them by hand frequently, fresh and fresh in small quantities, so as to induce them to eat it with pleasure.

Cows, if abundantly fed, should be milked three times a day during the whole of the summer season, in the morning early, at noon, and in the evening just before night fall. If cows are milked only twice in twenty four hours, while they have abundance of succulent food, they will yield a much smaller quantity of milk in the same time, than if they be milked three times. Some attentive observers I have met with, think a cow in these circumstances, will give nearly as much milk at *each* time, if milked three times, as if they were milked only twice. In the abstract of persons for milking the cows, great caution should be employed, for if *all* the milk be not thoroughly drawn from a cow when she is milked, a diminution of the quantity gradually takes place, and in a short time the cow becomes dry. In the management of a dairy, the following peculiarities respecting milk, ought very particularly to be attended to; some of them are, no doubt, known in part to attentive housewives, but they have never been considered of so much importance as they deserve.

APHORISM I.

Of the milk that is drawn from any cow at one time, that which comes off at the first is always thinner and of a much worse quality, than that which comes afterwards, and the richest part, or, continually increasing to the very last drop that can be drawn from the udder at that time.

Few persons are ignorant that milk which is taken from the cow last of all at milking, which in this country is called *strakings*, (here *stripping*,) is richer than the rest of the milk; but few still are aware of the greatness of the disproportion between the quality of the first and the last drawn milk from the same cow at one milking—from several accurate and expert experiments it appears, that the person who, by bad milking of his cows, looses but half a pint of the last milk that might be obtained, looses in fact, about as much cream as would be afforded by six or eight pints at the beginning, and looses besides, that part of the cream, which alone can give richness and high flavour to his butter.

APHORISM II.

If milk be put in a dish and allowed to stand till it throws up cream, that portion which rises first to the surface is richer in quality and greater in quantity than what rises in a second equal portion of time, and the cream that rises in the second interval of time is greater in quantity and richer in quality than what rises in a third equal space of time, and so on, the cream decreases in quantity and declines in quality continually, as long as any rises to the surface.

APHORISM III.

THICK milk always throws up a smaller proportion of the cream it actually contains to the surface, than milk that is thinner, but that cream is of a richer quality; and if water be added to that thick milk, it will afford a considerably greater quantity of cream than it would have done if allowed to remain pure; but its quality is at the same time greatly debased.

APHORISM IV.

MILK which is put into a bucket or other proper vessels, and carried in it to any considerable distance, so as to be much agitated, and in part cooled before it be put into the milk pans to settle for cream, never throws up so much nor so rich cream as if the same milk had been put into the milk pans directly after it was milked.

In this case, it is believed that the loss of cream will be in proportion to the time that has elapsed and the agitation it has sustained after having been drawn from the cow.

From the above facts the following corollaries seem to be clearly deducible.

1. It is of importance, that the cows should be always milked as near the dairy as possible, and it must be of great advantage to a dairy farm, to have the principal grass fields as near the dairy as possible.

2. The practice of putting the milk of all the cows of a large dairy into one vessel, as it is milked, there to remain till the whole milking be finished, before any part of it be put into milk pans, seems to be highly injudicious, not only on account of the loss that is sustained by agitation and cooling, but also, as it prevents the owner of the dairy from distinguishing the good from the bad cows milk; a better practice therefore, would be, to have the milk drawn from each cow separately, put into the creaming pans as soon as it is milked, without being mixed with any other.—Thus would the careful farmer be able, on all occasions, to observe the particular quality of each individual cow's milk, as well as its quantity, and to know with precision, which of his cows it was his interest to dispose of, and which he ought to keep and breed from.

3. If it be intended to make butter *of every fine quality*, it would be advisable in all cases to keep the milk, that is first drawn, separate from that which comes last, as it is obvious, that if this be not done, the quality of the butter will be greatly debased, without much augmenting its quantity. It is also obvious, that the quality of the butter will be improved in proportion to the smallness of the proportion of the last drawn milk that is retained, so that those who wish to be singularly nice in this respect will only retain a very small proportion of the last drawn milk.

4. If the *quality* of the butter be the chief object attended to, it will be necessary not only to separate the first from the last drawn milk, but also to take nothing but the cream that is first separated from the best milk, as it is this first rising cream alone that is of the prime quality; the remainder of the milk, which will be still sweet, may be either employed for the purpose of making sweet milk cheese, or it may be allowed to stand to throw up cream for making butter of an inferior quality.

5. From the above facts, we learn that butter of the *very best possible* quality can only be obtained from a dairy of considerable extent when judiciously managed.

6. From these premises, we are led to draw a conclusion different from the opinion that is commonly entertained on this subject, viz.—That it seems probable that the very best butter can only be with economy made in those dairies where the manufacture of cheese is the principal object.

As but few persons would be willing to purchase the *very best* butter at a price to indemnify the farmer for his trouble, I am satisfied from the experience and attentive observation, that in general about the first drawn *half* of the milk be separated at each milking, and the remainder only be set up for producing cream, and if that milk be allowed to stand to throw up the whole of its cream, even till it begins sensibly to taste sour-ish, and if that cream be afterwards carefully managed, the butter thus obtained will be of a quality greatly superior to what can usually be obtained at market, and its quantity not considerably less than if the whole of the milk had been treated alike.

No dairy can be managed with profit, unless a place properly adapted for keeping the milk, and for carrying on the different operations of the dairy, be first provided.—The necessary requisites of a good milk house are, that it be cool in summer, and warm in the winter, so as to preserve a temperature nearly the same throughout the whole year, and that it be dry, so as to admit of being kept clean and sweet at all times.

From the trials I have made, I have reason to believe that when the heat is from fifty to fifty five degrees on Farenheit's thermometer, the separation of the cream from the milk, which is the most important operation of the dairy, goes forward with the greatest regularity. When the heat exceeds fifty degrees, the operations become difficult and dangerous, and when it falls below the fourteenth degree, they can scarcely be carried forward with *any degree* of economy, or propriety.

In winter, should the cold become too great, it might be occasionally dispelled, by placing a barrel full of hot water closely bunged up, upon the table, to remain till cooled. This I prefer to any kind of chafing dish with burning embers.

The utensils of the dairy, must in general be made of wood. As the acid of milk readily dissolves lead, with which the common earthen vessels are glazed, such vessels should be banished from the dairy.

The creaming dishes (for so I call the vessels in which the milk is placed for throwing up the cream) when properly *cleaned sweet* and *cool*, are to be filled with the milk as soon after it is drawn from the cow as possible, having been first strained carefully through a close strainer.

These dishes should never exceed three inches in depth, whatever be their other dimensions. As soon as they are filled, they are to be placed on the shelves in the milk house, perfectly undisturbed, till it be judged expedient to separate the cream from them.

In a moderately warm temperature of the air, if very fine butter be intended, it should not be allowed to stand more than six or eight hours; for ordinary good butter, it may safely stand ten or twelve, or more.

It is of great importance to the success of the dairy, that the *skimming* be well performed, for if any part of the cream be left, the *quantity* of the butter will be diminished; and if any part of the milk be taken, its *quality* will be debased.

When the cream is obtained, it ought immediately to be put into a vessel by itself, there to be kept till a proper quantity be collected for being made into butter. And no vessel can be better adapted to that purpose than a firm neat wooden barrel, in size proportioned to the dairy, open at one end, with a lid exactly fitted to close it. In the under part of this vessel, close to the bottom, should be placed a cock and spigot, for drawing off any thin serous part of the milk that may chance to be there generated; for if this is allowed to remain, it injures the cream, and greatly diminishes the richness of the quality of the butter; the inside of the opening should be covered with a bit of gauze netting, to keep back the cream while the serum is allowed to pass, and the barrel should be inclined a little forward, to allow the whole to run off.

The separation of butter from cream, one of the *easiest* operations of dairy business, is found as it has been freed from the milk, and put it, without loss of time, into the vessel prepared to receive it, pressing it so close as to have no air holes, or any kind of cavities within it; smooth the surface, and if you expect it will be more than two days before you add more, cover it close up with a piece of clean linen, and over that lay it as close as possible, and put on the lid, and place it in a cool part of the dairy house, where it will remain undisturbed, till you have occasion to use it.

The cream should be separated from the edges of the dish by means of an ivory bladed knife, then carefully drawn towards one side by a skimming dish, and then taken off with great nicety.

The separation of butter from cream, one of the *easiest* operations of dairy business, is found as it has been freed from the milk, and put it, without loss of time, into the vessel prepared to receive it, pressing it so close as to have no air holes, or any kind of cavities within it; smooth the surface, and if you expect it will be more than two days before you add more, cover it close up with a piece of clean linen, and over that lay it as close as possible, and put on the lid, and place it in a cool part of the dairy house, where it will remain undisturbed, till you have occasion to use it.

The cream should be separated from the edges of the dish by means of an ivory bladed knife, then carefully drawn towards one side by a skimming dish, and then taken off with great nicety.

a piece of fine linen that has been dipped in melted butter, that is exactly fitted to the edges of the vessel all round, so as to exclude the air as much as possible, without the assistance of any watery brine. When more butter is to be added, remove the coverings, and let the butter be applied close above the former, pressing it down, and smoothing it as before, and so on till the vessel is full. When full, let the two covers be spread over it with the greatest care, and let a little melted butter be poured all round the edges, so as to fill up every cranny, and effectually *exclude the air*. A little salt may then be strewed over the whole, and the cover firmly fixed down, to remain closely shut till opened for use. If this be carefully done, the butter may be kept perfectly sound in this climate for many years.*

It must be remarked that butter cured in this manner, does not taste well till it has stood at least a fortnight after being salted. After that period is elapsed, it eats with a rich marrowy taste that no butter ever acquires. Butter thus cured, will go well to the East or West Indies.

Butter, in its natural state, contains a considerable proportion of mucous matter, which is more putrescible than the pure oily parts of the butter. When it is intended to be exposed to the heat of warm climates, it ought to be freed from that mucilage before it be cured and packed up. To do this, let it be put into a vessel of a proper shape, which should be immersed in another containing water. Let the water be gradually heated till the butter be thoroughly melted: Let it continue in that state for some time, and allow it to settle: The mucous part will fall to the bottom, and the pure oil swim at top. When it cools, it becomes opaque and paler than the original butter, and of a firmer consistence. When this refined butter is become a little stiff, and while it is still somewhat soft, the pure part should be separated from the dregs, and then salted and packed up in the same way as is before directed.

Those who wish to see the subject more fully treated, are referred to the original.

* *The Epping butter is called the best in England. The farmers make use of a very fragrant colouring matter for their winter and early spring butter, which is the juice of carrots. They take them cold from cellars, and grate them fine, and squeeze out the juice through a cheese cloth, and mix it with their cream. The great their butter as five in appearance as the best June butter, without communicating any taste or flavour.*

For the HAMPSHIRE GAZETTE.

THE importance of disseminating useful knowledge among the rising generation, cannot be too often inculcated. The establishment of schools in our several towns, giving our children equal advantages for improvement, is among our wisest, and most important institutions. This happy method of diffusing learning among the youth, is one great security of their morals, and if continued, will be a sure, and everlasting barrier against tyranny and oppression, with all their attendant evils. Useful learning, and good morals, most constantly go hand in hand; that it is not always the case is to be lamented—at any rate, the most vicious, are generally among those, whose early education has not been attended to. But schools, *alone*, will not be sufficient and adequate to the purpose. Our youth are called, early from these important nurseries, to the various businesses of life, and if further care is not taken to improve upon the first impressions, and enlarge their minds, by applying the first rudiments to the various purposes of human life, much of the benefit of our school education will be lost. The youth in our several towns will therefore permit me, to recommend to them, to meet in one, or more clubs, as shall be most convenient, once at least every week, during the long winter evenings, for the purpose of discussing in free conversation, those various subjects that shall improve, both their morals, and manners, enlarge that early stock of knowledge acquired at school, and in this way, acquire a habit of applying it to their best advantage. The several subjects which I would propose for your consideration and debate, are the following, viz: Physiology, both natural and moral, mathematics, geography, history, and every thing that shall be useful, in the promotion of husbandry, trade, and the mechanic arts—the nature, design and origin of government—the various different forms of it, and what particularly, which diffuses the greatest degree of happiness among the citizens—the origin and nature, of our late dispute with Great-Britain—the cause of our separation, and a comparative view of our then, and present situation—the cause of the Revolution in France—their situation under the former government—the source and object of the present war in Europe, and the probable consequences on the future happiness, and information of the great body of those Nations; the history, origin, and moral precepts of the christian religion, as well as the many different kinds of religion subsisting in the world, and their various influence on the manners and happiness of mankind, &c. &c. To promote this most laudable design, of aiding the youth in acquiring such important information, as that all our towns shall feel and experience its beneficial influence, I would propose, that such questions should be given each member, for his discussion, and answer at the next meeting, as best adapt to his genius, education, and business in life. This will arrest the attention of every one, and dispose, fully to contemplate the subject. Such enquiries will never fail to investigate the truth, and what is more, such free conversation, will fix, and establish it in the mind, beyond a possibility of loosing it.

I hope these proposals will approve themselves to the public; and if the gentlemen of public education, gentlemen of respectability and influence, and the clergy, in the several towns, would at certain times, meet with these societies, propose questions, join in the consideration of the several subjects in debate, and help in solving the difficulties that may arise, it would honor the institutions, animate the youth, and make their own exertions in this way, more immediately serviceable to the rising generation, than, perhaps, in any other method whatever. AMICUS.

OFFICIAL COMMUNICATIONS.

Copy of a letter from Mr. GENET, *Minister Plenipotentiary from the Republic of France, to* Mr. JEFFERSON, *secretary of State.*

New York, November 14, 1793.
2d year of the French Republic.

SIR,

"I BELIEVE I ought to communicate to you the copy of a letter, which I have just written to the attorney general of the United States, to demand of him, that Messrs. Jay and King, the one chief justice, and the other a senator of the United States, who have published in the newspapers a libel against me, should be prosecuted at the federal court. I have to this moment omitted nothing to ascertain the falsity of the perfidious imposture, to which these gentlemen have not been ashamed to add their names. It is with this view, that I resumed to write to the President of the United States; it is with this view, that my friends have called, in many papers, upon Mr. Jay and Mr. King, to produce the proofs of their assertion: but the answer which you were charged to make me, sir, being as indecisive as the silence of these gentlemen was profound, a judicial enquiry alone remains for me to confound those who have traduced me, both as delegate of the French people, and as an individual. This satisfaction will be the most agreeable I can obtain, for I have only wished for the esteem of a free and virtuous people, of whatever country they might be; it is doubtless grievous to see at this day calumny bent upon pursuing me, and the benevolence of a people whom I revere, surprised from me, as well as that of their first magistrate. But what will be my satisfaction, when truth alone shall force those, who now misconstrue both my intentions and my principles, to do justice to my courage, my unshaken patriotism, and the purity of my conduct.

Accept my respects.

GENET.

Mr. Jefferson, secretary of state.

Copy of a letter from the Minister Plenipotentiary of the French Republic, to Mr. ED. MUND RANDOLPH, *Attorney General of the United States.*

New York, 14th November, 1793.
2d year of the French Republic.

SIR,

MORE pressing avocations have hitherto prevented my applying to you on the subject of a public insult to my nation and to myself, which I understand, from gentlemen of the law here, you are the person officially to be made acquainted with. I enclose you, sir, a newspaper, printed in New York, in which the chief justice of the United States, Mr. Jay, and a senator of the United States Mr. King, have certified to the public, as a declaration of mine, what is utterly and totally false. To you, sir, who are doubtless acquainted with the contemptible arts practised by party to hurt the characters, supposed to obstruct their views, it is needless to enlarge upon the injury this certificate has done the cause of my country in the opinion of this, or the personal dilemma into which it has, as was intended, plunged myself. The lie having effected its purpose, I can, unfortunately for justice, but too slowly follow it with detection. It is, however, a duty I owe my own official character, to procure a public prosecution of a calumny, which nothing but their public situations, who are the authors of it, induces me to think more of than of the rest of the low newspaper abuse to which I have been so much accustomed.

As you are, as I am informed, from your official situation, the prosecutor of outrages committed by citizens of the United States, either against foreign nations or their representatives to the United States, I am satisfied that it is sufficient for me, to acquaint you of the scandalous falsity, of the charge against me, to induce you to take such steps at the ensuing federal court, as the honor of your own country, as well as of mine, exact upon such an occasion. I shall attend you for this purpose at any time and place you point out, and desire to be favored with your answer, when and where that must be.

Accept my respects.

GENET.

Edmund Randolph, Attorney General of the United States of America.

Answer of Mr. RANDOLPH, *Attorney General of the United States, to* Mr. GENET, *Minister Plenipotentiary of the French Republic.*

Germantown, Nov. 19, 1793.

SIR,

I THIS moment received the letter which you did me the honor of writing to me on the 14th instant. Understanding that you purpose to return to Philadelphia shortly, and conceiving from this circumstance, that it will be the most convenient place for yourself, I shall be ready to have a personal interview with you there, on the subject of the letter whenever you may think proper to signify to me the time which will best suit you. I have the honor, &c.

EDM. RANDOLPH.

PHILADELPHIA FEVER.

[☞ The following contains a variety of particulars respecting the malignant disease which has recently raged in Philadelphia. It was written by a gentleman who continued in the city during its ravages; and for accuracy may be relied on.]

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 20.

DURING the late dreadful visitation, hundreds died for want of good attendance—indeed many, very many, were deserted by their nearest connections. I believe however, from the accounts I have received of the terrors and apprehensions of persons at a distance, that a tolerably competent idea may be formed of the distress and apprehensions that prevailed here. These were so powerful, that husbands deserted their wives; wives their husbands; children their parents, and vice versa, in respect to all the relations of life: And this unnatural conduct became too general, and was awfully sanctioned by the fatal consequences that ensued where affection, principle, and duty, impelled to a contrary conduct—for it was common in such cases for whole families to be swept away. Husbands and wives mutually nursed each other, both died in numerous instances—the orphan children unknown I think to exist.

The disorder appeared in August, and from a great variety of concurring evidence, I am perfectly satisfied was an imported disease—indeed I think we have had two imported disorders; the Yellow Fever from Hispaniola, brought in the vessels which contained the fugitives from Cape Francois; these were crowded in small vessels—destitute of almost every convenience—made their passage in the heat of Summer; and did not arrive here, (tho' they sailed at the same time with those who arrived in a short passage at Baltimore) until after a long passage. This may, by the way, account for the disorder's not breaking out at Baltimore. The other disorder, and that which has been the predominant one, was in my opinion imported in a privateer from Marseilles. This vessel was long out, was a miserable crib of a thing, with no accommodations fit for even brutes; and yet had 130 men on board. I have been repeatedly informed that many dead bodies, and many sick were removed from the ship—the sick were sent to lodging houses, in Water Street, where the disorder first appeared, and where it swept all before it. Above forty persons died, and more than 100 were sick in Water Street before any alarm took place.

The men of war which arrived here from the West Indies, in the course of the summer, had a great many sick among their crews, at least several of them. One of the earliest victims to the disorder was a young man who dined on board one of the frigates, at a feast made to celebrate the anniversary of the 10th of August—this man died in three or four days—and in a short space ten others died in the same house, of the same disorder; and from this house the contagion spread in Chesnut Street, in such a manner that above fifty persons died within a stone's throw of it, scarcely one of which lay more than five days. You may judge from this instance of the general state of the city in respect to the thick settled parts. The mortality was dreadful in all the alleys—not a house escaped except those which were deserted.

From the beginning of Sept. to the 17th Oct. the distress of the city increased, about twenty thousand persons went out; the moving was continual, and houses daily shutting up—meantime every person was seen with a sponge or a bottle at his nose; no shaking of hands, but every one stood aloof; business of every kind became suspended, and universal stillness prevailed in the streets when scarcely an individual was to be seen as far as the eye could extend, except a negro leading a horse, or a chair carriage, or a horse cart, with a corpse, sometimes two in a cart: Coffin making and grave digging were the only business of an active kind that were carried on; many of the joiners fell victims; but I believe the grave diggers generally escaped.

The Hospital at Bushhill was opened in August; but such was the confusion and terror which prevailed, that suitable and competent provision was not made there until the 23d Sept. The consequence was that almost every one carried out until that time died.

On the 23d Sept. Mr. Stephen Gerard, a French merchant, of fortune, long resident here, and a Mr. Peter Helm, a respectable mechanick, and a man of property, voluntarily offered to superintend personally the Hospital; they immediately entered on this service, and a very great alteration for the better took place directly. A French Physician, and another, a native of the city, attended; from this time, nearly one half of the patients were saved. These gentlemen merit more than mortals can bestow, for their humanity and heroism, and I trust a grateful sense of the obligations they have laid their fellow citizens under, will long be retained.

The number sent to the Hospital, amounts to about 1050, in all—of which about 600 died—but many were taken dead out of the carts which conveyed them thither, and many more died the day after they were admitted. There are now about ninety in the hospital, but it is not expected more than three or four will die.

In addition to the numerous carriages employed to carry the dead, there were eight or nine carts constantly employed, in carrying out the sick. I was conversing one Saturday, with Mr. Anthony, and a Mr. Hays; the Saturday following, Mr. Hays was buried, and the succeeding Saturday, Mr. Anthony. Three other different instances occured, of my conversing with persons on a Friday, who died the Wednesday after. One of these, was Mr. O'Hara, a clerk in the Treasury, who one Friday evening, stumbled over a coffin in the foot path. It seems, that in carrying this corpse to the grave, being a very heavy one, it burst the coffin; the negroes had taken it off to secure it; Mr. O'Hara took the scent, and died the Wednesday following—Mr. O'Hara's brother passed by my door that day, apparently in good health, but was buried the next week. I might fill a sheet with similar details; but your imagination can, from the above, form some idea of that anxiety and distress, which perpetually harrowed up our feelings—I often thought that the situation of people in a bombarded city was not much worse, and on some accounts not so bad; we had no respite night nor day. Such a scene was never before realized in this country; and may God of his infinite mercy, preserve us from experiencing any thing similar. During our afflictions, there were not wanting those heroic, humane and pious minds, who think it there duty to brave every danger in the discharge of the office of humanity. It would be impossible for me to particularize; the Mayor is entitled to great honour, and gratitude, for his steadiness and attention to the common duties of his station and to those extra calls which the extremity of our situation presented. The committees of the city also were firm and steady at there posts. The physicians also, and the clergymen, who remained in the city, behaved in general, with great magnanimity; and many of both fell victims to there exertions. Among the Clergy the Roman Catholicks encountered every danger. The Rev. Dr. Helmuth, pastor of the German Lutherans, was incessant in his visitations and labors; he is well, and his escape is almost miraculous. Of this Gentleman's Congregation he informed me that above Six Hundred died. Mr. Carey, who was one of the Committee, has this day published a pamphlet, containing a history of the epidemick. The returns he has collected from the Sextons of the several burying grounds, make the whole number, which had died, to amount to four thousand and thirty one, from 1st August, to 9th November.

November 23.—We learn that a negro man, the property of Mr. Green, in the state of N. Carolina, was tried a fortnight ago for witchcraft! before two magistrates and several freeholders, who condemned him to be hanged; and he was accordingly executed in a very short time afterwards. He was apprized at seventy pounds.

[*Charleston Gaz.*]

FRANKFORT, August 15.

The Court of Berlin has just published the following account of men killed, wounded, and taken, belonging to the allied army during the blockade of Mentz.

Total of Prussians,	1605 men.
Austrians,	749
Saxons,	219
Bavarians,	25
Hessians of Cassel,	61
Hessians of Darmstadt	58
Grand total,	2717

The Prussian officers killed, are 16 in number, and 72 were wounded; Austrian officers killed, 15. 14 wounded.

LONDON, September 16.

Intelligence from Paris.

On the 9th inst. the following news was read in the Club of Cordeliers, dated Mascon, Sept. 6.

The night of the 2d and 3d inst. the Lyonese made two sorties, to the number of 15,000 men, with a heavy train of artillery, and a numerous body of cavalry. They attacked and surprized the Republican camp, killed 4000 men, took 22 pieces of cannon, and forced Dubois Crance, to retire with his army. The Lyonese have since taken possession of the enemy's camp, of La Pape, which had been previously evacuated by them. [False.]

The 11th inst. another letter was read stating, that the Royalist's army in La Vendee, had a very bloody engagement with the Republican troops; and that the latter had left in killed and wounded near six thousand men. This victory was gained near Chesapany.

The French have experienced a severe check in Palatine and Cleve. On the 24th ult. a column of Piedemontese and Austrian troops attacked them, put the Republican forces to the rout, killed 600 of them, drove many into the river Ance, and pursued the fugitives many miles.

Sept. 18.—The attacks of the French were continual during the whole of the 14th and 15th inst. their number increased hourly——and they very little regard either loss or repulse.

Sept. 25. The Elector of Mentz pays Prussia a million of florins, for regaining his capital.

There are certainly two Commissioners now in London, from Bourdeaux, sent to treat with our Government, for the surrender of that city.

Yesterday morning arrived a mail from Holland, which confirms the important intelligence brought on Sunday night by the Messenger from the Earl of Yarmouth: That on the 18th inst. an attack was made by the French army of the Rhine, on that commanded by the Duke of Brunswick, which ended in a total defeat of the French: At the close of the action 3000 of the latter laid down their arms and surrendered to the Prussians. The conflict is said to have been particularly severe; at an early part of it the French prevailed; nearly thirty pieces of cannon are reported to be taken.

Ancona le Set. Sept. 12—*Foreman.*

From the camp of the Army of Observation commanded by Gen. Count de Glaizefait.

The French having preseated themselves, to the number of 3000 men, in the environs of Landrecy, were kept in check by fir squadrons of Kinski lighthorse. The latter having been reinforced by four squadrons of the Cuirassiers of Royal Allemand, rushed upon the enemy; the confusion was so great, that the French horsemen rode over the bodies of their foot, and our troops had nothing to do but cut them up by peace meals. Fifteen hundred of the French were killed, and 1000 at least taken prisoners. The enemy also left 12 pieces of cannon, two howitzers, a great number of ammunition waggons, and many artillery horses.

A Schoolmaster, in Leicestershire, was lately apprehended on charge of uttering treasonable expressions of and concerning his Majesty. The words were, "*I do not think that his present majesty will end any figure in History.*" The Justice did not venture to commit him, but applied to the Attorney-general for advice, whose opinion is said to be as follows: "I do not think that an action will lie for these expressions—on looking into the most eminent historians, viz. Plutarch, Livy, and Suetonius, among the ancients, and Hume, Smollet, and cardinal de Retz, among the moderns, I am of opinion, that the persons who are the greatest figure in history, were great rascals, and of course, that by the expressions alluded to, the defendant will be a well informed jury, be supposed to have conveyed a compliment to, and not a forefim on our present most glorious majesty."

September 26.

Extract of a letter from Sheffield, Sept. 20.

"The Glasgow petition has given great pleasure in this part of the country: it is hoped the example will be followed by every city, town and village in these kingdoms, to put an end to the war.

"Two petitions are preparing here, one to be presented to the king, and the other to the parliament: and I am informed, after they are signed by such persons as assembled for that purpose, they will then be carried from house to house, and the answer of every man who refuses to sign will be taken down, that the sense of the people may be known."

The fall of the gallant and polite Captain COURTNEY, is a national misfortune and renders the situation of his much respected and amiable lady, the object of general concern, particularly to the more immediate circles of her acquaintance, who at this unfortunate juncture seem to vie with each other to afford her every consolation in their power.

A fisherman had the folly to declare in Bartholomew Fair last, that he had made more by the *representation* of the fall of Valenciennes, than the British would by the *capture* of it.

ODD ADVERTISEMENT.

Lost where it was dropped, on Sunday night, an empty bag with a cheese in it. The bag was marked T. D. but the letters were worn out. N. B. The person who left it, never missed it until it was gone; so if any person will bring it to him, he shall be rewarded for his trouble.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 20.

A gentleman from the western country informed the Editor on Saturday last, that Gen. Wayne's army was on its march near Fort-Jefferson, the ammunition and baggage waggons, under an escort of a fleet, and 70 men, being about 15 miles in the rear, was suddenly attacked by a party of Indians, who killed the lieut. and six men, took 13 waggons, which were loaded with supplies for the troops; the remainder of the men were missing, supposed to have been carried off prisoners by the Indians.

NOVEMBER 25.

A gentleman of veracity, who arrived in this town yesterday, has enabled us to contradict, in part the unfavourable accounts in our last, respecting the action which took place some time since, between the rear guard of Gen. Wayne's army consisting of twenty men, and a party of Indians. He informs, that he had read a letter from Gen. Wayne to Col. Edwards, member of Congress, which mentions, that Capt. Boyd, his lieutenant and 13 men were killed, and 70 horses taken by the Indians; but all the ammunition and baggage waggons, with their horses and oxen remained unhurt.

Extract of a letter from Amsterdam, to a Gentleman in this town, dated the 23d of August.

"The French affairs have undergone a great Reverse since Meyence and Valenciennes surrendered; but I am not yet afraid of their Success. I think they will this winter, turn the tables on the damned Tyrants who with to enslave them—their cause and their character are both misrepresented in the English papers—I can affirm you, that, by letters from Hanoverian officers, to Professor Ebeling, of Hamburgh, the British troops have committed cruelties, in their Villages, too horrid to be mentioned—Besides plundering, burning, and murdering their old Men and Women, they have violated Children of 12 Years of age, and committed the most beastly excesses on the Youths of the Country.

NEW YORK, Dec. 4.

Capt. Marshall on his passage, on Sunday night last, picked up a boat with the following persons in her:—Capt. Selby, his mate, the supercargo, and five sailors, belonging to the brig Junius Brutus, of Newfield, New England, which had foundered off Barnegat shoals, on Tuesday the 22d. They had been six days in the boat, and at the time of their leaving the brig were only able to save eight biscuits and one hundred oranges, on which they had subsisted without a drop of water: The brig was from Guadaloupe, but touched at St. Martins, and had a valuable cargoe of salt, sugar and rum on board.

DISTRESS.

On Tuesday last arrived in Hampton Road, the ship Lydia, of Portland, the Captain of which informs, that he discovered a wreck in the gulph. On approaching her, she proved to be a schooner water logged, with nearly all the companions washed away. The wind being high, they did not at first intend boarding her, but being short of provisions, they thought some might be saved from the wreck. The Captain and mate accordingly went on board, but finding it impossible to get at the provisions, they determined to rip up the quarter deck, which they had no sooner done than fourteen dead bodies immediately floated, thirteen of whom from their dress appeared to be Frenchmen, and one was an American, supposed to be the Capt. Two or three trunks also floated up; by the papers contained in one of them, they discovered her to be the schooner Betsey and Patsey, Capt. Rogers, of and from Baltimore. The two trunks contained nothing but shirts, drawers, and pocket handkerchiefs, and about twenty joes in cash. As they perceived that the vessel had settled considerably as soon as the dead bodies came up, they hastily left her, least she should sink too quick and drown them in the suction.

ALBANY, November 23.

THURSDAY last, Sunday evening, has this city been alarmed by fire—and the one of yesterday, which broke out about 12 o'clock at noon, in the stable of Gen. Peter Gansevoort, situate in a cluster of wooden buildings, and which was full of hay—gave the most threatening aspect of again laying in ruins a considerable part of this city. Thro' great exertions, however, it was extinguished without communicating to any other building.

The magistrates are this day holding an examination on several female slaves; who have been committed on suspicion of being the cause of the late fires; one or two of whom have acknowledged their having set on fire the stable of Leonard Gansevoort, Esq. on Sunday evening.

On Monday morning last by the falling of a Chimney from the ruins in Market Street, a Son of Mr. George Collier, about 14 years of age, was instantly killed; two other boys were much bruised—one of which is since dead—the other is on the recovery.

MIDDLETOWN, Dec. 7.

Last Tuesday the following melancholy accident happened in Chatham: By the overturning of a carriage Mrs. Ruth Sage, wife of Mr. Abner Sage, had her skull so fractured that she expired within 20 minutes, aged 28 years, leaving a disconsolate husband and four small children.

SALEM, November 26.

Capt. JOHN BURCHMORE, arrived here on Sunday from *Dieppe*, in France, which place he left the 8th of October; but brings no important intelligence. It was there said (as we have heard) that the French Republicans had regained the possession of the commanding posts about *Toulon*, to that their fleet was subject to their guns. The people at *Dieppe* were fired with the spirit of liberty—not a dispooding idea was entertained by any one—every man there is a soldier, and the militia is continually exercised in arms—those between the ages of 16 and 22 years were under marching orders, and eager to add force to the grand blow which the uplifted arm of the nation was about to strike. The indigence of the women, irresistible in *France*, was employed to keep alive the flame of patriotism; and on every lady's cap, was displayed the republican cockade. The ruin of the Duke of *York's* army, with other concurring successes, which were told with all their pleasing exagerations, had given them fresh spirits, and already they beheld, in imagination, their Republic firmly established, and triumphant over all their enemies. This picture of the people of *Dieppe*, will doubtless represent the great majority of Frenchmen. Capt. BURCHMORE adds, that provisions of every kind were plenty & cheap, and the police well regulated. The French ships inspired by beauty and patriotism, and abundantly supplied by a bounteous Providence, what human power can arrest their arms?

December 3. We think the account from Havre de Grace, under the Boston head, of prohibitions laid upon the commerce with France, cannot be true. Capt. BURCHMORE left Dieppe the 9th of October, when he had heard of no such regulations, and when the French joyfully admitted supplies into their ports, from whatever country, they might be brought.

The Combined Armies were this Campaign to have introduced the French Princess into Paris, destroyed the National Convention, and established LOUIS XVII. upon the throne.—They have taken Valenciennes and Quesnoy, towards compleating their object: and the French Republicans have on their part again carried the war into Austrian Flanders, and put their enemies, in their turn, upon the defensive. Instead of attaching any conquered provinces to France, as they attempted to last year, the Convention have determined first to make them furnish their army with provisions and flores, and conduct some of the Belgic States to Paris.

NORTHAMPTON, December 11.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman of respectability in Philadelphia, to his friend in New-York, Nov. 14.

"Whatever others may think of the timidity of the New-Yorkers, I commend them for their prudent firmness in persevering in the most effectual measures to prevent, as far as possible, all dangers of admitting the dreadful contagion, which has infected this city, into New York. A disease more terrible and destructive, has never appeared among mankind; a Smith who had 19 journeymen in his shop, of these 17 took the disease, and ten of them died—one other who had 13, all took the disease and died. A shipwright, at Kensington, buried 16 persons out of his own family. These instances are enough to give some idea of what has really been our distress, and it would be adding even horror to discription, to represent the state of small neighborhoods of poor people, crouded together in narrow allies, where houses were filled with inmates; in some cases it seems as if the whole were swept away, except the children and those of *very old age*. Surely such a disease ought to be stayed from entering a city, by ever possible means."

LIBERAL DONATION.—Mr. HORTON, lately deceased, at Philadelphia, has left by will, 5333 dollars, six per cent. stock of the United States, the interest of which to be appropriated, forever, towards the education of pious youth.

The trial of Ensign JOHN MORGAN, we hear is concluded. The judgment of the Court Martial we have not heard, the proceedings being sealed up, and forwarded to the President of the United States, by Mr. Morgan who passed through town last week.

(Carlisle paper).

Just published and to be sold by the PRINTER *hereof, and by* SIMEON BUTLER, *opposite the Court-House, by the gross, dozen or single.*

Beer's Almanac for 1794.

Containing, besides the usual calculations,

A CURE for the SALT-Rheum or Scurvy; an original receipt to cure Cancers to prevent the swelling from a bruise.—A Parabolical Wedding:—Danger of haunted Houses—Ladies new Catechise—the reason why Women have no beards—the Jew and the Christian—Receipt to cure a Lore Fit—Cure for hard Times—An extempore Sermon, preached at the request of two Scholars, by a lover of Ale, out of a hollow tree—Speech of Miss Polly Baker, before a Court of Judicature in New-England, where she was prosecuted the fifth time for having a bastard child—The Barrel tapped—The Sexton of Clun; a Norman Tale—Curious Letter from a young Girl to her Sweetheart in the army—Curious Courtship——The pleasing Art of Money-Catching—Jack and the Deacon—Epitaph on a Lawyer—The Chinese Gamester.—ANECDOTES of Gen. Putnam; of an Irishman; of an honest Jack Tar; of a Child six years of age; of a poor fellow in Dublin; of an Irishman and Physician, of a Lawyer; of two Clergymen; of a boy at sea; of an Indian Chief; of an Indian whipping his wife; of a Merchant and Deacon.—Courts in Connecticut and Massachusetts; Table of Israelites, &c. &c.

NOTICE is hereby given to the following non-resident proprietor of land, in the town of Norwich, County of Hampshire, that his land is taxed, in a town and county tax, for 1792, committed to the subscriber to collect, viz:

George Green, 21. 2s. 11d.

Unless said rates are paid on or before the first Monday in February next, so much of said land will be then sold, at public vendue, at the house of James Converse, innholder, in said Norwich, as will be sufficient to discharge the same, with intervening charges.

AARON DIMOCK.

Norwich, Dec. 11, 1793.

COME into the inclosure of the subscriber, three yearlings, the STEERS and one HEIFER—one of the Steers a brindle, the other a brindle with a lired back, the Heifer a dark red with a lired back, all marked with a half penny the under side of each ear. The owner is desired to prove his property, pay charges and take them away.

JOHN HUBBARD.

Hatfield, Dec. 9, 1793.

BROKE into the inclosure of the subscriber on the 12th of September, a red STEER, one year old, marked with a half penny the under side of the left ear. The is desired to prove his property, pay charges and take him away.

THOMAS MIGHELLS.

Conway, Nov. 27, 1793.

New Line of STAGES.

THE Subscribers beg leave to inform the public, that they have established a NEW LINE of STAGES, to run between Boston and Albany.

The Stages will leave Boston and Albany on Tuesdays and Fridays, and meet at Mr. Pomeroy's in Northampton, and exchange passengers on Mondays and Thursdays. The Stage from Albany on its way to Northampton, tarries the first night at Pittsfield, and second at Northampton, and on its return tarries the first night at Pittsfield, and second at Albany.

The Stage will leave Boston, on its way to Northampton, on Tuesdays and Fridays at 12 o'clock, arrives at Mr. Barker's in Worcester on Wednesdays and Saturdays, at 2 o'clock P. M. and proceeds on the same days to Spencer—From Spencer, on Mondays and Thursdays it proceeds on to Northampton, and on its return tarries the first night at Spencer, and second at Boston.

The Price for a Passenger from Boston to Worcester is nine shillings *each*, from Worcester to Albany 3d per mile, 28lbs. baggage gratis—20olbs the same as a Passenger.

The proprietors of this New Line of Stages, beg leave to observe, that the difficulties of extending a line from Boston to Albany across the mountains has heretofore been considered insurmountable—but as it passes through the heart of a most fertile country, intersecting in its course the other lines of Stages in a manner that may greatly convenee the public, they have determined to make the effort, and from the moderate terms of accommodation, and by their careful and obliging attention, hope to merit the public's encouragement.

NATHAN PATCH, and Co.

Northampton, Dec. 1, 1793.

NEW GOODS.

ROBERT BRECK & SON, HAVE just opened a large and general assortment of ENGLISH, INDIA, and HARD WARE *GOODS* and GROCERIES, which they will sell on very low terms for cash, or approved credit. A few articles whereof are:

W. India, and N. England Rum.
Brandy.
Gins.
Wine,
Loaf and Brown Sugars.
Molasses,
Bohea and Souchong } Teas
Coffee,
Chocolate,
Pepper.
Allspice,
Ginger,
Paper Hangings,
Looking Glasses,
Excellent Furr Muff
Cotton Wool,
Cinnamon,
Raisins,
Rice,
Currants,
Sugar Kettles,
Brass Kettles,
Warming Pans
Frying, do.
Nova Scotia Grindstones.
Salmon } by bri-
Mackerell } or less.
Liver Oil, by barrel, very low.
4d & 2od, Nails,
6 by 8.7 by 9, Window Glass.
Powder and Shot.

Crosscut, Tenant, Pigtooth and Hand SAWS, joiner's, Carpenter's, Sadler's and Shoe-Maker's TOOLS.—Large assortment of Sadler's Ware—Sweeds and Russia Iron, by the Ton, or Hundred—Heast, Club & German Steel, HALBACK's celebrated German ditto, English do.—Iron Hollow Ware—Crockery and Glass Ware, Rock Salt. Most kinds of produce will we received for the above Goods, as well as for debts become due.

All Persons indebted, whose accounts are of one year standing, are expected to make payment according to contract. They want to purchase PORK, FLAX and BUTTER, for which good pay will be made. 75 3m.

Northampton, November 1793.

WANTED—Immediately,
A JOURNEYMAN
HAIR Dresser;
To whom generous wages will be given.
JAMES INGOLS.

☞ AN Apprentence to the above business is wanted *immediately*—

Northampton, Nov. 27, 1793.

TAKEN up by the subscriber, early last Spring, a small black STEER, marked with a half crop on both ears.—The owner is desired to prove his property, pay charges, and take him away.

JABEZ PIKE.

Colrain, Nov. 26, 1793.

THE Partnership of
John Burr, & Co.
is this day mutually dissolved:—ALL persons having accounts, or other dealings with said Company, are desired to call and make a speedy settlement, as may be convenient, with said John only; who will attend the business at their dwelling House in *Worthington*, any time previous to the first of January next:—Particular attention is requested of those whose accounts are of more than six months standing, or Notes on demand.

JOHN BURR, & Co.

N. B. Business is continued as usual in both Shops,—Six months Credit given for Goods and Smithing, by

CALVIN BURR, & Co.

Worthington, Nov. 15, 1793.

The PARTNERSHIP of
White and Clarke,
is this day dissolved, by mutual consent—All persons indebted are requested to make speedy payment, to

NEHEMIAH WHITE.

N. B. All persons that have demands on said WHITE, for Nails, are requested to call at the old shop, where he is ready to fulfil his engagements.

Williamsburgh, November 21, 1793.

A BARGAIN!

FOR SALE, *and possession given immediately*, A FARM, in *Belchertown*, county of *Hampshire*, one mile west of the Meeting House, and within 100 rods of a Flour and Saw-Mill, Clothier's, Pot and Pearl Ash Works—well known by the name of *Warner's* tavern, on the stage road from *Boston to Albany*, and occupied as a stand for the stages; about 150 acres of land, a very large Dwelling House, two new Barns, one half of a 50 feet Barn, a large carriage House, and several other out buildings. If agreeable to the purchaser, the Furniture of said House, together with the farming Utensils, will be sold with the Farm.

ALSO,—A PEW, in the Meeting House.

☞ The Farm is well watered, and the House and Barns are supplied with water, brought in pipes, from a very large spring. The water is excellent for use, or washing—and is conveyed into the rooms where it may be wanted. Inquire on the Premises, of ELISHA WARNER.

Belchertown, Nov. 6, 1793.

SIMEON BUTLER,
RESPECTFULLY *informs the public, that he continues the business of*
Book-Binding,
Nearly opposite the Court House, Northampton—Where Deed and Record Books, Merchant's Account Books, ruled to any pattern, may be had on the shortest notice—Old Books re-bound.

HE HAS FOR SALE,

Psalm Books, Webster's 1, 2, and 3d part Perry's Spelling Books, by the gross, dozen or single, as cheap as can be bought in Boston or Hartford, Bibles, Testaments, Davies's Sermons, Pike's Arithmetic, Burns Treack, Vicar of Wakefield, Interesting Memoirs, Life of Gardiner, Lavater's aphorisms on Man, Fanciers, Bennett's Letters, Friend of Youth, Steaben's Manual Exercise, History of Mexico, Conquest of Peru, History of Fair Rosamund, Perry's Dictionary, Entick's, &c. The Young Ladies Accidence, Primers, Divine Songs, History of Joseph. A variety of Books for children, Blank Books of all kinds, Marocco Leather, Copperplates, Writing Paper, Ink-Powder, Sealing Wax, &c. Any of the above articles or Cash, given in exchange for TANNED SHEEP SKINS, or RAGS.

He has also for sale, ALMANACKS, for 1794, by the gross, dozen, or single.

Taken up by the subscribers, two stray Creatures, one a red STEER, two years old, marked with a half penny the under side of the near ear—the other a yearling, red and white, marked with a nick on the off ear, and a hole through the near ear. The owners are desired to prove their property, pay charges, and take them away.

ELIAB ALVORD,
EBEN. STEARNS.

Westhampton, Nov. 22, 1793.

Broke into the inclosure of the subscriber, on the 6th inst. three HORSES, *viz.* a sorrel Mare, with a sucking Colt, the Mare is 7 or 8 years old, has a white stripe in her face—hind befor, —appears to hipped:—The Colt is a dark Chestnut:—The other a two years old Colt, bay color, dark mane and tail, has a white stripe in her face, the near hind foot white. The owner is desired to prove his property, pay charges and take them away.

JOSEPH PARK.

Norwich, Nov. 23, 1793.

Jonathan Judd, jun.
OBSERVING everyone who has any commodities to sell, advertise them in some Newspaper, and those who have debts due to them, call on their debtors in the same way for payment, in conformity to that custom, takes this method to give information, that he has just received an additional supply of

GOODS,

which, with those he *before* had on hand, make a good assortment for a country Store; consisting of DRY GOODS, HARD WARE, WEST INDIA GOODS—GROCERIES, CROCKERY, GLASS, STONE and EARTHERN WARE—ALSO, White Lead, Spanish Brown do. White, Liver Oil, Nova Scotia Grindstones, Malaga Wine, Allum, Copperas, Logwood,

He receives in payment Pork, Beef, Lard, Tallow, Beez-Wax, Butter, Cheese White Pine Shingles, Barrel staves and Heading, Flax, White Beans, Wheat, Rye, Indian Corn, Buck Wheat and Oats—or *Cash* if desired, and will Credit those who desire it, where there is a probability of payment,

Those indebted whose time of Payment has expired, are requested to settle their accounts immediately, and Payment made while it can be done without distressing themselves and families.

Said Judd, has a dwelling House and Garden spot to let, which may be entered upon immediately: it is a suitable stand for a Mechanic, many of which are wanted in the town, a Sadler in particular.—He wants to purchase some young Cattle,

Southampton, Nov. 25, 1793.

Samuel Lyman, & Co.
INFORM their friends, that they have commenced business in the city of Hartford, at the Store lately improved by Mr. George Pomeroy, in Ferry-Street, where may be had almost every article in the Grocery Line, for Cash or Produce, as at any store in the City. Constant attendance will be given and every favor thankfully acknowledged by

SAMUEL LYMAN, and Co.

N. B. Any commands from their friends shall be attended to with fidelity and care.

Hartford, Nov. 18, 1793.

Ten Dollars Reward!
STRAYED or Stolen from the pasture of Mr. PHINEHAS CARY, near Hadley Falls, on the night of the 11th inst. a likely Bay MARE, about 14 hands and an half high, natural trotter—shod all round—has a crack in one of her fore hoofs, occasioned by being corked.

☞Whoever will take up said Mare and Thief, if Stolen, and deliver them to the subscriber, shall receive the above REWARD, or for the Mare only, a generous reward, and necessary charges paid, by

ELEAZER CARY.

Northampton, November 27, 1793.

Eloped from my bed and board, MARY PACKARD, my lawful wife. All persons are forbid trusting her on my account, as I will pay no debts she may contract.

ELEAZER PACKARD.

Leverett, Nov. 16, 1793.

Flax-Seed.
CASH and SALT, given in exchange for FLAX SEED, by

DANIEL BUTLER.

Northampton, October 30, 1793.

BROKE into the inclosure of the subscriber, sometime last week, a two year old STEAR, marked with a crop in the near ear, and two slits on the top of the same, and half penny the under side of the off ear. The owner is requested to prove property, pay charges, and take him away.

DANIEL EDWARDS.

Northampton, Nov. 27, 1793.

CAME into the inclosure of the Subscriber a black HEIFFER, two years old, marked with a half penny the under side of the right ear. The owner is desired to prove property, pay charges, and take them away.

BENJ. EDWARDS, jun.

Northampton, Nov. 27, 1793.

Strayed from the Subscriber last Summer, a red HEIFER, one year old last Spring, marked with a slit the upper side of each ear, (if any artificial mark) curl'd hair. Whoever has taken up said heifer, and will give information where she may be had, shall be handsomly rewarded, by JOB CLARK.

Northampton, Nov. 30, 1793.

Found,
Sometime since, a NOTE of HAND.—Enquire of the Printer.

Nov. 27, 1793.

Broke into the inclosure of the subscriber, on the night of the 11th inst. a likely Bay MARE, about 14 hands and an half high, natural trotter—shod all round—has a crack in one of her fore hoofs, occasioned by being corked.

☞Whoever will take up said Mare and Thief, if Stolen, and deliver them to the subscriber, shall receive the above REWARD, or for the Mare only, a generous reward, and necessary charges paid, by

ELEAZER CARY.

Northampton, November 27, 1793.

Eloped from my bed and board, MARY PACKARD, my lawful wife. All persons are forbid trusting her on my account, as I will pay no debts she may contract.

ELEAZER PACKARD.

Leverett, Nov. 16, 1793.

Flax-Seed.
CASH and SALT, given in exchange for FLAX SEED, by

DANIEL BUTLER.

Northampton, October 30, 1793.

BROKE into the inclosure of the subscriber, sometime last week, a two year old STEAR, marked with a crop in the near ear, and two slits on the top of the same, and half penny the under side of the off ear. The owner is requested to prove property, pay charges, and take him away.

DANIEL EDWARDS.

Northampton, Nov. 27, 1793.

CAME into the inclosure of the Subscriber a black HEIFFER, two years old, marked with a half penny the under side of the right ear. The owner is desired to prove property, pay charges, and take them away.

BENJ. EDWARDS, jun.

Northampton, Nov. 27, 1793.

Strayed from the Subscriber last Summer, a red HEIFER, one year old last Spring, marked with a slit the upper side of each ear, (if any artificial mark) curl'd hair. Whoever has taken up said heifer, and will give information where she may be had, shall be handsomly rewarded, by JOB CLARK.

Northampton, Nov. 30, 1793.

Found,
Sometime since, a NOTE of HAND.—Enquire of the Printer.

Nov. 27, 1793.

CASH GIVEN FOR CLEAN COTTON AND LINEN RAGS.

Locks & Canals.

THE Proprietors of *Locks and Canals*, on Connecticut River in the County of Hampshire, are hereby notified, that a meeting of the said Proprietors will be holden at the house of Mr. *ZENAS PARSONS*, in *Springfield*, on Wednesday, the 25th day of December next, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon; then and there to consider and act on the following things.

1st. To consider of, and determine respecting the opening, and carrying on the Canal around Miller's Falls, on said Connecticut River, this next Spring, and of the making any provisions therefor.

2dly. To consider any proposals that may be made them, of erecting any Mill on Mills, or any other Works, on or near the Canal at South-Hadley, and of erecting any new Houses thereabout; and of making any enlargement for publick or private use to the Houses already erected there; and to pass all proper votes thereon.

Also to make any further provision necessary for compleating all the works on or about the said Canal.

To receive the report of the Superintendant and Direction of the affairs of the said Proprietors respecting said Canal, and to act thereon as shall then be thought proper.

To make such grants to the Clerk and Treasurer, and any other Creditors of said Proprietors, for their services or expences, as shall then be thought proper.

To raise all such sums of money upon the shares of said Proprietors, as shall be found necessary for any and all the purposes aforesaid; and for any further operations that may be then agreed upon respecting said Canals, not herein particularly mentioned.

JOHN WORTHINGTON, President.
JON. DWIGHT,
JUSTIN ELY,
SAMUEL HENSHAW, } DIRECTORS.
LEVI SHEPARD,
JOHN WILLIAMS,

Springfield, Nov. 28th, 1793.

Erastus Lyman,
HAS just received, and for sale at his GROCERY STORE, in Northampton,

W. I. and N. E. Rum, by hhd. bbl. or less quantity, French Brandy, Sherry and Malaga Wines, Molasses, Geneva, London Porter, Loaf and Brown Sugars, Hyson and Bohea Teas, Coffee, Chocolate, Rice, Pepper, Allspice, Ginger, Nutmegs, Cinnamon, Lemons, Raisins, Figs, Currants, Table and Lisbon Salt, 7 by 9 Glass, 10d and 4d Nails, Iron, Chalk, Spanish Indigo, Powder and Shot, Snuff, Pipes, Pigtail and Smoaking Tobacco, Codfish, Salmon, Mackerell, &c.

Most kinds of Produce received in payment. Constant attendance given, and every favour acknowledged with gratitude.

Dec. 2, 1793.

Wanted, as an apprentice to the STOCKING WEAVING business, a smart active BOY, 14 or 15 years old, such as one may find good encouragement by applying to

LOUIS BARAL.

Northampton, Nov. 30, 1793.

CASH paid for
Shipping-Furr & Bees-Wax,
By LEVI SHEPHARD.

Northampton, Dec. 1793.

TAKEN up in Northampton Meadow, two creamers, one a black lin'd STEER, 3 years old, a crop in the off ear, with a half penny cut under the same—The other a yearling STEER, marked with a Swallow's tail, on the under side of each ear. The owner is desired to prove property, pay charges and take them away.

NATHANIEL PARSONS, jun.

Northampton, Dec. 4, 1793.

Timothy Jewett,
INFORMS the public, that he carries on the Linen and Woollen WHEEL business as usual, also makes Clock and Hand Reels, Spindles, Taps and Faucets, Wood Cocks, Pail Knobs, and Tunnel Nolds, Weaver's Spools, &c.

Wanted as an apprentice to the above business, an active BOY, 14 or 15 years of age.

Northampton, Dec. 4, 1793.

BLANKS,
of various forms to be
fold at this office.

Hampshire Gazette.

NORTHAMPTON, (*Massachusetts*) PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY WILLIAM BUTLER.

Vol. VIII.] WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 18, 1793. [NUMB. 381.

An ACCOUNT of the MAKING of CHEESE in ENGLAND.

[By Mr. TWAMLEY.]

IN this second great object of the dairy, the same precaution, as with regard to the butter, is necessary, *viz.* The cows are not to be driven violently before milking, and every utensil must be kept equally clean.

The most common defects of cheese are, its appearing, when cut, full of small holes, called eyes; its pissing up, cracking, and roaring out a quantity of thin whey; becoming afterwards rotten and full of maggots in those places where the whey appeared. All these difficulties proceed from a substance called *slip curd*, a kind of fine coagulum, incapable of a thorough union with the true curd, and which, when broken into small bits, produces eyes, but if in larger pieces, occasions those rents and cracks in the cheese already mentioned; for though this kind of curd retains its coagulated nature for some time, it always ferments at last, dissolves into a serous liquor. This kind of curd may be produced by using the milk too hot, by bad runnet, or by not allowing the curd a proper time to form. The first may be remedied by the use of cold water. The second, by good runnet, a knowledge of which can only be acquired by long practice. The only rule that can be given for its preparation is, to take out the stomach of a calf, rinse it in cold water, and rub it well with salt and dry it. It may be used immediately for drying, though it is considered best after it is a year old. The best method of making the runnet is, to take one gallon of pure spring water and boil it; then make it into brine with clean salt, sufficiently strong to bear an egg; let it cool to blood heat. Two of the skins (or what are commonly in this country called runnet bags) must be put into the brine, either cut in pieces, or whole, as is most convenient; they must steep twenty four hours; after which, it is fit for use. About a tea cup of a middling size, of the liquor, will be sufficient for the milk of ten cows.

In making cheese, supposing the runnet of a good quality, the following particulars must be observed.

1. The proper degree of heat: This ought to be what is called milk warm, which is considerably below the warmth of milk taken from the cow. If too hot, it may be reduced by cold water, without any injury to the cheese.

2. The time allowed for the runnet to take effect: This ought never to be less than one hour and a half.

3. After having the curd firmly formed at the bottom of the tub, the whey must be taken away, and the curd must stand to drain one quarter of an hour.

If any pieces of slip curd are found swimming in the whey, they should be poured off with it, rather than be admitted into the cheese. Some dairy women allow their curd to stand two hours, to obtain a firmness that will require no breaking; but the best method is to break it thoroughly, for the cheese is less apt to be hard.

4. The best method to prevent cheese from heaving, is to avoid making the runnet too strong, to take care that it be very clean, and by no means the least tainted, to be certain the curd is fully formed, which is known by the blue colour of the whey, and by no means to stir it till the air has had time to escape.

5. The best method to prevent the cracking of cheeses, is to salt them in the milk, or after the cheese is foamed, which may be done with much more certainty than in the curd, which is a bad method.

6. Dry cracks in cheese are frequently produced by keeping curd from one meal to another, by which means the first becomes too dry and hard, even without great attention, to mix intimately with the second.

7. Curdly, or what is commonly called wrisk'd-coated cheese, is always caused by sour milk. Cheese made of cold milk is apt to be hard and fly before the knife. If the weather is cold, cheese should be kept warm, particularly when first made.

8. Slip coat, or soft cheese, is made entirely of slip curd, and will distribute into a kind of creamy liquor, which is sufficient proof of the nature of this kind of curd, as already mentioned. It is generally computed, that as much milk is required to make one pound of butter, as two pounds of cheese.

It is remarked by dealers in cheese, as well as other persons, that much the greatest part of the people that eat cheese, have no idea how it is produced. They finding the best cheese of a yellow colour, naturally conclude that cheese of a pale colour must be made of inferior or skimmed milk, whereas the colour is artificial. The principal ingredient used for colouring cheese is the best Spanish annato (or what is commonly called in this country, otter) which gives cheese the beautiful colour of the best spring butter, without injuring the taste or quality in any degree. The best method of using it is, to take a piece and dip it into a bowl of milk, and wash off from the piece sufficient to give the milk a deep colour. Then mix the coloured milk with the milk prepared for the cheese, before either runnet, or salt is put in. If enough annatto has been used, the whole milk will have a pale orange colour, which will be much increased after the cheese is made.

From the NEW YORK JOURNAL.

TO THE PUBLIC.

ALTHOUGH we constituted, free governments only can give and preserve to men the enjoyment of rational liberty, yet no government can liberate individuals from the impulse, and domination of their passions. Hence it is that the excesses of these passions so frequently produce parties in all communities, and that personal motives are so often found to be mixed by patriotic professions.

While the People continue enlightened, and watchful, they may experience inconveniences from such parties; but most assuredly are the mischiefs they cause, whenever they become seduced, infected, and inflamed, by foreign influences.

The history of mankind has in vain declared and proved, that foreign influence is the most subtle and fatal Poison that can be communicated to a nation: for numerous and melancholy are the instances of great and powerful, and once happy States, who under its operation have either expired in violent convulsions, or been reduced to a deplorable state of debility & insignificance.

When at Philadelphia, in July last, we frequently heard, that Mr. Genet, the French Minister, had on a certain occasion said, "that he would appeal from the President to the People"—an appeal by a foreign Minister from the President to the People, appeared to us to be a serious, and alarming measure: That a foreign minister, finding it impossible to bend the government to his purposes, should turn from it with disdain, to the Citizens at large, and before them impeach the wisdom or virtue of the administration, would be a proceeding unprecedented and unpermitted in every well policed State; it would be a proceeding evidently and necessarily productive of parties, practices, and intrigues, highly detrimental to the peace & independence of the country; and in a variety of repects offensive to the dignity and sovereignty of the nation, as well as humiliating and injurious to its constituted authorities.

We left that city well convinced that Mr. Genet had made such a declaration. On our return to New York, we found a report of that declaration had preceeded us, and that it had made the same impression upon others, that it had made upon us: We were asked whether it was true? We answered that it was. To many, a declaration so extraordinary did not appear probable, and our having asserted it to be true was questioned. We were called upon in the public papers to admit, or deny, that we had made such an assertion. That call merited attention, and we thereupon made the following publication.

"TO THE PUBLIC.

"*Messrs. Printers,*

"CERTAIN late publications render it proper for us to authorize you to inform the public, that a report having reached this city from Philadelphia, that Mr. Genet, the French Minister, said, that he would appeal to the People from certain decisions of the President, we were asked on our return from that place, whether he had made such a declaration; we answered that he had; and we also mentioned it to others, authorizing them to say that we had so informed them.

"JOHN JAY.

"RUFUS KING."

New York, August 12, 1793.

Of the many pieces, original and other circumstances relative to the translation, we omitted to give any account; although we found it necessary for the reasons before mentioned, to prove our having mentioned that declaration as having really been made: yet we had no desire, or intention to come forward as the prosecutors of the French Minister, before the tribunal of the Public.

In common with other free citizens of a temperate and independant nation, we spoke our sentiments; but we were steadfast, that to the government and not to us belonged the task of taking such measures relative to that Minister, and his conduct, as the interest & honor of the nation might require: Nor did we deem it necessary to detail and explain the evidence on which we acted our assertion; for while that assertion remained undenied, and uncontradicted, by the Minister, such a step could neither be requisite nor proper; to anonymous writers on the subject in the public papers, we paid no attention; nor shall we in future pay any.

Of the singular letter written by the Minister to the President, and the answer through the Secretary of State, we refrain ourselves to this remark, that it only denies what having made such a declaration *to the President*; and that it leaves the question whether he had made it *or not*, entirely out of sight—it seems that this did not please the Government of the President; for the very public observed, "that whether the declaration was made to him, or others, was perfectly immaterial"—To whom the declaration was made, was a question forcing to the country; the main and only question being, whether he had made such a declaration to *any body*? To this the Minister gave no and we, and thereby left the credit of one all action not only unimpeached, but also strengthened by his silence, and by his endeavors to elude the force of it, by his letter to the President.

He now denies having made such a declaration; in what light this denial is to be viewed, will appear from the following statement of the evidence and circumstances relative to the translation in question:

The President having given instructions to the Governors of the several States, relative to fitting out of armed vessels in our ports, by any of the belligerent powers, on Saturday, the 6th of July last, the warden of the port of Philadelphia reported to Gov. Mifflin, that the brig Little Sarah, since called the Petit Democrat (an English merchant vessel, mounting from 2 to 4 guns, taken off our coast, and carried into that port by the French frigate the Ambuscade) had materially augmented her military equipments, having then 14 iron cannon, and 6 swivels, manned 130d it being understood, that her crew was to consist (including officers, men, and boys) of 120.

Gov. Mifflin, in consequence of this information, sent Mr. Secretary Dallas to Mr. Genet to endeavor to prevail upon him to enter into an arrangement for detaining the vessel in port, without the necessity of employing military force for that purpose. Mr. Dallas reported to Gov. Mifflin, that Mr. Genet had absolutely refused to do what had been requested of him, that he had been angry, and intemperate; that he had complained of ill-treatment from the government, and had declared, "*that he would appeal from the President to the People*;" and that he had also said, that he would not advise an attempt to take possession of the vessel, as it would be resisted.

The refusal was so peremptory, that Governor Mifflin, in consequence of it, ordered out 120 men for the purpose of taking possession of the vessel.

Mr. Dallas, likewise communicated to Mr. Jefferson, that Mr. Genet had said, "That he would appeal from the President to the people."

On Sunday, the 7th of July, Mr. Jefferson went to Mr. Genet to endeavor to prevail upon him to detain the Petit Democrat until the President (who was then absent) should return, and decide upon the case; but he refused to give a promise, saying only, that she would not probably be ready to depart before the succeeding Wednesday, the day of the President's expected return. This was considered by Mr. Jefferson as an intimation, that she would remain. The Petit Democrat, instead of remaining as Mr. Jefferson had expected, fell down to Chester previous to the Wednesday returned to, and shortly after sailed out of the Delaware.

For the truth and accuracy of this statement, we refer to Mr. Secretary Hamilton and Mr. Secretary Knox, from whom we derived the information, on which we rallied, respecting the facts contained in it.

We forbear enlarging this publication by any strictures or remarks on this minister's conduct; we will only add, that we sincerely wish all the blessings of peace, liberty, and good government to his country; and that we shall always deprecate and oppose the interference of foreign powers, or foreign agents, in the politics and affairs of our own.

JOHN JAY,
RUFUS KING.

New York, Nov. 26, 1793.

Philadelphia, Nov. 29, 1793.

WE, the Subscribers, certify that we did severally communicate to the above mentioned John Jay and Rufus King, the particulars contained in the foregoing Statement. That each of them at the time therein mentioned to have been reported to Governor Mifflin by Mr. Dallas, was communicated by the governor to each of us, as having been received by him from Mr. Dallas. That each of them, as respects Mr. Jefferson, including the information to him from Mr. Dallas, of Mr. Genet's having said, "*that he would appeal from the President to the People*," were communicated to us by Mr. Jefferson.

ALEXANDER HAMILTON,
H. KNOX.

From SPAIN.

Capt. REED, from *Cadiz*, has communicated the following correspondence:

Cadiz, Sept. 6, 1793.

"A report prevails, that *America* is on the eve of a war with *Spain*. This report has so affected the American interest here, as to stop a number of American ships taking in their freights, which ships are partly loaded. As we have no representation here, we beg of you to give us, every particular information on the subject, so that we may govern ourselves accordingly. This is desired by a number of respectable gentlemen, who have a large property in this bay. As to myself I am no farmer. Please to direct your letters to the care of Mr. CHARLES ACQUIA, who is a respectable merchant and a gentleman of property. Your obedient, humble servant,

"JOHN LAMB.

"WILLIAM CARMICHAEL, Esq. *Madrid.*"

Madrid, 12th Sept. 1793.

"SIR,

"I received your letter of the 6th, in course of post.—The subject is of a delicate nature, and as the only one I have received, except that of Mr. JACQUIA, on this head I can venture to advise you, and the rest of the American gentlemen you mention, that there is no danger, for the present. The belligerent powers will take all vessels bound to and from *France*, as they had already done, before the Convention between *Spain* and *Great-Britain*. What may be done in *America* I know not; but here we have never had the least idea of hostility intimated. In the mean time prudence must dictate as these interested, the measures most proper to avoid the faddest and impenetrable calamities of modern policy, which fall on the innocent as well as the guilty. "You can tell no favour of me."—To serve you, and the rest of my countrymen is my duty.—Your expected ship therefore surprises me. You will please to communicate this letter to Mr. CARMICHAEL JACQUIA, and to those with whom it may concern. If the American gentlemen find me a representation on the subject of your letter, I shall endeavour to make the proper

use of it. I am, sir, your obedient humble servant,

"WILLIAM CARMICHAEL."

Cadiz, Sept. 20, 1793.

"SIR,

THIS afternoon was brought into this port, two *American* ships 14 prizes to a *Spanish* frigate, taken them from *Great-Britain*, said to have *French* property on board. The people are detained on board the frigate, have been all stripped and plundered—no person suffered to go on board, or to write to them, on board their ships. I have been induced to undertake their business, and make their situation known to you. Please to write me officially, on the subject. Please to lay the matter before the *Spanish* minister, to that those unfortunate people may be relieved, or represented here. By next post you shall have every particular circumstance.

Your obedient humble servant,

"JOHN LAMB."

Cadiz, Sept. 23, 1793.

"SIR,

"I wrote you last post concerning the two ships brought into this port—I was in hopes to give you a more particular account of them: But it is impossible to have any admittance. I have been on board the Commodore, with the most reputable merchants of this place, begging leave to call on the Captains of our two vessels, but was refused. The orders from the Captain-General is, that no boat shall approach the ships, nor letters sent on board; so that it is impossible to find their real situation; but the ships are large and valuable—and are, the first *Centenary*, of Boston, Capt. Amos Oakman; and Capt. Nathaniel Jones, of Portland, loaded with French manufactured goods. This information is the best I can give you, excepting that the Captains and people have been plundered of their cloaths and money. Sir, I must beg you to do every thing in your power; and I dare say you will, to relieve them from their distressed situation. I have been undertook their business, and am in great anxiety on the subject. Please to forward such authority as you can give, as soon as possibly you can; at least to have the officers and people liberated; as I find their situation is miserable at present. Your obedient humble servant,

"JOHN LAMB."

"Wm. Carmichael, Esq.

Cadiz, Oct. 3, 1793.

"SIR,

"I wrote you the 20th and 23d ult. concerning the two ships brought into this port. Did flatter myself, that I should have had your answer by last post, but I am disappointed. I beg you will not be silent on the subject. The officers and people are still confined, and are in a very miserable condition. I have indirectly informed myself, by paying a small sum to the guards. Contrary to all neutrality is the usage of our people. Even in war with the British, when I was commander of a ship of war, I took a number of British vessels, I never treated my prisoners with the severity that the officers and people of these two ships, which I have before mentioned to you, are suffering: Therefore, I beg you, in their behalf to get such relief for them as is in your power. Is it possible the Spanish Court will suffer the Capt. General of this quarter, together with the Captain of the frigate, to give such orders, and have them executed? Were our people pirates, no more could be done—If so, it is high time our neutrality was turned into hostility. Neither pen or paper is suffered; and they are stripped of money and cloathing. If a boat attempts to approach these vessels, a cocked musket is presented into the boat; which was the case, the day before yesterday with Capt. Lorino of *Boston*. I am fully persuaded that such conduct as this will not do. I hope you are not afraid or ashamed to remonstrate against such conduct, without delay; for it is really a matter of consequence. I have sent the copy of my letter to the owners of the ships.

"J. LAMB."

"William Carmichael, Esq.

THIRD CONGRESS.

HOUSE of REPRESENTATIVES,

DECEMBER 3.

YESTERDAY being appointed by the Constitution, for the meeting of the third Congress of the United States, sixty six members of the House of Representatives, and a quorum of the Senate assembled in the city of Philadelphia.

The House of Representatives made choice of Frederick Augustus Mulenberg, for speaker; John Beckley, clerk; Joseph Wheaton, serjeant at arms; Gifford Dally, doorkeeper, and Thomas Claxton, assistant doorkeeper.

The two houses then joint committee was appointed to wait on the president, and inform him, that they were ready to receive such communications as he might have to lay before them. The president returned in answer, that he would meet both houses in the senate chamber, this day at twelve o'clock.

THE Secretary of the Senate announced, that the members of the Senate were ready to admit the members of the House of Representatives in the Senate Chamber, in order to receive the President's communication.

The members of the house headed by their Speaker, preceded by their Serjeant at arms, proceeded to the Senate chamber, where the President, at 12 o'clock delivered to both branches the following address:

PRESIDENT's SPEECH.

FELLOW-CITIZENS *of the* SENATE *and of the* HOUSE *of* REPRESENTATIVES,

SINCE the commencement of the term, for which I have been again called into office, no fit occasion has arisen for expressing to my fellow citizens at large, the deep and respectful sense, which I feel, of the renewed testimony of public approbation. While on the one hand, it awakened my gratitude for all those instances of affectionate partiality, with which I have been honoured by my country; on the other, it could not present an earnest wish for that retirement, from which no private consideration should ever have torn me. But influenced by the belief, that my conduct would be estimated according to its real motives; and that the people, and the authorities derived from them, would support exertions, having nothing personal for their object, I have obeyed the suffrage which commanded me to resume the executive power; and I humbly implore that Being, on whose will the fate of nations depends, to crown with success our mutual and earnest endeavors for the general happiness.

As soon as the war in Europe had embraced those powers, with whom the United States have the most extensive relations, there was reason to apprehend that our intercourse with them might be interrupted, and our disposition for peace, drawn into question, by the suspicions, too often entertained by belligerent nations. It seemed therefore to be my duty, to admonish our citizens of the consequences of a contraband trade, and to obtain by a declaration of the existing legal state of things, an easier admission of our right to the immunities, belonging to our situation. Under these impressions the proclamation, which will be laid before you, was issued.

In this posture of affairs, both new and delicate, I resolved to adopt general rules, which should conform to the treaties, and assert the privileges of the United States. These were reduced into a system, which will be communicated to you. Although I have not thought myself at liberty to forbid the sale of the prizes, permitted by our treaty of commerce with France, to be brought into our ports; I have not refused to cause them to be restored, when they were taken within the portection of our territory; or by vessels commissioned, or equipped in a warlike form within the limits of the United States.

It rests with the wisdom of Congress to correct, improve or enforce this plan of procedure; and it will probably be found expedient, to extend the legal code, and the jurisdiction of the Courts of the United States, to many cases which, though dependant on principles already recognized, demand some further provisions.

When individuals shall, within the United States, array themselves in hostility against any of the powers at war; or enter upon military expeditions, or enterprizes within the jurisdiction of the United States; or usurp and exercise judicial authority within the United States; or where the penalties or violations of the law of nations may have been indistinctly marked, or are inadequate; these offences cannot receive too early and close an attention, and require prompt and decisive remedies.

Whatsoever these remedies may be, they will be well administered by the judiciary, who possess a long established course of investigation, effectual process, and officers in the habit of executing it.

In like manner, as several of the courts have doubted, under particular circumstances, their power to liberate the vessels of a nation of peace, and even of a fallo colour of being hostile property; and have denied their power to liberate certain captures within the protection of our territory; it would seem proper to regulate their jurisdiction in these points. But if the executive is to be the resort in either of the two last mentioned cases, it is hoped, that he will be authorized by the course, when, for his own information, he shall request it.

I cannot recommend to your notice measures for the fulfillment of our duties to the rest of the world, without again pressing upon you the necessity of placing ourselves in a condition of complete defence, and of exacting from them the fulfillment of their duty towards us. The United States ought not to indulge a persuasion, that, contrary to the order of human events, they will forever keep at a distance those painful appeals to arms, with which the history of every other nation abounds. There is a rank due to the United States among nations, which will be withheld, if not absolutely lost, by the reputation of weakness. If we desire to avoid insult, we must be able to repel it; if we desire to secure peace, one of the most powerful instruments of our rising prosperity, it must be known that we are at all times ready for war. The documents which will be presented to you, will shew the amount, and kind of arms and military stores now in our magazines and arsenals; and yet an addition even to these supplies cannot with prudence be neglected; as it would leave nothing to the uncertainty of procuring a warlike apparatus, in the moment of public danger.

Nor can such arrangements, with such objects, be exposed to the censure or jealousy of the warmest friends of Republican Government. They are incapable of abuse in the hands of the militia, who ought to possess a pride in being the depository of the force of the republic, and may be trained to a degree of energy, equal to any military exigency of the United States. But it is an enquiry which cannot be too solemnly pursued, whether the act "more effectually to provide for the National defence by establishing an uniform militia throughout the United States," has organized them so as to produce their full effect; whether your own experience in the several states has not detected some imperfections in the scheme; and whether a material feature in an improvement of it, ought not to be, to afford an opportunity for the study of those branches of the military art, which can scarcely ever be obtained by practice alone?

The connection of the United States with Europe, has become extremely interesting. The occurrences which relate to it, and have passed under the knowledge of the Executive, will be exhibited to Congress in a subsequent communication.

When we contemplate the war on our frontiers, it may be truly affirmed, that every reasonable effort has been made to adjust the causes of diffention with the Indians, north of the Ohio. The instructions given to the Commissioners evince a moderation and equity, proceeding from a sincere love of peace, and a liberality, having no restriction but the essential interest and dignity of the United States. The attempt, however, of an amicable negociation having been frustrated, the troops have marched to act offensively. Although the proposed treaty did not arrest the progress of the military preparations; it is doubtful, how far the advance of the season, before good faith justified active movements, may retard them, during the remainder of the year. From the papers and intelligence, which relate to this important subject, you will determine, whether the deficiency in the number of troops, granted by law, shall be compensated by succours of militia; or additional encouragements shall be proposed to recruits.

An anxiety has also been manifested by the Executive, for peace with the Creeks and the Cherokees. The former have been relieved with corn and with cloathing, and offensive measures against them prohibited during the recess of Congress. To satisfy the complaints of the latter, prosecutions have been instituted for the violences committed upon them. But the papers, which will be delivered to you, disclose the critical footing on which we stand in regard to both those tribes; and it is with Congress to pronounce what shall be done.

After they shall have provided for the present emergency, it will permit their most serious labours to render tranquility with the savages permanent, by creating ties of interest. Next to a vigorous execution of justice on the violators of peace, the establishment of commerce with the Indian nations in behalf of the United States, is most likely to conciliate their attachment. But it ought to be conducted without fraud, without extortion, with constant and plentiful supplies; with a ready market for the commodities of the Indians, and a fixed price for what they give in payment, and receive in exchange. Individuals will not pursue such a traffic, unless they be allured by the hopes of profit; but it will be enough for the United States to be reimbursed only. Should this recommendation accord with the opinion of Congress, they will recollect, that it cannot be accomplished by any means yet in the hands of the executive.

Gentlemen of the House of Representatives.

The commissioners, charged with the settlement of the accounts between the United and Individual States, concluded their important functions, within the time limited by law; and the balances, struck in their report, which will be laid before Congress, have been placed on the books of the treasury.

On the first day of June last, an instalment of one million of florins, became payable on the loans of the United States in Holland. This was satisfied by a prolongation of the period of reimbursement, in nature of a new loan, at an interest of five per cent. for the term of ten years, and the expences of this negociation were a commission of three per cent.

The first instalment of the loan of two millions of dollars from the Bank of the United States, has been paid, as was directed by law. For the second it is necessary, that provision should be made.

No pecuniary consideration is more urgent, than the redemption and discharge of the public debt: On none can delay be more injurious or an economy of time more valuable.

The productiveness of the public revenues hitherto, has continued to equal the anticipations which were formed of it; but it is not expected to prove commensurate with all the objects, which have been suggested. Some auxiliary provisions will therefore, it is presumed, be requisite; and it is hoped that these may be made, consistently with due regard to the convenience of our citizens, who cannot be insensible of the true wisdom of encountering a small present addition to their contributions, to obviate a future accumulation of burthens.

But here, I cannot forbear to recommend a repeal of the tax on the exportation of public prints. There is no reforme so firm for the Government of the United States, as the affection of the people guided by an enlighted policy; and to this primary good, nothing can conduce more, than a faithful representation of public proceedings, diffused, without restraint throughout the United States.

An estimate of the appropriations, necessary for the current service of the ensuing year, and a statement of a purchase of arms and military stores, made during the recess, will be presented to Congress.

Gentlemen of the Senate, and of the House of Representatives,

The several subjects, to which I have now referred, open a wide range to your deliberations; and involve some of the choicest interests of our common country. Permit me to bring to your remembrance the magnitude of your task. Without an unprejudiced coolness, the welfare of the government may be hazarded; without harmony, as far as consists with freedom of sentiment, its dignity may be lost.—But as the Legislative proceedings of the United States will never, I trust, be reproached for the want of temper or candor, so shall not the public happiness languish, from the want of my strenuous and warmest co-operations.

G. WASHINGTON.

Philadelphia, Dec. 3, 1793.

LONDON, September 20.

Letter from the hereditary Prince of Orange, Commander in Chief of the Dutch army, lying in the Austrian Flanders, to their High Mightinesses the States General.

Deinze, Sept. 14, 1793.

"I HAVE the honour to inform your High Mightinesses, that the enemy has driven back our advanced guards, by a much superiour force; and attacked them at Menin and Werwick, which obliged us to retreat, after an obstinate defence. Much might be said of the conduct of the brave troops I am proud to command. The retreat was made to Harlebeck, and Rousselard, where I have given orders to assemble the troops again. The loss cannot yet be ascertained, but I have the honour to assure your High Mightinesses, that among the wounded officers, is my own brother, Prince Frederick, who received a slight wound on the arm. The Prince of Hesse Darmstadt, and Major General Count Van Wartensleben, and many other Staff Officers, are killed. In my next I shall endeavour to give you the particulars of this action. I am, &c

Whitehall, September 16.

Captain Robinson, of the Brilliant frigate, arrived yesterday evening, at the office of the Right Honourable Henry Dundas, his Majesty's principal Secretary of State for the Home Department, with the following dispatch from Colonel Sir James Murray, Adjutant General to the forces under the command of his Royal Highness the Duke of York.

Dixmude, September 11.

SIR,

I TAKE the opportunity of Captain Robinson, of the Brilliant Frigate, going to England, to inform you, that the Dutch Posts, upon the Lys, were forced by the enemy upon the 12th. In consequence of this the troops of the Republick have abandoned Menin, and have fallen back upon Bruges and Ghent. His Royal Highness means to march this day to Thourout

Accounts were received this morning, that an engagement had taken place at Villers en Cauchies, near Quesnoy, in which the French were defeated, with the loss of 3000 men and 11 pieces of cannon. I have the honour to be, &c.

JAMES MURRAY.

Right Hon. Henry Dundas, &c. &c. &c.

Whitehall, Sept. 21.

The following dispatch from Col. Sir James Murray, Adjutant General to the forces under the command of his Royal Highness the Duke of York, was this afternoon received at the office of the Right Hon. Henry Dundas, his Majesty's principle Secretary of State for the home department:

Menin, Sept. 17, 1793.

SIR,

I HAD the honour of informing you, that upon the retreat of the Dutch troops from Menin, his Royal Highness intended to march upon Thourout, in order to oppose the farther progress of the enemy, and to act in conjunction with General Beaulieu, who commanded a corps of Austrians near Courtray.

This march was executed upon the 14th, Lieutenant General Ehrbach, with two battalions of Austrians and two of Hessian Infantry, and four squadrons of British Cavalry, under the command of Major General Harcourt, was ordered to advance the same day to Rousselaire. Upon the 15th the main body of the army advanced to Rousselaire, and Lieut. General Ehrbach's corps to Ledeghem, it being his Royal Highness's intention to attack the enemy, and force them to repass the Lys. Information was received at Rousselaire of the Prince of Cobourg's being to march towards Lisle with a large body of troops, which his Serene Highness had put in motion as soon as he had learnt that Menin was evacuated.

During the march of the Army, the enemy had attacked General Beaulieu's advanced post; but the enemy had been repulsed before his arrival.

This appears to have been only intended to cover their retreat, as they had begun to evacuate Menin early in the morning. In the course of the day they entirely abandoned that important post, which was taken possession of in the evening by Lieutenant General Ehrbach. Yesterday the Army marched again; A camp was taken near Menin and the advanced posts pushed on to Werwick, which the enemy had likewise abandoned; so that by these movements Austrian Flanders has been protected, and this part of it recovered. I have the honour, &c.

JAMES MURRAY.

SEPTEMBER 27.

The following Extract of a letter, dated Barges, Sept. 17, 1793, received yesterday by a Merchant in the city, may be relied on, as coming from a gentleman who was in Menin, when the French forced the Dutch Posts, and pursued them into the town.

"The French advanced on the evening they had been beat between Comines and Werwick, near Allowaine, and drove in the Dutch advanced posts, and brought their batteries to bear on their works the next morning with so much success, that the French advanced in columns on the Dutch, who were drawn up behind the works of Allowaine, and forced them to retreat in the greatest confusion into the town, forgetting even to turn the bridge; the French cavalry pursuing, and cutting them to pieces, taking 32 cannons, and 34 ammunition waggons, besides a quantity of their baggage.

"Judge then of our terror, having no arms to defend us, and almost dead with fatigue; the roads were lined with dead bodies, arms, and horses, and the wretched inhabitants taking to flight in the fields and woods; in short, it is impossible to describe the horrors that attended the taking the town; not a window but was broken, as they fired grape shot in the streets after the Dutch."

September 23.—The last letters from Spain say, that in the French camp near Perpignan, there are at least 8000 sick; that the Spanish Gen. Ricardos, had published a Proclamation, inviting the French to desert, and enter the legion of Royalists at Roussillon, which had more officers than privates, or they might form separate corps.

The event has proved the great advantage that there was in employing youthful Commanders in our crusade against the French. When brought into a situation of peril like the Duke of York, or when wounded like the Prince of Orange, they were able at once to set us to defy even the French to overtake them. Old Generals would certainly have sunk under the fatigue.

M. de Florida Blanca, who has been hitherto closely confined as a hostage, is now removed to the city of Pampeluna.—"A great example," says our correspondent, "of royal clemency, and which does honour to the moderation of the present Senate."

The Prince of Saxe Cobourg, by his junction with the Duke of York, must renounce, for some time at least, his intended attack upon Maubeuge. What the plan for the rest of the campaign may be can hardly be determined until a general muster of the combined troops is taken.

September 24.—From the present situation of the Combined Armies, it would seem that they are resolved now to resume the plan which the prince of Saxe Cobourg first recommended viz. to keep possession of the places they have taken—to put the army into cantonments, and early in the spring to push forward to the Seine, by which they hope to penetrate to Paris, without the expense of more than fifteen miles of land carriage. This is what an Irish writer would call the hopeful *prospect before us.*

SEPTEMBER 26.

The Dutch Mail that arrived yesterday, brought melancholy, though imperfect details of the loss sustained on the 12th and 13th by the troops under the Hereditary Prince of Orange.—When we read in the Leyden Gazette of the battalions being killed or taken prisoners at Hallum and Menin only, we cannot consider the rumor of half the Dutch army being destroyed as much beyond the truth.

The reported victory of the Duke of Brunswick over the French near Wissembourg, seems to have been only the capture of a detached post, with the troops that defend it. We may estimate the importance of it, from its not being thought worthy an extraordinary Gazette.

It is now said to be the intention of the Combined Armies in Flanders to attempt a winter campaign, of which the siege of Lisle is to be the principal object. If dear bought experience had not taught the ignorant meddlers who divided them, the presumptuous folly of their schemes, they are now too much reduced by their late hard service to be able to act seperately.

DUKE OF YORK's ARMY.

Extract of a letter from an English Officer. Camp at Menin, Sept. 19.

For the two last days and nights we have been exposed to an incessant rain, which we fear may have bad effects, as many of the regiments are uncovered, and those that have a sufficient number of tents, are entirely unprovided with straw to lie upon. Till now we have been tolerably healthy; but if this weather continues, our General must either put the Army into winter quarters, or half of it will be unfit for service. What adds to the misfortune is, that numbers of the men left their blankets behind them, in our sudden retreat in the night from Dunkirk.

The horses have suffered much. For two or three days after the retreat, they were almost entirely without forage; and most of their tails are pulled by the constant profferred of the saddle, as sometimes the troops have been obliged to remain mounted, not only in the day time, but during the whole night.

Our sick and wounded are sent to Bergen, a very pleasant and healthy town, where we hope most of them will recover. Many of the poor fellows who were not dangerously hurt, perished on the road for want of attendance. I do not mention this with any intention of blaming the surgeons—I am convinced they did their duty to the best of their power! but how could they attend to every individual, when the waggons containing the wounded, formed a line of at least two miles!—There was one loss which we must regret, because it might have been avoided. This was a waggon of sick men, left by some accident on the Gods near Nieuport, between high and low water mark. On the flood making up, all those who would not move, were drowned.

Of the wounded there are not quite 200 English. The rest are chiefly Hanoverians, who, forming the army of observation, bore the brunt of all the battles. There are now in Nieuport, four Hanoverian regiments, which consisted of 1000 men each, and now the four do not make 700. There is not of them, an officer, who has to lament the loss of three brothers, killed in the last engagement!

We were informed by the French prisoners, that when they attacked the Hanoverians, they had three reliefs; and these bodies were brought successively to the charge. This accounts for their superiority, and for the great carnage. The dead lay in such heaps, that they were obliged to flop and move the bodies aside to let the columns pass. The French, at first, took Gen. Freytag's army for English, because they were red. The chief distinction consists in the yellow sashes of the officers, ours, as you know, being crimson.

We are in constant expectation of another fight, and we hope the French will come out and engage us fairly in the field. At Dunkirk they never fought us but in woods or from behind fend-banks. Our line extends from hence to within a short distance of Furnes, which is occupied by the French. The advanced post is held by the legion of French Emigrants, which behaved very well, and had about 80 men killed in the late engagement.

It is still thought that our Generals will not give up the design upon Dunkirk. We have had certain information, that the first notion in the town was of surrendering, when the army came before it. They were in some degree taken by surprize; for they did not attend to the rumours that were circulated, and expected that Lille or Cassel would have been first attacked. The 24 hours that were allowed them to take into consideration the Duke's summons, afforded them time to rally and recover their spirits. The defence was not entrusted to Gen. O'Moara, though he made to bold an answer. Being a foreigner, they did not think the garrison safe under his command, but replaced him by a French man.—This O'Moara had been an officer in the Irish Brigade.

Some blame the navy, and others the Ordinance for not being ready to co-operate with us at the stipulated time; *but after all the delays, we should have taken the place, if the army of observation had been strong enough to repel.* Houchard.

BALTIMORE, November 26.

Extract of a letter from General Wayne, to "the honorable John Edwards, Esq. Senator in Congress from the state of Kentucky, dated, camp, S. W. branch of Miami, fix miles advanced of Fort Jefferson, Oct. 22, 1793.

"IT would appear that the savages mean to bend their attention to our convoys; they recently struck at one of them, by which we lost two gallant officers, Lieut. Lowry and Ensign Boyd, who, with thirteen noncommissioned officers and privates, bravely fell on the morning of the 17th inst. after an obstinate resistance against superior numbers. The savages killed or carried off about 70 horses. The waggons and stores were brought into camp the day before yesterday, without any other loss or damage, except some trifling articles.

"It is not improbable but that this affair may be exaggerated into something serious, by the tongue of fame, before it reaches you—but the foregoing is the fact.

"There are nearly 1000 volunteers arrived in the vicinity of this camp, (officers included.) I fear the season is too far advanced for them to act with effect—they appear well disposed for action. The report is, that the Indians have sent their wives and children into some secret recesses of the woods, and that the warriors are collected and collecting, determined to dispute this ground, from which we shall not retrograde.

"The safety of the western frontiers, the reputation of the legion, the dignity of the nation, forbid the giving up one single inch of ground that we now possess, until the savages experience our superiority in the field, or sue for peace.—An event that I pledge myself to produce, if properly supported by a completion of the legion."

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 10.

By communications read in the House of Representatives of the United States it appears, that the Executive, as early as the 16th of August, wrote to our Minister in France, to demand the recall of Citizen Genet. Giving those instructions two months to reach France we may now every day expect to hear the result. The letter of complaint is accompanied with unbounded assurances of friendship for the republic.

The departure of Secretary Lear for the continent of Europe has probably some reference to those instructions. He is likewise to doubt charged with dispatches for Mr. Pinkney at the court of London. One of Citizen Genet's secretaries is also to his passage for France some time in the beginning of October, and about the same time the secretary of Mr. Pickering arrived here.

This period is no doubt big with important concerns; our connection with Europe is of a close, notwithstanding an distance from it, by means of commercial ties, that the recommendation of the President to the consideration of a respectable state of defence, considering the situation of European affairs, is certainly very seasonable.

NORTHAMPTON, Dec. 18.

MR. BUTLER,

BY giving the following facts a place in your useful paper you will oblige a constant reader, and good friend to economy and agriculture.

Twelve Cows kept on a farm in this neighbourhood, the season past, produced the following amount, viz:

	£	s.	d.
12 Calves sold for cash,	1	5	0
2640lb. new milk Cheese, sold at 6d. per lb.	66	0	0
350lb. Butter, sold at 10d. per lb.	14	11	8
734lb. Skim Cheese, sold at 3d. per lb.	9	1	0
Total	£ 101	0	8

Besides milk used in the family, and whey from the cheese, given to the Swine which have been sold from the farm, which are not reckon'd in the aggregate sum above.

The Estate, County of Berks, Dec. 1793.

MR. PRINTER,

BY inserting the following in your Gazette, you will much oblige your friend, &c.

Capt. Robert Walker, of Windsor, had a son born on the 20th inst. and called his name *Jacob Judd*, in acknowledgement of his thanks to Mr. Judd, of Southampton, who for years since, called a son by the name of *Jacob Walker*, after a brother of Capt. Walker, who was killed during the late insurrections, in the service of government.

DIED—At Southampton, on the 7th inst. Mr. Aaron Strong; in the 59th year of his age.

—At Norwich, on the 10th inst. Mrs. Willard, wife of Mr. Josiah Willard, aged 63 years.

LEVI SHEPHARD,

Has a variety of changeable and other coloured LUTESTINGS, such as Pink, Black, White, &c. for sale very cheap. He will pay cash, for BUCK WHEAT, at the Still House, Hatfield, or at his Store in Northampton. Dec. 16. 1793.

SETH WRIGHT,

TAKES this method to inform the public, that he has just received a large and extensive assortment of DRY GOODS, among which is a great variety of fancy GOODS, also a quantity of Chintzes, Calicoes, Sattins, Modes, together with a great variety of Woolens—Likewise a general assortment of HARD WARE, among which is a quantity of the best London Pewter, Brass Kettles, Warming Pans, &c. Also a general assortment of West India Goods as usual, also Sweedes and Russia Iron, German and Blister'd Steel, Painter's Colours, Dye Stuffs, and a quantity of Liver Oil, which will be sold by the barrel as low as can be purchased in Boston, except transportation.

Northampton, Dec. 18. 1793.

TO BE SOLD, a most delightful situation, in the town of Amherst, in the County of Hampshire, the principal part of said Farm, adjoins a great travel'd road leading through said town to Hadley, the buildings stand on the same road, a very convenient one for a Farmer, or a Trader; a large Store is adjoining the house, which is now improved by Messrs. Smiths, of Hadley, a good Orchard, and a good well of water, with conveniences about the house—said Farm contains about fifty acres—and is without exception as pleasant a situation as any in the town; for terms of sale, and further particulars, enquire of E. MATTOON, jun.

Amherst, Nov. 26. 1793.

TO be sold very cheap for pay to hand or short approved credit, about five acres of land, with a small house (well finished, and very convenient) and barn on the same; which are very well situated for a mechanic, which is much wanted, such as a Clothier, Sadler, or Shoe-Maker. For terms of sale inquire of FRANCIS HARWOOD, on the premises.

Said Harwood, has, in order to effect a settlement with his creditors, left his Book accounts, that were due previous to the first of this month, with Mr. Hinckley, of Northampton, to be collected by him, unless settled with him before the 12th day of January next.

Westampton, Dec. 16. 1793.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of Capt. Robert Dawes, late of Cummington, deceased, are desired to make speedy settlement. Also those who have demands on said estate, are desired to exhibit their accounts to the subscriber for adjustment. ROBERT DAWES, Admr.

Cummington, Dec. 10. 1793.

BOOKS into the inclosure of the subscriber, some time in the month of Sept. last, a light red year ling HEIFER, with a half crop on the right ear, white face and white under her belly. The owner is desired to prove property, pay charges, and take her away. *Y. REMINGTON.*

Chesterfield, Dec. 18. 1793.

THE subscriber, having been appointed Executor of the last will and testament of Mr. JOSIAH PHELPS, late of Northampton, in the County of Hampshire, deceased; and having accepted said trust, do hereby call on all persons indebted to said estate, to settle their debts with me; and those to whom the estate is indebted, are also requested to present their demands for payment. *JONATHAN BARTLET.*

Northampton, Dec. 13. 1793.

TAKEN up by the subscriber, about the 20th of October last, a large white SOW, no artificial mark—The owner is desired to prove property, pay charges, and take her away. J. BROWN.

Whately, Dec. 12, 1793.

Short account of the Places threatened by the Combined Armies.

DUNKIRK, signifies in Flemish the Church of Dawn, being situated in the midst of those Downs that border the whole maritime coast of Flanders. From a small fishing hamlet it has become a port of much importance. It was first surrounded with rampart by Count BALDWIN, of *Flanders*, in 960.

It was burnt by the English in 1388; it afterwards belonged to the Spaniards, and was surprised by the French in 1558. In 1583 it was retaken by the Spaniards under the Prince of *Parma*. The French again made themselves masters of it in 1646, with the assistance of a Dutch naval force under Admiral TROMP. The garrison consisted of 3000 men, and were forced to capitulate after fourteen days open trenches. The Arch Duke LEOPOLD retook it in 1652, after a siege of 18 days.

Six years afterwards it was besieged by Marshal TURENNE by land, whilst an English fleet blockaded it up by sea. After the approaches had been carried on about three weeks DON JOHN, of Austria, accompanied by the prince of *Conde*, came at the head of 20,000 men to its relief. A sharp action ensued, which ending in the total defeat of the Spaniards, the place was obliged to surrender in a few days. Its transfer into the hands of the English, and the scandalous sale of it by CHARLES II. are circumstances well known in history.

LOUIS XIV. having made an acquisition of this fortress, set engineers to work, who made it one of the strongest in *Europe*. But of these fortifications, a great part were destroyed, in consequence of the Treaty of Utrecht. It has 17 bastions, and 13 half moons, which were in a great measure levelled by mines.

Dunkirk is separated into two towns, the old and the new. It has three great canals towards the south, by which they transport merchandize into the interior parts of the country. These canals enter the port, and serve to cleanse the city, or to inundate the neighbouring country.

Bergues. This place, which is more properly called *Berg Saint Vinox*, is situated on the river Colme, two leagues from *Dunkirk*.

The air is extremely healthy to those who have been accustomed to it from their infancy.

The French, after taking it from the Spaniards in 1658, surrounded it with strong fortifications, which, together with the inundations, render it a place of great importance. The river Holme, which passes through the town, serves for a canal towards *Handschoote, St. Omer and Gravelines*. Another canal leads to *Dunkirk*, on which there were two locks constructed by the French, the one called Le Fort *Louis*, the other *Le Fort Francois*. The first of these being delivered up to the English in 1713, was by them destroyed. The other is said to have been taken by the Duke of YORK.

Quesnoy—which is now besieged by the Prince of *Coburg*, is small, but regularly fortified, on the river Roselle, which empties itself into the Scheldt. It is three leagues from *Valenciennes* and *Landrecy*, and five from *Cambray*.

Quesnoy, with a garrison of 3000 men, surrendered to Prince EUGENE in 1712, after a close attack of more than a week. It was invested on the 10th of June, and capitulated on the 5th of July. The same year it was retaken by the French. They broke ground against it on the 13th of September and it surrendered on the 14th of Oct.—The garrison consisted of 6 battalions.

Bouchain, which is also attacked, is a small place, strongly fortified. It is situated between long marshes, on the left side of the Scheldt, about four leagues distant from *Valenciennes*, and the same from *Cambray*, lying on the declivity of a hill, the Scheldt separating the upper from the lower town. It is defended by four bastions, with large half moons, and very deep ditches. There are besides two lofty cavaliers, which command the country, and serve for a prison and arsenal.

It was never taken before 1676, when the Duke of *Orleans*, besieged it and obliged XIV. covered the siege. The Prince of *Orange* afterwards king WILLIAM III. advanced with an army of 40,000 men, but could not relieve it.

In 1711 it was invested by the allies under the Duke of *Marlborough*. The trenches were opened on the 21st of August, in three different attacks. These were carried on so warmly, that the garrison, consisting of 2000 men, surrendered, prisoners of war, on the 13th of Sept.

Marshal VILLARS, the following year, after his victory over the allies at *Denain*, attacked up this place, while he carried on the siege of *Quesnoy*, and then ordered it to be besieged by the Marquis *d'Alegre*, with 40 battalions. The trenches were opened in the night, between the 9th and 10th of Oct. and the Governor with a garrison of 1200 men, surrendered on the 19th of the same month.

Just published and to be sold by the PRINTER *hereof, and by* SIMEON BUTLER, *opposite the Court-House, by the gross, dozen or single.*

Beer's Almanac for 1794.

Containing, besides the usual calculations,

A CURE for the SALT RHEUM or SCALDY; an original receipt to cure CANCERS; to prevent the swelling from a bruise.—A Paradoxical Wedding; Danger of haunted Houses—Ladies new Catechism—the reason why Women have no beards—the Jew and the Christian—Receipt to cure a Love Fit—Cure for hard Times—An extempore Sermon, preached at the request of two Scholars, by a lover of Ale, out of a hollow tree—Speech of Miss Polly Baker, before a Court of Judicature in New-England, where she was prosecuted the fifth time for having a bastard child—The Barrel tapped—The Station of Cluni, a Norman Tale—Curious Letter from a young Girl to her Sweetheart in the army—Curious Courtship—The pleasing Art of Money-Catching—Jack and the Deacon—Epitaph on a Lawyer—The Chinese Gamester—ANECDOTES of Gen. Putnam; of an Irishman; of an honest Jack Tar; of a Child six years of age; of a poor fellow in Dublin; of an Irishman and Physician, of a Lawyer; of two Clergymen; of a boy at sea; of an Indian Chief; of an Indian whipping his wife; of a Merchant and Deacon.—Courts in Connecticut and Massachusetts; Table of Interest, &c. &c.

NOTICE is hereby given to the following non-resident proprietors of land, in the town of Norwich, County of Hampshire, that his land is taxed, in a town and county tax, for 1792, committed to the subscriber to collect, viz:

George Green, 2l. 2s. 11d.

Unless said taxes are paid on or before the first Monday in February next, so much of said land will be then sold, at public vendue, at the house of James Converse, innholder, in said Norwich, as will be sufficient to discharge the same, with intervening charges.

AARON DIMOCK.

Norwich, Dec. 11, 1793.

COME into the inclosure of the subscriber, three yearlings, two STEERS and one HEIFER—one of the Steers a brindle, the other a brindle with a lined back,—the Heifer a dark red with a lined back, all marked with a half penny the under side of each ear. The owner is desired to prove his property, pay charges and take them away.

JOHN HUBBARD.

Hatfield, Dec. 9. 1793.

Locks & Canals.

THE Proprietors of *Locks and Canals*, on Connecticut River in the County of Hampshire, are hereby notified, that a meeting of the said Proprietors will be holden at the house of Mr. ZENAS PARSONS, in *Spring field*, on Wednesday, the 5th day of December next, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, then and there to consider and act on the following things,

1st. To consider of, and determine respecting the opening, and carrying on the Canal around Miller's Falls, on said Connecticut River, the next Spring, and of the making any provisions therefor.

2dly. To consider any proposals, that may be made them, of erecting any Mill or Mills, or any other Works, on or near the Canal at South-Hadley, and of erecting any new Houses thereabout; and of making any enlargement for publick or private use to the Houses already erected there; and to pass all proper votes thereon.

Also to make any further provision necessary for completing all the works, on or about the said Canal.

To receive the report of the Superintendant and Directors of the affairs of the said Proprietors respecting said Canals, and to act thereon as shall then be thought proper.

To make such grants to the Clerk and Treasurer, and any other Creditors of said Proprietors, for their services or expences, as shall then be thought proper.

To raise all such sums of money upon the shares of said Proprietors, as shall be found necessary for any and all the purposes aforesaid; and for any further operations that may be then agreed upon respecting said Canals, not herein particularly mentioned.

JOHN WORTHINGTON, President.
JON. DWIGHT,
JUSTIN ELY,
SAMUEL HENSHAW,
LEVI SHEPARD,
JOHN WILLIAMS,
} DIRECTORS.

Springfield, Nov. 28th, 1793.

CASH given for CLEAN COTTON AND LINEN RAGS.

Erastus Lyman,

HAS just received, and for sale at his GROCERY STORE, in Northampton,

W. I. and N. E. Rum, by hhd. bbl. or less quantity, French Brandy, Sherry and Malaga Wines, Molasses, Genevs, London Porter, Loaf and Brown Sugars, Hyson and Bohea Teas, Coffee, Chocolate, Rice, Pepper, Allspice, Ginger, Nutmegs, Cinnamon, Lemons, Raisins, Figs, Currants, Table and Lisbon Salt, 7 by 9 Glass, 10d and 4d Nails, Iron, Chalk, Spanish Indigo, Powder and Shot, Snuff, Pipes, Pigtail and Smoaking Tobacco, Codfish, Salmon, Mackerell, &c.

Most kinds of Produce received in payment. Constant attendance given, and every favour acknowledged with gratitude.

Dec. 2, 1793.

Wanted, as an apprentice

to the STOCKING WRAVING business, a smart active BOY, 14 or 15 years old, such as one may find good encouragement by applying to

LOUIS BARAL.

Northampton, Nov. 30. 1793.

CASH paid for

Shipping-Furr & Bees-Wax,

By LEVI SHEPHARD.

Northampton, Dec. 1793.

TAKEN up in Northampton Meadow, two creatures, one a black lin'd STEER, 3 years old, a crop in the off ear, with a half penny cut under the same—The other a yearling STEER, marked with a Swallow's tail, on the under side of each ear. The owner is desired to prove property, pay charges and take them away.

NATHANIEL PARSONS, jun.

Northampton, Dec. 4. 1793.

Timothy Jewett,

INFORMS the public, that he carries on the Linen and Woollen WHEEL business as usual, also makes Clock and Hand Reels, Spindles, Tapping Faucets, Wooden Cocks, Pail Knobs, and Tenned Nafes, Weaver's Spools, &c.

Wanted as an apprentice to the above business, an active BOY, 14 or 15 years of age. Northampton, Dec. 4, 1793.

Strayed from the Subscriber

last Summer, a red HEIFER, one year old last Spring, marked with a slit the upper side of each ear, (if any artificial mark) can't be hair. Whoever has taken up said heifer, and will give information where she may be had, shall be handsomely rewarded, by JOB CLARK.

Northampton, Nov. 30, 1793.

SIMEON BUTLER,

RESPECTFULLY *informs the public, that he continues the business of*

Book-Binding,

Nearly opposite the Court House, Northampton—Where Deed and Record Books, Merchant's Account Books, ruled to any pattern, may be had on the shortest notice—Old Books re-bound.

HE HAS FOR SALE,

Psalm Books, Webster's 1, 2, and 3d part Perry's Spelling Books, by the gross, dozen or single, as cheap as can be bought in Boston or Hartford, Bibles, Testaments, Dawies's Sermons, Pike's Arithmetic, Baron Trenck, Vicar of Wakefield, Interesting Memoirs, Life of Gardiner, Lavater's aphorisms on Man, Forsters, Bennett's Letters, Friend of Youth, Steuben's Manual Exercise, History of Mexico, Conquest of Peru, History of Fair Rosamund, Perry's Dictionary, Entick's, do. The Young Ladies Assistant, Primers, Divine Songs, History of Joseph. A variety of Books for children, Blank Books of all kinds, Morocco Leather, Copperplates, Writing Paper, Ink-Powder, Sealing Wax, &c. &c. Any of the above articles or Cash, given in exchange for TANNED SHEEP SKINS, or RAGS.

He has also for sale, ALMANACKS, for 1794, by the gross, dozen, or single.

Broke into the inclosure

of the subscriber, on the 6th inst. three HORSES, one a forrel Mare, with a fucking Colt, the Mare is 7 or 8 years old, has a white stripe in her face—shod before, —appears to have been lipped:—The Colt is a dark Chestnut.—The other a two years old Colt, bay color, dark mane and tail, has a white stripe in her face, the near hind foot white. The owner is desired to prove his property, pay charges and take them away.

JOSEPH PARK.

Norwich, Nov. 23, 1793.

A Wet Nurse,

Is wanted during the coming Winter. Enquire of the Printer.

Nov. 27, 1793.

New Line of STAGES.

THE Subscribers beg leave to inform the public, that they have established a NEW LINE of STAGES, to run between Boston and Albany.

The Stages will leave Boston and Albany on Tuesdays and Fridays, and meet at Mr. Pomeroy's in Northampton, and exchange passengers on Mondays and Thursdays. The Stage from Albany on its way to Northampton, carries the first night at Pittsfield, and second at Northampton, and on its return carries the first night at Pittsfield, and second at Albany.

The Stage will leave Boston, on its way to Northampton, on Tuesdays and Fridays at 12 o'clock, arrives at Mr. Baker's in Worcester on Wednesdays and Saturdays, at 1 o'clock P. M. and proceeds on the same days to Spencer.—From Spencer, on Mondays and Thursdays it proceeds on to Northampton, and on its return carries the first night at Spencer, and second at Boston.

The Price for a Passenger from Boston to Worcester is nine shillings each, from Worcester to Albany 3d per mile, 28lb. baggage gratis—200lbs the same as a Passenger.

The proprietors of this New Line of Stages, beg leave to observe, that the difficulties of extending a line from Boston to Albany across the mountains has heretofore been considered insurmountable—but as it passes through the heart of a most fertile country, intersecting in its course the other lines of Stages in a manner that may greatly convene the public, they have determined to make the effort, and from the moderate terms of accommodation, and by their careful and obliging attention, hope to merit the public's encouragement.

NATHAN PATCH, and Co.

Northampton, Dec. 1. 1793.

NEW GOODS.

ROBERT BRECK & SON,

HAVE just opened a large and general assortment of ENGLISH, INDIA, and HARD WARE *GOODS* and GROCERIES, which they will sell on very low terms for cash, or approved credit. A few articles whereof are:

W. India, and England Rum.		Cinnamon,	
Brandy,		Raisins,	
Gins,		Rice,	
Wine,		Cornstarch,	
Loaf and Brown Sugars,		Sugar Kettles,	
Molasses,		Brass Kettles,	
Bohea and Souchong	Teas	Warming Pans	
Coffee,		Frying, do.	
Chocolate,		Nova Scotia Grindstones.	
Pepper,		Salmon } by bbl.	
Allspice,		Mackrell } or less.	
Ginger,		Liver Oil, by barrel, very low.	
Paper Hangings,		4d & 10d, Nails,	
Looking Glasses,		6 by 8,7 by 9, Window Glass.	
Excellent Furr Muffs		Powder and Shot.	
Cotton Wool,			

Crofcut, Tenant, Pigtooth and Hand SAWS, Joiner's, Carpenter's, Sadler's and Shoe-Maker's TOOLS—Large assortment of Sadler's Ware—Swedes and Russia Iron, by the Ton, or Hundred—Heart, Club & German Steel, HALBACK's celebrated German ditto. English do.—Iron Hollow Ware—Crockery and Glass Ware, Rock Salt. Most kinds of produce will be received for the above Goods, as well as for debts become due.

All Persons indebted, whose accounts are of one year standing, are expected to make payment according to contract. They want to purchase PORK, FLAX and BUTTER, for which good pay will be made. 7 5 3m.

Northampton, November 1793.

WANTED—Immediately,

A JOURNEYMAN

HAIR Dresser:

To whom generous wages will be given.

JAMES INGOLS.

☞ AN Apprentice to the above business is wanted *immediately*.

Northampton, Nov. 27, 1793.

TAKEN up by the subscriber,

early last spring, a small black STEER, marked with a half crop on both ears.—The owner is desired to prove his property, pay charges, and take him away.

JABEZ PIKE.

Goshen, Nov. 26, 1793.

Found,

Sometime since, a NOTE of HAND.—Enquire of the Printer.

Northampton, Nov. 27, 1793.

Hampshire Gazette.

NORTHAMPTON, [Massachusetts.] PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY WILLIAM BUTLER.

Vol. VIII.] WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 25, 1793. [NUMB. 382.

New Line of STAGES.

THE Subscribers beg leave to inform the public, that they have established a NEW LINE of STAGES, to run between Boston and Albany.

The Stages will leave Boston and Albany on Tuesdays and Fridays, and meet at Mr. Pomeroy's in Northampton, and exchange passengers on Mondays and Thursdays. The Stage from Albany on its way to Northampton, carries the first night at Pittsfield, and second at Northampton, and on its return carries the first night at Pittsfield, and second at Albany.

The Stage will leave Boston, on its way to Northampton, on Tuesdays and Fridays at 12 o'clock, arrives at Mr. Baker's in Worcester on Wednesdays and Saturdays, at 1 o'clock P. M. and proceeds on the same days to Spencer.—From Spencer, on Mondays and Thursdays it proceeds on to Northampton, and on its return carries the first night at Spencer, and second at Boston.

The Price for a Passenger from Boston to Worcester is nine shillings *each*, from Worcester to Albany 3d per mile, 28lb. baggage gratis—200lbs the same as a Passenger.

The proprietors of this New Line of Stages, beg leave to observe, that the difficulties of extending a line from Boston to Albany across the mountains has heretofore been considered insurmountable—but as it passes through the heart of a most fertile country, intersecting in its course the other lines of Stages in a manner that may greatly convene the public, they have determined to make the effort, and from the moderate terms of accommodation, and by their careful and obliging attention, hope to merit the public's encouragement.

NATHAN PATCH, and Co.

Northampton, Dec. 1. 1793.

NEW GOODS.

ROBERT BRECK & SON,

HAVE just opened a large and general assortment of ENGLISH, INDIA, and HARD WARE *GOODS* and GROCERIES, which they will sell on very low terms for cash, or approved credit. A few articles whereof are:

W. India, and N. England Rum.		Cinnamon,	
Brandy,		Raisins,	
Gins,		Rice,	
Wine,		Cornstarch,	
Loaf and Brown Sugars,		Sugar Kettles,	
Molasses,		Brass Kettles,	
Bohea and Souchong	Teas	Warming Pans	
Coffee,		Frying, do.	
Chocolate,		Nova Scotia Grindstones.	
Pepper,		Salmon } by bbl.	
Allspice,		Mackrell } or less.	
Ginger,		Liver Oil, by barrel, very low.	
Paper Hangings,		4d & 10d, Nails,	
Looking Glasses,		6 by 8,7 by 9, Window Glass.	
Excellent Furr Muffs		Powder and Shot.	
Cotton Wool,			

Crofcut, Tenant, Pigtooth and Hand SAWS, Joiner's, Carpenter's, Sadler's and Shoe-Maker's TOOLS—Large assortment of Sadler's Ware—Swedes and Russia Iron, by the Ton, or Hundred—Heart, Club & German Steel, HALBACK's celebrated German ditto. English do.—Iron Hollow Ware—Crockery and Glass Ware, Rock Salt. Most kinds of produce will be received for the above Goods, as well as for debts become due.

All Persons indebted, whose accounts are of one year standing, are expected to make payment according to contract. They want to purchase PORK, FLAX and BUTTER, for which good pay will be made. 7 5 3m.

Northampton, November 1793.

BLANKS,

of various forms to be sold at this office.

LEVI SHEPHARD,

Has a variety of changeable and other coloured LUESTINGS, such as Pink, Black, White, &c. for sale very cheap. He will pay cash, for BUCK-WHEAT, at the Still House, Hatfield, or at his Store in Northampton. Dec. 16. 1793.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of Capt. Robert Dawes, late of Cummington, deceased, are desired to make speedy settlement. Also those who have demands on said estate, are desired to exhibit their accounts to the subscriber for adjustment. ROBERT DAWES, Admn'r.

Cummington, Dec. 10, 1793.

BROKE into the inclosure of the subscriber, some time in the month of Sept. last, a light red yearling HEIFER, with a half crop on the right ear, white face some white under her belly. The owner is desired to prove property, pay charges and take her away.

J. REMINGTON.

Chesterfield, Dec. 10. 1793.

I THE subscriber, having been appointed Executor of the last will and testament, of Mr. JOSIAH PHELPS, late of Easthampton, in the County of Hampshire, deceased; and having accepted said trust, do hereby call on all persons indebted to said estate, to settle their debts with me; and those to whom the estate is indebted, are also requested to present their demands for payment.

JONATHAN BARTLET.

Easthampton, Dec. 13. 1793.

TAKEN up by the subscriber, about the 20th of October last, a large white SOW, no artificial mark—The owner is desired to prove property, pay charges, and take her away. J. BROWN.

Whately, Dec. 12. 1793.

THIRD CONGRESS.

HOUSE of REPRESENTATIVES.

WEDNESDAY, DEC. 4.

THE speech of the President of the United States, to both houses of Congress, was, on motion, referred to a committee of the whole house, Mr. Trumbull in the chair; after some time spent in this business, the committee rose and reported a resolution, that a respectful address be drawn up and presented to the President, in answer to his speech at the commencement of the session; containing assurances, that the house of representatives would take into serious consideration, the matters recommended to their attention; which was taken up in the house, and agreed to: whereupon Mess. Sedgwick, Hartley, Madison, Ware, and Smith, of Maryland were appointed.

A petition from Henry Latimer, of the State of Delaware, was presented and read, setting forth, that the election of Mr. Patten was illegal; the consideration of this petition, on the motion of Mr. Fuzzingen, was postponed until the member from that state should take his seat.

The speaker laid before the house a letter from the secretary at war, covering copies of the directions to the commissioners for establishing a peace with the hostile Indians, at Sandusky, last summer; the journal of their proceedings, and a letter from Major General Wayne, together with an account of the number of rations in the service of the United States.

A motion was made to clear the galleries during the reading of the directions to the commissioners, but over ruled.

The motion was renewed on reading the journal of their proceedings, and superceded by a motion for adjournment.

Thursday, December 5.

Messrs. Ames, Foster and Niles, appeared, were qualified and took their seats.

A message was received from the President of the United States, by Mr. Dandridge, his secretary, covering a copy of the report of the commissioners for settling the accounts between the United States and the individual states; together with copies of some negotiations with European powers.

The reading of the journal of the commissioners for establishing a peace with the hostile Indians, was called on by Mr. Trumbull, and continued until finished, with open galleries; after which the letter from General Wayne was read—these communications were, on motion of Mr. Boudinot, referred to a committee of the whole House on the state of the union.

The report of the commissioners for settling the accounts of the United States and individual states, was read, viz.

DEBTOR STATES.

		Dollars.
New York,	——	2,074,846
Pennsylvania,	——	76,709
Delaware,	——	61,428
Maryland,	——	150,640
Virginia,	——	100,879
North Carolina,	——	501,082

CREDITOR STATES.

New Hampshire,	——	75,055
Massachusetts,	——	1,248,801
Rhode Island,	——	209,611
Connecticut,	——	619,121
New Jersey,	——	49,030
South Carolina,	——	1,203,978
Georgia,	——	19,988

Friday, December 6.

Mr. Parker, a member from Virginia, appeared, was qualified, and took his seat.

Mr. Clark presented a petition, praying for a renewal of a lost certificate. Ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. Smith (S. C.) of the committee of elections, reported, that all the members whose credentials had been referred to them were duly returned, with one exception only, that of a member from Delaware, against the legality of whose election, a protest had been entered by a candidate for the same seat.

The house resolved itself into a committee of the whole. Mr. Trumbull in the chair, on the draft of an answer to the President's address. This draft was reported by the committee without amendment, the report adopted by the house, and Messrs. Madison, Sedgwick, and Hartley were appointed to wait on the President, to learn when it will be convenient to him to receive this answer. They before adjournment reported, that he would receive the address to-morrow, at 12 o'clock.

THE ADDRESS:

SIR,

THE Representatives of the People of the United States, in meeting you for the first time since you have been again called by an unanimous suffrage to your present station, find an occasion which they embrace with no less sincerity than propriety, for expressing to you their congratulations on so distinguished a testimony of public approbation, and their entire confidence in the purity and patriotism of the motives which have produced this obedience to the voice of your country. It is to virtues which have commanded long and universal reverence, and services from which have flowed great and lasting benefits, that the tribute of praise may be paid without the approach of flattery; and it is from the same sources that the fairest anticipations may be derived in favor of the public happiness.

The United States having taken no part in the war which had embraced in Europe the powers with whom they have the most extensive relations, the maintenance of peace was justly to be regarded as one of the most important duties of the Magistrate charged with the faithful duties of the laws.—We accordingly witness with approbation and pleasure the vigilance with which you have guarded against an interruption of that blessing, by your proclamation, admonishing our citizens of the consequences of illicit or hostile acts towards the belligerent parties; and promising, by a declaration of the existing legal state of things, an easier admission of our right to the immunities belonging to our situation.

The connection of the United States with Europe has evidently become extremely interesting. The communications which remain to be exhibited to us, will, no doubt, assist in giving us a fuller view of this subject, and in guiding our deliberations to such results as may comport with the rights and true interests of our country.

We learn with deep regret, that the measures directed by a love of peace, for obtaining an amicable termination of the afflicting war on our frontier, should have been frustrated, and that a resort to offensive measures should have again become necessary. As the latter, however, must be rendered more satisfactory in proportion to the solicitude for peace manifested by the former, it is to be hoped, they will be pursued under the better auspices on that account, and be finally crowned with more happy success.

In relation to the particular tribes of Indians against whom offensive measures have been prohibited, as well as on all the other important subjects which you have presented to our view, we shall bestow due attention which they claim. We cannot, however, refrain, at this time, from particularly expressing our concurrence in your anxiety for the regular discharge of the public debts, as far as circumstances & events will permit; and in the policy of removing any impediments that may be found in the way of a faithful representation of public proceedings throughout the United States, being persuaded, with you, that on no subject more than the former, can delay be more injurious, or an economy of time more valuable; and that, with respect to the latter, no resource is so firm for the government of the United States, as the affections of the people, guided by an enlightened policy.

Throughout our deliberations we shall endeavor to cherish every sentiment which may contribute to render them conducive to the dignity, as well as to the welfare of the United States; and we join with you in imploring that Being, on whose will the fate of nations depends, to crown with success our mutual endeavors.

To which the President returned the following

REPLY.

GENTLEMEN,

I SHALL not affect to conceal the cordial satisfaction which I derive, from the address of the House of Representatives. Whatsoever those services may be, which you have sanctioned by your favour, it is a sufficient reward, that they have been accepted, as they were meant. For the fulfilment of your anticipations of the future I can give no other assurance, than that the motives which you approve, shall continue unchanged.

It is truly gratifying to me, to learn that the proclamation has been considered as a reasonable guard against the interruption of the publick peace. Nor can I doubt, that the subjects, which I have recommended to your attention, as depending upon legislative provisions, will receive a discussion suited to their importance. With every reason then, it may be expected that your deliberations, under the divine blessing, will be matured to the honour and happiness of the United States.

G. WASHINGTON.

A petition was presented from a candidate for a seat in the house from the state of New York, complaining of the illegality of the election of the member returned from the district, in which he was a candidate. Referred to the committee of elections.

The house proceeded to the reading of the communications from the President relative to the French affairs.

After some progress made in the reading of those communications, a motion was made to have them printed before read. This motion was lost, but the papers were directed to be put into the printer's hands by degrees, at 250, and 500 copies struck off.

The reading of the papers was then pursued, and after further progress, the house adjourned.

The following letter from the President of the United States was read yesterday, to the House of Representatives:

United States, December 5, 1793.

Gentlemen of the Senate, and of the House of Representatives.

As the present situation of the several nations of Europe, especially those with which the United States have important relations, cannot but render the state of things between them and us matters of interesting enquiry to the legislature, and may indeed give rise to deliberations to which they alone are competent. I have thought it my duty to communicate to them certain correspondences which have taken place.

The representatives and executive bodies of France have manifested generally a friendly attachment to this country, have given advantages to our commerce and navigation, and have made overtures for

placing those advantages on permanent ground; a decree, however of the National Assembly, subjecting vessels laden with provisions to be carried into their ports, and making enemy goods lawful prize in the vessel of a friend, contrary to our treaty, though revoked at one time, as to the United States, has since extended to their vessels also, as has been recently stated to us. Representations on this subject will be immediately given in charge to our minister there, and the result shall be communicated to the legislature.

It is with extreme concern I have to inform you that the proceedings of the person they have unfortunately appointed their minister plenipotentiary here, has breathed nothing of the friendly spirit of the nation which sent him; their tendency on the contrary has been to involve us in a war abroad, & discord and anarchy at home. So far as his acts or those of his agents have threatened our immediate commitment in the war, or flagrant insult to the authority of the laws, their effect has been counteracted by the ordinary cognizance of the laws, and by an exertion of the powers confided to me. Where their danger was not imminent, they have been borne with, from sentiments of regard to his nation, from a sense of their friendship towards us, from a conviction that they would not suffer us to remain long exposed to the action of a person, who has so little respected our mutual dispositions, and, I will add, from a reliance of the firmness of my fellow citizens in their principles of peace and order. In the mean time I have respected and pursued the stipulations of our treaties, according to what I judged their true sense, and have withheld no act of friendship, which their affairs have called for from us, and which justice to others left us free to perform. I have gone further; rather than to employ force for the restitution of certain vessels which I deemed the United States bound to restore, I thought it more advisable to satisfy the parties by avowing it to be my opinion, that if restitution were not made, it would be incumbent on the United States to make compensation. The papers now communicated will more particularly apprize you of these transactions.

The vexations and spoliation understood to have been committed on our vessels and commerce, by the cruizers and officers of some of the belligerent powers, appeared to require attention, the proofs of these however not having been brought forward, the description of citizens supposed to have suffered were notified, that on furnishing them to the executive, due measures would be taken to obtain redress of the past, and more effectual provision against the future. Should such documents be furnished, proper representations will be made thereon, with a just reliance on a redress proportioned to the exigency of the case.

The British Government having undertaken to restrain generally our commerce in corn, and other provisions, to their own ports, and those of their friends, the instructions now communicated were immediately forwarded to our minister at that court. In the mean time some discussions on the subject took place between him and them, these are also laid before you, and I may expect to leave the result of his special instructions in time to make it known to the legislature during their present session.

Very early after the arrival of a British Minister here, mutual explanations on the execution of the treaty of peace, were entered into with that minister, these are now laid before you for your information.

On the subjects of mutual interests between this country and Spain, negociations and conferrences are now depending—the public good requiring that the present state of these should be made known to the legislature in confidence only, they shall be the subject of a separate and subsequent communication.

G. WASHINGTON.

PHILADELPHIA, December 9.

TO THE PUBLIC.

AGREEABLY to the promise that was published on the 6th instant, I shall now proceed to declare the facts, relative to Mr. Genet's conversation with me, in the case of the *Little Democrat*.

I feel, indeed, the indelicacy of disclosing, what may appear, in some respects, to be an official, and, in others, a private communication: but the anxiety, which the public mind has experienced on the subject; the misapprehensions, which have prevailed; and the conduct of all the others rived from the conduct of all the other persons, who have been involved in the discussion; will, I think, be deemed a sufficient justification of the liberty, that I find it necessary to take.

Late in the evening of Saturday, the ——— day of July last, I was informed, that the Little Democrat (whose warlike equipments, in opposition to the declared neutrality of the port, had before attracted the attention of government) would sail in the course of the ensuing morning. Having immediately communicated this information to the governor, I received instructions to prepare for calling out a party of the militia, to prevent at all events, the departure of the vessel; but, on my suggesting, that the necessity of pursuing hostile measures, might, probably, be superceeded, by an application to the discretion of the French Minister, I was directed to wait upon that gentleman, with an overture for an amicable arrangement, before the party should be summoned to parade.

It was about 21 o'clock at night, when I arrived at Mr. Genet's house. Mr. Pasthall withdrew from the room, into which I was introduced, soon after I entered it; but Mr. Burnonville and Mr. Dupont remained there during the whole of my visit.

I apologised for my so unseasonable an intrusion; and lamented that my errand was not of an agreeable import. I stated the nature, extent, and obligation of the instructions, which the governor had received from the President, for the purpose of preserving the neutrality of the United States, within the jurisdiction of Pensylvania; and I described the circumstances, that rendered the Little Democrat an object of those instructions; as well as the recent intelligence of her intention to leave the port; which the governor was bound to prevent. I mentioned, however, that the governor was desirous to avoid the use of any compulsory means on the occasion; and, therefore, as the allegation, which had been made, that the vessel belonged to the Republic of France, and not to individuals, might produce an exception from the general rule, in her favor, he would cheerfully rely on the minister's engagement, that she should not depart, 'till there was an opportunity of consulting the President (who was then, I believe, on his way from Mount Vernon to the city of Philadelphia) upon the merits of this particular case.

This representation was scarcely delivered, when Mr. Genet exclaimed with great vehemence, "that the proceeding was very extraordinary, improper and unjust. He thought that his uniform acquiescence in the wishes of the government (instanced in the surrender of the Grange, &c.) had not merited this return; which he said, however, should regulate his conduct in future. He expressed surprize, that the first information which was given of the matter, should be accompanied with a threat. He complained in strong terms, and with many angry epithets, of the ill treatment which he had received from some of the officers of the government, which he contrasted with the cordial attachment that was expressed by the people at large, for his nation. He ascribed the conduct of those officers to principles inimical to the cause of France and liberty. He expressed apprehensions, that owing to their influence, even the President had, in that respect, been misled. He observed, with a considerable emphasis, that the President was not the sovereign of the country; for he could not legislate on general subjects; nor could he declare war, or make peace; that Congress, the depository of those powers, was the only constituted body, that could on the part of the United States, give a constitutional interpretation (possibly involving the question of war or peace) to the terms of the treaty; that it was, therefore, the duty of the President, (a duty of which he had frequently prefsed a performance) to have convened Congress, before he ventured to decide, by the proclamation of neutrality, upon the general relation between America and the belligerent powers; or to exhibit, by his instructions to the state governors, the enjoyment of the particular rights, which France claimed under the express stipulations of the Treaty. He urged, that the powers which he had received from his constituents, gave him no latitude upon the point now in contest; that the privilege to arm and equip their vessels was deemed by them indisputable, founded upon the plain meaning of the 22d article of the treaty of commerce and that he could not therefore, enter into any arrangement which might appear as a waiver of that privilege. He insisted that the President's construction was neither just nor obligatory, that notwithstanding the terrifying causes which would warrant an abrupt departure, his regard for the people of America would induce him to remain here, amidst the insults and disgusts that he daily suffered, in his official character from the public officers, 'till the meeting of Congress. He spoke of publishing his correspondence, with the officers of government, together with a general narrative of his proceedings: and he said, that if Congress agreed in the opinions, and supported the measures, of the President, in relation to the Republic of France, he would certainly then withdraw, conscious of having discharged his duty, and leave the dispute to be finally adjusted by the two nations themselves."

As soon as I could obtain an opportunity, I recalled Mr. Genet's attention to the immediate object of my visit: but he peremptorily refused to enter into any engagement, for suspending the departure of the Little Democrat; and added, in a manner, which I thought intemperate, that "he hoped no attempt to seize her would be made; for, as she belonged to the republic, she must defend the honor of her flag, and would certainly repel force by force."

Such was Mr. Genet's conversation with me: and, it will be allowed, that, although I am responsible for the fidelity of the recital, I am not responsible for any inference, which has been, or may be, drawn, from the facts that it contains.

My report to the Governor, on the same night, and to Mr. Jefferson on the succeeding morning, corresponded, as precisely as I can repeat it, with the account which I have now given; and I well remember, that Mr. Jefferson's relation of the discourse, that passed in his subsequent interview with Mr. Genet, on the same occasion, so nearly corresponded with my report, that the similarity became a matter of remark with the Governor and Mr. Jefferson, as well as with me.

But it will be expected, perhaps, that I should give a more direct reply to the specific charge, which states, that I had reported to the Governor, and communicated to Mr. Jefferson, "that Mr. Genet had declared, that he would appeal from the President to the People."

Upon enquiry, I find, that the Governor thinks, that I made use of the word appeal, towards the close of my report, in this manner:—"that, if after the business was laid before Congress, Mr. Genet did not receive satisfaction, on behalf of his nation, he would publish his appeal, withdraw, and leave the governments themselves to settle the dispute." The word *appeal*, appears, however, in my opinion, to be more applicable to those facts, which represent, that Mr. Genet, controverting the justice and force of the President's decisions on the treaty, &c. declared a determination to address Congress on the subject: but, in either place, if it is not construed necessarily to import, that I heard a declaration from Mr. Genet, "that he would appeal from the President to the People," I am content to admit the expression as mine.

But I am, likewise, apprised, that soon after the transaction; when, however, the report was circulating, that Mr. Genet had used the expression in question; when it was reported to have been used by him in his conversation with Mr. Jefferson; and when Mr. Jefferson thought it proper to remove impressions made by that circumstance in the report; he stated, in an official memorandum, that Mr. Genet's declaration, of an intention to appeal from the President to the People, was not expressed to him, but to me. Whether Mr. Jefferson employed the language of his own inference from my recital, on the occasion; or adopted the language of the current rumor; I will not attempt to discuss; but, if, in the same early stage of the business, I had also enjoyed the means of explanation; I, like Mr. Jefferson, should then have said, what I said the moment I heard the suggestion, applied to me; what I have since taken every proper opportunity of saying; and what I now most solemnly say, that Mr. Genet never did, in his conversation with me, declare "that he would appeal from the President to the People;" or that he would make any other appeal, which conveyed to my mind, the idea of exciting insurrection and tumult.

Upon the whole, as my communications to the Governor and Mr. Jefferson, were of an official and confidential nature, I think, that I have cause to complain; and the candor of others will indeed them to lament, that I was not personally consulted (which common courtesy, as well as common caution, might have dictated) before Mr. Hamilton and Mr. Knox (who had daily opportunities of seeing me) undertook to propagate the report, connected with my name; or, at least, before Mr. Jay and Mr. King, undertook to vouch for its authenticity. The most attentive hearer, may sometimes misconceive the ideas of the person who addresses him; and I am not aware of any such purpose, which could require that the sentiment which has been circulated, should be immediately faded; or that the form of words, in which it is cloathed, should be irrevocably prescribed.

A. J. DALLAS.

Philadelphia, 7th December, 1793.

ARCHANGEL, (Russia) July 1.

This city, so often damaged by fires, has again met with a dreadful one, which broke out on Saturday the 26th June, and lasted from 7 o'clock in the evening 'till 8 o'clock the next morning. It has burnt to ashes 887 numbered houses, among which are all those lately built of brick, and the buildings of the different tribunals—The cathedral church and other churches, and the shops in the market-place, to the number of above 300, besides a great number of magazines, stables, out-houses, private baths, &c. In general, they reckon the buildings destroyed, of every description, at about 3000.—The loss is immense; the most moderate estimation states it at three millions roubles, and without the generous assistance of government, it will be impossible for the citizens, without shelter, goods or refuge, to subsist. Two thirds of the city is consumed, and many persons have lost their lives amidst the general confusion.

PARIS, Sept. 22.

In consequence of a report made by Citizen CAMBON, the Convention decreed, that all deposits made by the Emigrants in the hands of all the Public Notaries, or agents whatever—all the sums seized, and deposited in the offices of the public revenues, belonging to the said emigrants, should be sent to the National Treasury—the sums that have been deposited in assignats bearing the King's Effigy, before the decree which annihilated them shall be paid into the treasury in Republican Assignats—and those that have been deposited in hard specie, shall be brought into the National Treasury in the same specie: This decree was unanimously accepted, and will bring an immense quantity of specie into the coffers of the Nation, and frustrate the last hopes of the Emigrants. This decree is to be in full force immediately after its acceptation.

A letter was read from the Commissioners, of the French Republic, in the Eastern Pyrenees, giving an account of an action between the Republican Army, and the Spanish troops, on the 17th of September.

After the taking of Puycerda, by General DAGOBERT, the Spaniards returned in great force to dislodge the French troops from that important place; the French who were informed of their intention charged them with fixed bayonets, put them to flight after a great slaughter and took from them all their artillery, baggage and ammunition.

On the 15th, another letter was read from the Commissioners, the purport of which was, that on the 13th, the Army of the Eastern Pyrenees, attacked and took possession of the Spanish camp, strongly fortified, and defended by 12,000 men; the Republican Army marched in three columns, and carried all before them; the Spaniards fled with such precipitation, that they abandoned 26 pieces of cannon, a great number of colours, a thousand tents, all their ammunition, cattle and provisions; they left 600 dead on the spot, and 400 taken prisoners. They had in their camp a very rich Chapel in silver, composed of candlesticks, vessels, and some saints, which have been sent to the mint at Perpignan. The great Chaplin, who was a Capuchin, and several other Priests, we have sent prisoners to Montpelier.

The Spanish General DON SOLANO, is killed, and several other officers.

The Commissioners CASSAGUS and FABRE, are slightly wounded; the less of the French, amounts to 125 killed, and 200 wounded.

Samuel Lyman, & Co.

HAVE for Sale at their Store near the Ferry in Hartford,

W. I. and N. E. Rum, by the hhd. or bbl.
Best Conise Brandy, by the Pipe or bbl.
Holland Gin, by the Pipe or Case.
Sherry and best Lisbon Wine in qr. Cask, and excellent.
Bell London Porter, by the groce or doz.
Linseed and Liver Oil, by the bbl.
Best Brown Sugar, by the bbl. cwt. or less.
East-India Sugar, of an excellent quality, by the bag or less.
Loaf and Lump Sugars, by the cwt. or less.
Bell Green Coffee, by the bbl. cwt. or doz.
Pepper by the Bag, cwt. or doz.
Allspice by the cwt. or doz.
Hyson and Bohea Teas, by the chest, doz. or single lb.
Excellent Cotton, by the Bale or less.
7 by 9 and 6 by 8 Window Glass.
Chocolate by the Box.
Raisins in Jarrs.
Best Liverpool and Turk's Island Salt.
Rice by the bbl. or cask.
Jersey Iron—Nail Rods—10 & 8d nails.
Sheet Iron—Pipes by the Box.
Pigtail and Smoaking Tobacco.
Segars—English Mustard—Capers.
Cod Fish—Dutch Quills—Oil Steel, and excellent.

And many other articles which will be exchanged for cash or most kinds of produce, upon as good terms as they are to be had at any Store in the city. Constant attendance and every favor gratefully acknowledged, by

SAMUEL LYMAN, and Co.

Hartford, Dec. 6, 1793.

For the HAMPSHIRE GAZETTE.

Mr. *Printer*,

A WRITER under the signature of "AMICUS," comes forward in a late paper with a proposition in favour of the rising generation; which, as it must have flown from the pure source of benevolence, deserves the consideration of the public. I have, as one of those who are chiefly to be benefited by the proposition, bestowed upon it some small degree of attention. At the first reading, all the finer sensations were brought into brisk and lively exercise; a certain charm which, in the happy moment that gave birth to this proposition, must have spread itself over the senses of the author, by a sympathetic power diffused its benign influence thro' every part of my frame. The topicks of discussion there enumerated in mystick order, danced perpetually before my eyes—"Philosophy, mathematicks, geography, history, *and every thing that shall be useful in the promotion of husbandry, trade and the mechanic arts*"—the nature and origin of government, the emolument of Great-Britain, and the republic of France" were forcibly in my control—I was flaunting in my boisterous mind, and upon my toes ends had nearly exclaimed in the language of the madman—"Attention the world! Kingdoms and Empires by the right wheel!" But alas! the appearance of Noah Webster's third part, as it lay upon the table before me, and met my eye rolling with mighty thought, dissolved the charm, brought back to me my common senses, and the language of truth—Yes, Noah Webster's third part was a standing monument of my shame. I was smitten with a conviction that even this book contained more than I could make the subject of useful and entertaining discussion among my friends. If so, said I, what can this 'AMICUS' mean? Does he think to insult us, by this pompous catalogue of the arts, sciences and governments, among other great matters, that may be perfectly familiar to him, but of which common people hardly know the names? Does he suppose that those who have barely left their schools, are capable of haranguing before even half a dozen of their equals, upon either of the subjects mentioned by him, with advantage to themselves, or those around them? Will not common experience, *and common sense, our safest guide*, teach even "AMICUS," that people who pretend to know every thing, and talk upon all subjects, contract habits of using words without ideas, and sounds without sense? Will he not acknowledge that, before a man talks or writes, he ought thoroughly to contemplate the subject, and to get a store of ideas? And will he pretend to say that the youth have an opportunity, aside from the common concerns of life, to acquire such a knowledge even of their own language, as to be able readily to write a letter with accuracy, or to converse with propriety? And if this be the case, had they not better be reading at home, than chattering nonsense abroad? It appears to me upon sober consideration that these great topicks, and their discussion, in the method proposed by "AMICUS," must be left to "the gentlemen of influence and respectability, and the clergy, *and perhaps those who are preparing themselves for a seat in Congress*; but can never be handled in this way to any advantage by

A YOUTH.

AUGUSTA, (Georgia) Nov. 21.

On Saturday last came on in the federal circuit court for the district of Georgia the trial of Joseph Rivers, Richard Seymour, Jesse Hent, and Benjamin Putnam, indicted, as mentioned in our last, for fitting out a privateer, under a French commission, in the port of Savannah. The council on the part of the prisoners were, Messrs. Noel, Walker and Blackburn, and on that of the prosecution, Mr. Mc Alister, attorney general of the United States for this district. After a hearing of upwards of ten hours, Judge Pendleton told the jury, that he had prepared himself to give his opinion fully on this interesting case, but had been indisposed, and was too weak to do it so fully as he intended. He said, the jury ought, in the first place, to consider the nature of the charge as it stood in the indictment; and then, if it was proved to be true, whether it was in violation of any known law. The charge against the defendants was, that they, being American citizens, violated the peace subsisting by treaty between the United States, and England, Prussia, and the United Netherlands, by fitting out a Privateer to cruise against them in an hostile manner, under a commission from the republic of France.

He then took notice of the evidence produced; and said that Rivers, though a native of France, had, as appeared in evidence, taken the oath of allegiance to the state of Georgia several years ago, & done many acts that could not legally be done but by a citizen. These acts would not of themselves have made him a citizen, but having taken the oath of allegiance, it constituted citizenship. Hunt and Putnam being born in the United States, and inhabiting in them, were certainly citizens. Seymour having resided only four or five years here, and not having been proved to have taken the oath of allegiance, did not appear to him to be a citizen. The facts of fitting out the vessel in the port of Savannah; arming her in a warlike manner, and cruising at sea, under the commission, were confessed by three of the defendants.

There might be some doubts as to the share Dr. Putnam, had in this affair; it depended on several circumstances related by the witnesses, the effect of which it was properly the province of the jury to determine. The charge appeared therefore to be fully proved as against Rivers and Hunt, if not against Putnam, and it only remained to be enquired, if it was in violation of any established law. To ascertain this, he said it was necessary to examine the constitution, which was the ground to stand upon; it declares that the treaties then existing, or which might be made, should be the supreme law of the land; and that the Judges should be bound by them, any thing in the state laws or constitution, to the contrary notwithstanding. In the case before them, he said, the jury, having a right to bring in a general verdict of guilty or not guilty, were judges both of the law and the fact, and were bound by the constitution, as judges.

He then turned to the 7th article of the treaty with Great-Britain, and the first of the Dutch treaty, which declared their should be a perpetual peace and amity between the respective governments, and between all the citizens and subjects of each; and there was a similar article in the treaty with Prussia.

Here, he said, is a plain rule of law, establishing and enjoining to the citizens of each a peaceable conduct towards the citizens of the other. The treaty constituted this rule to be not only a law, but, by way of pre-eminence, a supreme law. Any act of hostility was therefore a violation of this law, and as such was certainly punishable in the ordinary course of proceedings as a misdemeanour. But this had been said, that the 22d article of the treaty of France being equally a supreme law, and prior in time to others, did authorize the French to fit out their privateers in our ports. He said it certainly was part of the supreme law as an existing treaty, but was clearly of opinion, it gave no such power. The United States have bound themselves not to permit the enemies of France to do this; but it does not follow, that for that very reason the French are entitled to it. Such an extensive power cannot be claimed by implication, but should be founded on clear, explicit and positive words. But even if such a power was given, still American citizens could not justify themselves under it, in attacking those with whom the United States are bound by treaties of peace and friendship. It would be only a permission to French citizens and could not extend to those of America.

As judge Cushing's opinion varied little in substance from the foregoing, it will be unnecessary, we presume, to give any part of it here.

The jury, after retiring a short time, returned their verdict—NOT GUILTY.

NEW YORK, December 11.

The following authentick paper was communicated by Schuyler Livingston, Esq. arrived in the Snow Mary, express from Lisbon:—

Citizens of the United States of America.

Nine Algerine Corsairs are now cruizing in the Atlantick; they carry from 22 to 44 guns; they sailed out of the Mediterranean on the 6th inst. and were seen on the 9th to capture three American vessels, two Hamburghese and one Genoese. A truce for 12 months between Portugal and Algiers, was signed the 12th Sept. last, by the British agent at Algiers, in behalf of her Majesty the Queen of Portugal—and another truce by the same agent about the same time in behalf of the United Netherlands.

The foregoing authentick intelligence goes by express from your truly distressed and faithful fellow citizen,

EDWARD CHURCH, Consul of the United States.

Lisbon, 15th Oct. 1793.

N. B. A Swedish ship saw the Algerines after taking an American, discharge part of the cargo of grain into the sea; this was probably that the vessel might sail better, meaning to arm her on the spot with a few guns, in order to increase their number of cruizers. We are informed that ten of the Dutch Captains taken by the Algerines since their war with Holland, have died of the plague in Algiers; how many of other descriptions or nations have not heard. By an American, fortunately arrived this day from Falmouth, we are informed that the American vessels now in England, are returning in ballast, the English not choosing to risk their property in American bottoms; but no reason has been assigned for this mysterious conduct; mysterious in England, but evident enough here.

E. C.

Lisbon, 15th Oct. 1793.

NORTHAMPTON, Dec. 25.

At Dumfries, in the south of Scotland, God save the King had been struck up in the Theatre by the musicians a few months ago. Upon this a person in the Pit raised a hiss, he was instantly turned out of the house. Next evening a large party of Republicans took possession of the Pit and Boxes. They called for this noted tune, when it began, set up an universal hiss, and pelted the musicians. The chief magistrate of Dumfries attempting to quell the disturbance, was treated with as little ceremony as the performances.

The *Laws of Nations* are the supreme laws of the land, and of every civilized country—By those laws, the persons executing the sovereign powers of the nation, has the right to remove all persons in office violating the laws of that nation. *Citizen Duplaine*, every one knows, was guilty of violating the laws of the *United States*. The President being the Executive Representative of all the people of the *United States*, and exercising their sovereign delegated powers, has *removed* him. How then can any one with propriety say, the removal of *Duplaine* is illegal, unjust or unconstitutional? Had the President exercised the same powers, that the Representatives of some of the people of France do, he would have inflicted on him the pain of death—as was the case in France of two Americans, who merely spoke against the measures of the Convention. The crime must be trivial indeed, compared to that of *ordering a man of war to prevent an Executive Officer discharging his duty.* (*Centinel.*

Amongst the many trials in England, for seditious expressions, the following, spoken by a *John Cook*, who was tried in January last, is the most laughable.—"I will," (said *Cook*, "always have a calf's head for dinner on the anniversary of the martyrdom, so long as I have money to buy one; King George's head would look well so-ferved up in a dish; there would be cut and come again; and what a wonderful discovery when you come to the brains! D——n the monarchy, I want none. I wish to see all the churches down, and the roads mended with them, and the King's chapel made a stable of."

From the (Phila.) General Advertiser.

The LAW of NATIONS expounded for the use of the UNITED STATES; and other Neutral Nations, by the Courts of LONDON and MADRID.

[The following is handed to us as a genuine copy of part of a treaty agreed to by the powers therein named. We cannot, however, believe that it is their intention to do more than *seize and sell at their own prices* produce going to France from this country.]

Extract of a Convention agreed to between the Kings of Spain and Great Britain, signed at Madrid on the 25 of May, and ratified the 5th July.

ART. V. Their Majesties agree, as the present war must interest all civilized nations, to unite all their efforts in order to prevent those powers who may not take an active part in said war, from giving, on account of their neutrality, any protection directly or indirectly, either upon the high seas or ports of France, to the French commerce, or any thing that may belong to the subjects of that Power.

. . . . . All military and naval stores, all wheat, and other grain, salt provisions and other, bound to France, shall be *seized and condemned* for the benefit of the captors, and their Majesties engage to take all other measures in their power to injure the commerce of France and bring them by these means to just conditions of peace.

The above named powers, engage to frame a reciprocal treaty of commerce as soon as circumstances shall permit.

EL DUQUE DE LA ALCUDIA.

SR. HALLENS.

DIED—In this town, last week, Mr. DAVID BURT.—At Hatfield, last Sunday evening, very suddenly, Lieut. ELIHU WHITE.

TO be sold, a piece of Wood Land, lying in Easthampton, it being the highway that lies between Lovefield and Hatfield Division, now the property of Easthampton. All persons are forbid cutting timber or wood on said land, before it is sold, or expect to suffer the penalty of the law. For farther particulars enquire of

DAVID LYMAN,
ASAHEL CLARK,
OLIVER CLARK. } Committee

Easthampton, Dec. 24, 1793.

CHEAP GOODS.

Sherman and Peck,

HAVE just received a handsome assortment suitable for the season;

Among which are,

Drab, Navy Blue, and Mix'd Broadcloths, Kerseymeres, Velvets, Thicksetts, Velveteens, Tammys, Galimancoes, Chintzes, Calicoes, Muslins, Lawns, Lawn Aprons Needle work'd, Muslin Handkerchiefs, Bandanno, do. Cotton Mock do. Pocket do. Barcelona do. a great variety of Shawls, Furniture Calicoes, Cordurels, Wildbores, Satrins, Mades, India Lutestring, Persians, Laces, Kersaymere Vest Patterns, Toilanett do. Russell, Lading and Florentine Shoes, Satrinetts, Ribbons, Cambricks, Table Cloths, Irish Linens, Twill'd Coatings, Worsted Hose, Cotton do. Patent do. a large assortment of neat Trimings, Brown Holland, Pink, Green, Blue and White Sarcenetts, Fur for Muffs, and Ermine for Cloaks—Rum, Wine, Brandy by the bbl. or less quantity. Tea, Brown Sugars, Loaf and Lump do. Coffee, Chocolate, Pepper, Ginger, Allspice, Cinnamon, Verdegrise, Logwood, Smoaking, Pigtail, and Twist Tobacco; Cotton Wool of Superior quality and very low; and many articles of Hard-Ware, Shovels, Spades, Frying Pans, Screw Augers, Skates, Pencils, Handsaw Files, Slates, Compasses, Knives and Forks, Jack Knives, Penknives, Scissars, Razors, Cases for do. Shaving-Boxes, Soap, Sealing Wax, Wafers, Gimblets, Dutch Quills, Snuff-Boxes, Tobacco do. Ink Stands, Table and Tea Spoons, Coat and Vest Buttons, a quantity of Gentlemen's and Ladies' Felt and Fur Hats, warranted; and many other articles, which it is unnecessary to inform those with whom they have dealt, will be afforded on the lowest terms for Cash, Country Produce or approved credit.

N. B. They expect immediately a sufficient quantity of common and superfine FLOUR, to supply their customers thro' the year, for cash only.

Northampton, Dec. 18, 1793.

Wright & Stoddard,

RESPECTFULLY inform their old Friends and the Public, that they have just received at their Store in Northampton and Westhampton, a large and elegant assortment of EUROPEAN GOODS, suitable for the present season, which they are determined to sell on the most reasonable terms for ready pay, and treat those who shall oblige them with their custom with such attention, as shall merit a continuance of their favours.

N. B. THEY once more earnestly request those who have been indebted more than one year, to make immediate payment, otherwise their Notes and Accounts will be put in suit after the 15th of January next.

Northampton, Dec. 24, 1793.

THE Subscriber takes this method to inform the public, that he has erected a MALT WORKS, in the town of Windsor, on the County road leading from Cummington, to Cheshire—and that he is now ready to receive BARLEY, at said works, and that the public may depend on good usage.

He flatters himself, that as the Malt Manufactory is so much wanted in this place, and as he has a workman from Europe, who served 7 years for the art in this business—who is recommended not only as one of the best of Masters, but as an honest upright man. His townsmen, and the towns adjacent, that favor him with their custom, will be duly attended to, and the least favour will be gratefully acknowledged, by their humble servant,

AMOS HALBROOK.

Windsor, December 10, 1793.

STRAYED from the subscriber, some time the summer past, a two year old, black, white faced STEER, marked with a half penny cut the upper side of the near ear. Whoever has taken up said Steer, or will given information where he may be found, shall be handsomely rewarded, by applying to

BENJAMIN CLARK.

Northampton, Dec. 24, 1793.

The Partnership of JOSIAH and JOHN BOND, is this day dissolved. All persons indebted, are requested to make payment to JOSIAH BOND, before the first of March next, at which time the Books will be lodged in the hands of an attorney to be collected,

JOSIAH and JOHN BOND.

Conway, Dec. 2, 1793.

ALL Persons indebted to the subscribers, whose accounts are more than one year's standing are desired to call and settle the same on or before the first day of March next, or they will be called upon in a more disagreeable way.

ELIPHALET and PARSONS MARSH.

Hadley, Dec. 23, 1793.

SETH WRIGHT,

HAS just received from EUROPE, together with AMERICAN Publications, a general assortment of

BOOKS,

Among which are the following, viz.

DIVINITY.

A BERNETHY's Discourses.
Afflicted Man's Companion,
American Preacher,
Allen's Alarm to the unconverted.
Bibles of various sizes,
Baxter's Saints Rest,
——— call to the unconverted,
Bolton's Fourfold State,
——— Crook in the Lot,
Burke's Self enjoyment,
Barnet's life of God, in the soul of Man.
Butler's Analogy,
Bonyan's Pilgrim's Progress.
Barclay's Catechism and Confession of Faith.
Blair's Sermons, 2 vol.
——— Lectures, 2 vol.
Chapone's Improvement of the mind.
Chauncey on Salvation,
——— on Benevolence of the Deity.
Chillingworth's Works,
Christian World unmasked,
Confession of Faith,
Christian Oeconomy,
Come and Welcome to Christ.
Clarke on the promises,
Davies's Sermons, 3 vol.
Doddridge's Family Expositor, 6 vol.
——— Sermons,
——— Rise and Progress,
Death of Abel & Cain,
——— of Cain.
Dutton on Justification,
Edward's History of Redemption.
——— Freedom of the Will,
——— Concerning the end for which God created the World.
——— Enquiry into the rules of the word of God.
——— on the Affections,
——— against Chauncey,
——— Evidence of the Christian Religion.
Flavel's Token for Mourners,
Fordyce's Addresses to the Deity
——— Sermons to Young Women.
Fruits of Retirement,
French Convert,
Gibs's sacred contemplations,
Hopkins's System of Divinity, 2 vol.
Henry's Meditations,
——— Dialogues 2 vol.
Hemmingway's Discourse to Children.
Hale's Epistle to Children,
History of the Bible,
Harris's Natural History,
Jenyn's Lectures,
——— View of the Christian Religion.
Knox's Sermons,
Langdon on the Revelation.
Lathrop's Sermons,
——— on Christian Baptism,
Lives and Experience of the Preachers.
Lives of Drs. Watts & Doddridge
Linn's Sermons,
Life of Joseph,
Moll's History of the Martyrs.
Manual of Devotion,
Mason on Self knowledge.
M'Ewen on the Types.
Meleatah on the Sublime and Beautiful of the Scriptures.
Miller's Ecclesiastical History,
Milton's Paradise Lost,
——— Regain'd,
Newton's Works, 6 vol. Complete.
——— on the Prophecies, 2 vol.
Nature and Design of Christian-ity.
Observald's Christian Theology,
Queen of the Prevalency of sin.
Pratt on the Scriptures,
Price's Sermons,
Pike and Haywood's Cases of Conscience,
Priestly's Appeal,
Poor Man's Catechism,
Religion of the fashionable world.
Rowe's Letters,
——— Devout Exercises of the Heart.
Reasonable Communicant,
Stackhouse's History of the Bible, 6 vol.
——— Body of Divinity, 3 vol.
Skinner's Ecclesiastical History of Scotland, 2 vol.
Seraphical Young Shepherd, who attained to an uncommon knowledge of the true God.
Sacred Dramas,
Sherlock on Death,
Solomon's Temple Spiritualised.
Tillotson's Works,
View of Religion by Hannah Adams.
Watts on the mind,
——— Lyric Poems.
——— Catechism,
White's Sermons,
Willis on the Sacrament,
Williams on Christian Baptism,
Young's Night thoughts.

LAW, PHYSIC, &c.

BELL's Surgery, 4 vol.
——— on Ulcers,
Blackstone's Commentaries, 4 vol.
Brooks's Practice of Physic, 2 vol.
Buchan's Elements of Medicine,
——— Jeffries,
Burn's Justice on law,
Buchan's domestic Medicine,
Conductor Generalis,
Consumption of the United States.
——— of Massachusetts,
Cullen's Materia Medica 2 vol.
——— Practice of Physic, with his life, 2 vol.
Deboose on the Confirmation of England,
Edinburgh New Dispensatory,
Essay on Consumption,
Sir Isaac's Nine Prins, 2 vol.
Hamilton's Works,
——— on Female Complaints.
Huxham on Fevers,
Jackson on do.
London Practice of Physic,
Probate Auxiliary,
Town Officer,
Rolls on spirituous Liquors,
Smellie's Anatomical Tables,
White on Female Complaints,

HISTORY, TRAVELS, &c.

Abbe Raynal's America,
Anson's Voyages,
Boyle's do.
Baydone's travels thro' Sicily and Malta,
Bruce's Travels,
Carver's Travels,
Crawford's History of Ireland, 2 vol.
Cooke's last Voyage,
Life of Dr. Franklin, 2 vol.
Letters from France, by Helen M. Williams.
Life of Baron Trenck,
——— of Gen. Pasoun,
——— of Col. Gardiner,
——— of, and Travels of Edward Montague,
Millot's Elements of History, 3 vol.
Modern History of Ireland,
Goldsmith's History of England, 3 vol.
——— Rome, 2 vol.
——— Abridg'd,
Gustavus Vasa,
History of Connecticut,
——— of the Revolution in France.
——— of Queen Elizabeth,
Indian Wars of New England,
Moore's Travels thro' Italy, 3 vol.
——— thro' France, Switzerland, &c. 2 vol.
——— Zeluco,
Paine's Political Crisis,
Rollin's Ancient History, 10 vol.
Ramsay's American Revolution, 2 vol.
Revolution of Sweden.
Travels thro' North America,

MISCELLANIES.

ADDISON'S Works, 3 vol.
Adventures of Pierre Vaind,
Andrew's Remarks of the French and English Ladies.
Blair's Lectures on Rhetorick,
Bennet's Letters,
British Album,
Boyle's Pantheon,
Briggs's new art of Cookery,
Baron Stabeo's Exercise,
Book of Knowledge,
Cowper's Task,
Carpenter's Pocket Directory,
Citizen of the World, 2 vol.
Complete Letter Writer,
Chesterfield's Letters, 2 vol.
Cozall's Fables,
Cozen's do.
Cooper's Thanksgiving Anthem.
Catechism of nature,
Cabin of Rome,
Columbia's Glory,
Deane's New England Farmer,
Dana's Selected Lessons,
Enfield's Philosophy, 2 vol.
Eulogy on Franklin,
Freemasonry Constitution,
Female Favourite,
Fisher's Instructor,
Female Speaker, 4 vol.
Fathers Legacy,
Guthrie's Grammar,
Goldsmith's Essays and Poems,
Gent. and Ladies Monitor.
Holden's Collection of Musick, 2 vol.
——— one,
——— Anthem,
Humphrey's Works,
Hans Gen's Thanksgiving Anthem.
Henchinson's Philosophy,
Kimball's collection of Music, 4 new work.
Keate's Sketches from Nature,
Ladies Monitor,
——— Preceptor,
——— Library,
——— Advice to her Children,
Lavater's Aphorisms on Man,
Memoirs of Gen. Lee,
Morse's Universal Geography, 2 vol.

NOVELS, PLAYS, &c.

Arabian Knights, 4 vol.
——— Tales, 4 vol.
Anna St. Ives 3 vol.
American Jest Book,
——— Jester, 2 vol.
Almeyda or Rival Kings,
Beauty and the Monster,
Buck's Delight,
Barnwell's Tragedy,
Clarissa Harlow, 8 vol.
Cato's Tragedy,
Disabee,
Devil on two Sticks,
Dangerous Vice,
Funny Jester,
Governess, a Comedy,
Gil Blas,
Helpless Orphan,
Julia de Roubigne,
Joseph Andrews,
Jocky Club,
Just in time, a comedy,
Love a la mode,
Merry Fellow's Companion,
Pamelia, 4 vol.
Philip Quarl,
Religious Courtship,
Rhoderick Random, 2 vol.
Rasselas Prince of Abyssinia,
Robinson Crusoe,
Sorrows of Werter,
School for Scandal, a comedy,
Shakespeare's Tempest,
Tom Jones,
Vicar of Wakefield,
Zenobia, a Tragedy.

SCHOOL BOOKS.

American Latin Grammar,
Accidence,
Alexander's Grammar,
——— Grammatical Elements,
Art of Speaking,
Bailey's Dictionary,
Clark's Introduction,
Cordery,
Children's Friend, 4 vol.
Dialogues Latin and English,
Davidson's Virgil,
Entick's Dictionary,
Entropius,
Æsop's Fables, Latin and English,
Father's Youngman's Companion.
Greek Testament,
Johnson's Dictionary,
Ladies Accidence,
Perry's Dictionary,
——— spelling Book,
Pike's Arithmetick,
Ready Reckoner,
Reading made Easy,
School Dialogues,
Vinal's Arithmetick,
Workman's do.
Ward's Latin Grammar,
Youngman's best Companion,
Watts' Psalms and Hymns,
Worcester Collection of Murry's Dictionaries and Spelling Books, by the doz. or single, as low as they can be obtained at Boston, or Worcester.
Also Webster's Institute, 1, 2, 3d. part, by the doz. or single, at the same price, they can be obtained in Hartford.
Thomas's, Bickerstaff's & Wetherwise's Almanacks.
Likewise a great variety of Children's Books.
Pocket do.
Account books of various sizes,
Writing Paper,
Wafers, &c.

☞ Public and Private Libraries will be supplied on as reasonable terms as at any Bookstore whatever.

Northampton, December 23, 1793.

Just published and to be sold by the PRINTER *hereof, and by* Isaiah Thomas *&* Butler, *opposite the Court-House, by the grofs, dozen or single.*

Beer's Almanac for 1794.

Containing, besides the usual calculations,

A CURE for the Salt Rheum or Scurvy, an original receipt to cure Cancers, to prevent the swelling from a bruise—A Paradoxical Wedding; Danger of haunted Houses—Ladies new Catechism—the reason why Women have no beards—the Jew and the Christian—Receipt to cure a Live Fit—Care for bad Times—An extempore Sermon, preached at the request of two Scholars, by a lover of Ale, out of a hollow tree—Speech of Miss Polly Baker, before a Court of Judicature in New-England, wherein she was prosecuted the fifth time for having a bastard child—The Barrel tapped—The Sexton of Clonis, a Norman Tale—Curious Letter from a young Girl to her Sweet heart in the army—Curious Courtship—The pleasing Art of Money Catching—Jests of the Deacon—Epitaph on a Lawyer—The Chinese Gamester.—Anecdotes of Israel Putnam; of an Irishman; of an honest Jack Tar; of a Child six years of age; of a poor fellow in Dublin; of an Irishman and Physician; of a Lawyer; of two Clergymen; of a boy at sea; of an Indian Chief; of an Indian whipping his wife; of a Merchant and Deacon.—Courts in Connecticut and Massachusetts; Table of interest, &c. &c.

SIMEON BUTLER

RESPECTFULLY informs the public that he continues the business of

Book-Binding

Nearly opposite the Court House, Northampton—Where Deed and Record Books, Merchant's Account Books, ruled to any pattern, may be had on the shortest notice—Old Books repaired.

HE HAS FOR SALE,

Psalm Books, Webster's 1, 2, and 3d part Perry's Spelling Books, by the gross, dozen or single, as cheap as can be bought in Boston or Hartford. Bibles, Testaments, Dennis's Arithmetic, Pike's Arithmetic, Baron Trenck, Vicar of Wakefield, Interesting Memoirs, Life of Gardiner, Lavater's aphorisms on Man, Fortifiers, Bennett's Letters, Friend of Youth, Scudder's Manual Exercise, History of Mexico, Conquest of Peru, History of East Indostan, Perry's Dictionary, Entick's do. Young Ladies Accidence, Primers, Dying Things, History of Joseph. A variety of Books for children, Blank Books of all kinds, Morocco Leather, Copperplate, Writing Paper, Ink Powder, Sealing Wax, &c. Any of the above articles or Cash, given in exchange for CANNED SHEEP SKINS or RAGS.

He has also for sale, ALMANACKS for 1794, by the gross, dozen, or single.

A Wet Nurse,

Is wanted during the ensuing Winter. Enquire of the Printer.

Nov. 27, 1793.

Wanted, as an apprentice

to the STOCKING WEAVING business, a smart active BOY, 14 or 15 years old, such an one may find good encouragement by applying to

LOUIS RARAL.

Northampton, Nov. 30, 1793.

CASH paid for Shipping-Furr & Bees-Wax,

By LEVI SHEPHARD.

Northampton, Dec. 1793.

WANTED—Immediately,

A JOURNEYMAN

HAIR Dresser:

To whom generous wages will be given.

JAMES INGOLS.

☞ AN Apprentice to the above business is wanted *immediately*—

Northampton, Nov. 27, 1793.

TO BE SOLD, a most delightful Situation, in the town of Amherst, in the County of Hampshire—the principal part of said Farm, adjoins a great street or road leading through said town to Hadley, the buildings stand on the same road—are very commodious for a Farmer, or a Trader; a large Store is adjoining the house, which is now improved by Mr. Eli Smith, of Hadley, a good Orchard, and a good well of water, with conveniences about the house—said Farm contains about fifty acres—and as without exception as pleasant a situation as any in the town; for terms of sale, and further particulars, enquire of E. MATTOON, jun.

Amherst, Nov. 26, 1793.

BROKE into the stocks, one of the subscriber on the last of September, a red STEER, one year old, marked with a halfpenny the under side of the left ear. The is defired to prove, his property, pay charges, and take him away.

THOMAS MICHELIS.

Conway, Nov. 27, 1793.

TO be sold very cheap for pay in hand or short approved credit, about five acres of land, with a small house (well finished, and very convenient) and barn on the same; which are very well situated for a mechanic, which is much wanted, such as a Clothier, Sadler, or Shoe-Maker. For terms of sale inquire of FRANCIS HARWOOD, on the premises.

Said HARWOOD, has, in order to effect a settlement with his creditors, left his Book accounts, that were due previous to the first of this month, with Mr. Hinckley, of Northampton, to be collected by him, unless settled with him before the 12th day of January next.

Westhampton, Dec. 16, 1793.

CASH GIVEN FOR CLEAN COTTON AND LINEN RAGS.