

April 24. Affairs in France are still in very great confusion. Monsieur de Calonne having asserted, that the cause of the derangements of the public finances was owing to Mr. Neckar, having left a deficiency of upwards of two millions sterling in the treasury, the latter wrote to the former demanding an explanation; receiving no answer, Mr. Neckar wrote to the King, accusing Mr. Calonne, and stating, that in place of deficiency, he had left a surplus, as a proof of which he referred to an account he delivered to his Majesty in 1781. He further requested to be continued to M. de Calonne, in the assembly of notables, to justify himself, and added, that though much inferior to his antagonist in the powers of eloquence, yet the voice of justice must prevail. His Majesty refused this request, upon which Mr. Neckar wrote an appeal to the public in a pamphlet, written with that boldness and freedom which are the characteristics of a republican. Mr. Neckar is a native of Switzerland. It conveys the language of honest reason and truth. Mr. Neckar was immediately, in consequence of it, banished from Paris.

Orders are given from the war-office, for the 4th, 5th, and 26th regiments, now on duty in Ireland, to be embarked at Cork for Quebec immediately, where shipping are provided for them. Two regiments now on duty in Canada are to come home, so that the reinforcement will be one regiment only; but it is expected a further force will be sent in the course of the summer, as Lord Dorchester has informed the necessity, in the present situation of affairs, of reinforcing all the posts in Canada.

On Tuesday last arrived in this port his Most Christian Majesty's Packet le Courier de l'Europe, Clement de Fournier, Esq. Commander, in 23 days from Havre de Grace.

By this packet later intelligence is received, respecting the assembly of NOTABLES, than by the ship George. We are told by a London paragraph of the 24th of April (see London Head) that Monsieur Neckar was banished from Paris. But we are assured, that is not the fact; Mr. Neckar simply retreated a few leagues and returned.

It is a notorious fact, that M. de Calonne is dismissed, to which account is added, in private letters to a respectable gentleman in this city, the following anecdote respecting him—That while on his expeditious route through the country, he passed a place of execution, where a malefactor had just received the rewards of his deserts; and on his arrival, the intelligence of his personage soon buzzed through the numerous crowd, whose rage was so great that it was with difficulty that the police prevented his being absolutely hung upon the gallows, through the two standards of which they passed him and his coach.

Extract of a letter from Paris April 13.

"Versailles is in the greatest confusion; no body is to be trusted; all the King's ministers are disgraced.

M. de Calonne is ordered not to leave Versailles, where he is now kept in sight. He would have been impeached when in power as minister, but it was thought disrespectful to his Majesty. He is now impeached by M. le Marquis de la Fayette.

Monsieur de Fournier is named Contrôleur de Finance, but only to fill up the gap—it is not supposed he can keep it long.

Le Garde des Sceaux, M. de Maréchal, is exiled or confined to his house; and M. la Morgue named in his place.

Le Contrôleur des Bains du Roi, Inspector of the King's buildings, M. de Angerville, is dismissed; and the first president of the parliament of Paris, Mr. de Aligre, is desired to demand his congee; if he refuses he will be instantly prosecuted for mal-administration. M. d'Ormesson is named to succeed him. These are the Principal changes.

M. le Marquis de Vaudreuil, brother to the Admiral of that name, a great favourite of the Queen, wanted the place of Contrôleur de Bains du Roi, but he is also in disgrace.

To give you some little idea of the speculations of the ministers of this country, take the following circumstance:

Monsieur de Baron d'Aspargac (brother to the Abbe the great speculator in the funds, sent or ordered to the Bastille a little while ago) proprietor of the County of Sancerre. This county was represented to his Majesty as a purchase worthy his attention, and what he bought not to let slip. You must know that a speculation of this kind to a Minister, is more lucrative than making a Nabob. The King cannot alienate the crown lands, but he can make an exchange; the Baron would not fail absolutely for money only, but demanded something in exchange, and some money. The county of Sancerre was accordingly estimated at 1,700,000 French livres; a million was paid in money; and for the 700,000 livres, as many different parcels of woodland and meadow, &c. in the different parts of the kingdom, belonging to the King, were to be assigned, as, by investigation by the Nobles, are found to be worth, 14,000,000 of livres; so that 13,300,000 sterling was to have been purchased by

his Majesty with 600,000, you may judge from this fact, what would have been the good will to the minister who made the bargain. During M. de Calonne's administration, nothing has been transacted without his being secretly touched. The purchase of L'Orient, from the Prince Guinevere, was of the same kind; but the impeachment by Monsieur de la Fayette demands a rigorous inquiry into all these matters. It is said, Calonne is a defaulter for 150,000 livres—such are the facts and reports of the day.

In the beginning of the *Assemblée des Notables*, M. de Calonne proposing, from the spirit and vigour of the members, the affair would turn out badly for him; advised the King to sign five lettres des cachets, for as many of the heads; which he refused, by nobly saying, "They were called together to consult for his benefit, and they should debate in all freedom." Lately he had again the audacity to propose to his Majesty to dismiss the Garde de Sceaux, and to sign lettres des cachets for the different notables, archbishops, bishops, &c. &c. It was this last application which decided the King, who most undoubtedly wishes to do what is right; but how is he to do it from whom truth, right, and justice are always hidden? It is even said, that the King did not sign a lettre de cachet against Mirabeau; but that he was frightened out of the town by the minister, who was afraid his abilities would open the eyes of the King and people; for his Majesty replied, "No, he would not; that he had written a book with a good intention, and did not demerit severe punishment." These are noble sentiments, give me leave to tell you, from absolute power.

The following is the impeachment of M. de Calonne by the Marquis de la Fayette.

"Monsieur,

"THE King desires us to indicate no particular abuses, but in signing our names; the advice which I gave on Saturday has procured to us this permission; I will profit by it, with zeal, impartiality, and liberality, which are in my heart. I have said, that it was necessary to attack the monster of stock-jobbers—His Majesty deigns to assure us, that he does not support stock-jobbing; I had been the interpreter only of the public alarm.

"I proposed, and now propose to the office, that his Majesty be supplicated to order a serious examination, by persons not suspected, of all the gifts of the King, of domains, as well as of the titles of gifts, sales, exchanges, or purchases, which are or ought to be in the chamber of accounts, so that his Majesty may know the value of those he has made, investigate burdensome contracts which have not been liquidated, and to those who have been injured more than one half. I have quoted the contract of L'Orient, because the public has been scandalized, in learning that, for the seignory of L'Orient and the lands of Chateil, being together worth no more than 180,000 livres a year, the Prince of Guinevere has had the principalities of Dombes, estimated at 40,000 livres rent (without reckoning say they 800,000 livres, paid to M. de l'Aubeigne, who had obtained possession of it) and the immense sum of 12,300,000 livres payable in 25 years.

"I have quoted the exchange of the Compté de Sancerre, because I fear it has been paid for by 800,000 of wood, of which 300,000, or 400,000 in the county of Blaisois, are worth of themselves, as it is said, the Compté de Sancerre; and that the public adds to these 800,000 acres a great number of lands in different provinces, and a great sum given to M. le Baron d'Espagnac.

"I have the mortification to believe, that the King has acquired, since his accession to the throne, about 700,000 livres of revenue in lands and forests, which he has paid for with about 700,000 livres a year; 50,000 of which, or thereabouts, in annuities for lives; and that he has engaged on this occasion, either in ready money or engagements to pay it, at fixed terms, upwards of 45 millions.

"It is possible I may be deceived, but a great disorder supposes a great deperation.

"I ask why the ministers of finance propose to the King purchases or exchanges, which not being by any means proper for him, can only serve the purchases of particularists.

"I might perhaps ask also, why the King is made to purchase domains, at the same time that it is not necessary to sell those he has.

"I am not the King's Council, neither of the Chamber of Accounts, nor one of the administration of Domains; I cannot, therefore, verify what I indicate; but my patriotism is alarmed, and I solicit a rigorous examination.

"And since the information now given is signed by me, and is to be laid before his Majesty, I repeat with double confidence, the reflection I have submitted to Monsieur de Calonne, which is, that the millions which are dissipated are levied by imposts, and that imposts can be justified only by the necessities of the state; that so many millions abandoned to deperation or to avarice, are the produce of the sweat of the brows, of the blood, and perhaps, of the blood of the people; and that the calculation of the misfortunes which have been caused to compose those sums to light-

ly and prodigally dissipated it is a frightful thing, for the justice and goodness which we know to be the natural sentiments of his Majesty.

(Signed)

LA FAYETTE.

WILLINGTOWN, June 22.

A correspondent has informed us, that a quantity of base plugs in gold are in circulation, marked W. W. — W. W. — C. G. — I. A. — W. G. — I. R. — He begs their notice will caution the public against receiving them.

PHILADELPHIA, July 7.

The supreme executive council, considering the seditious tendency of the proceedings of certain persons, who assembled on the seventh of May last, at Ballton, in Northampton county, filing themselves a Town-Meeting, and who, among other things, determined to refuse the payment of taxes, and to labour the inhabitants of the township of the county to withhold their taxes unless a certain act of the legislature were repealed—directed the attorney general to prosecute such of them, as had been most active on this occasion; accordingly the warrants of Dr. Andrew Ledlie and Garret Broadhead, for early this week were brought down before the judge, in the custody of the Sheriff of Northampton, and bound with proper securities to appear and answer for their misconduct, at the direction of the chief justice. Three others, viz. Dr. Andrew Ledlie and Garret Broadhead, were directed to bail before justice Lucas at Easton. Dr. Smith, of Northampton county who is also accused) being from home, has not yet been taken to this city. Thus hath care been taken to nip the beginning of disorders in the bud.

NEW YORK, July 12.

By the several papers in the neighbouring States, we find, that the anniversary of the American Independence has been generally celebrated with extraordinary festivity and military parade; at Boston and Philadelphia in particular, where the ceremonies were commenced, by a solemn address to the king of kings, At Philadelphia, an oration was delivered by James Campbell, Esq. to a numerous and crowded assembly. At Princeton, Trenton, &c. in New-Jersey, we hear that the day was celebrated by all ranks of people, females not excepted, who, almost without exception, appeared in public ornaments of their country, viz. green branches, and flowers.

A London paper says:—The speedy downfall of the British empire may with reason be prognosticated, when it is considered with precision that the interest of the national debt amounts to the enormous sum of twenty-four thousand pounds a day.

Seven states assembled in Congress on the 4th instant, viz. Massachusetts, New-York, New-Jersey, Virginia, North-Carolina, South-Carolina, and Georgia. The president being absent, they proceeded to the choice of a chairman, when the Hon. William Grayson, Esq. was elected.

BENNINGTON, June 18.

On Saturday last a person passed through town, charged with dispatches to Shays, Wheeler, &c. directed them in lae aux Noix, and written by the leading members of the present House of Representatives in Massachusetts. The letters contain assurances of pardon to them and their adherents, provided they would prefer a petition.

LANSINGBOROUGH, June 25.

A gentleman who passed through town last Saturday, from Expremont, informs, that on the 18th inst. a number of the insurgents, among whom were Adams and Dunham, paid a visit to Mr. Kellogg's, of that place, who was saluted by Dunham with the breach of a gun, then robbed every thing valuable in his house, even to the shirt upon his back. Mr. Kellogg would probably have received more abuse, had he not, in the confusion of plundering the house, made his escape at a back door. The ruffians then proceeded to the house of E. Hopkins, Esq. in which they discharged five balls that passed through the curtains of the bed in which they supposed he lodged; but their usual cowardice prevented their entering the house, as they knew Mr. Hopkins to be armed, and concluded he would expose them.

Their next attack was upon the defenceless house of the Rev. Eliphaz Steel, who they robbed of about forty pounds worth of provisions and cloathing; they also took from the Rev. Mr. Alexander, (who happened that night to be at Mr. Steel's) his hat, great-coat, and watch. They then fled over the line into this state, where it is supposed they will endeavour to continue undisturbed till their ill gotten gains are consumed, when, it is expected, they will again visit the inhabitants of Berkshire.

We are informed, by the same gentleman, that a number of the principal inhabitants of Berkshire have signed a subscription-paper, offering a reward of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for either Dunham or Adams, double the sum for both, and half the said sum for either of their accomplices in the above mentioned robberies.—We presume that a bare representation of the facts will be sufficient to induce e-

very men to exert himself in apprehending such notorious villains.

SHELburne, (Nova-Scotia) June 14.

Extract of a letter from Madras, in the English Mail, dated August 1, 1785, received via New-York.

The French are fortifying Pondicherry in the strongest manner, and we expect they will not remain quiet long. No Englishman can walk their streets without being affronted in the basest manner.

Within these two months past, a ship loaded with fish, belonging to the French, and covered by one of their frigates, in attempting to pass through the English fort, where officers landed with full arms, seized the ship, soon fired upon from the fort, and the frigate returned the shot, in consequence of which the fish immediately fresh for 24 h. flew into the frigate, and sunk her. The fish ship then came to anchor, and the English company made a prize of her. The French Governor has sent a frigate to large encamping it, and we expect a war shortly.

BOSTON, July 9.

Saturday last his Excellency the Governor was pleased to prorogue the General Court of this Commonwealth to Wednesday the 17th day of October next, after signing his assent to the following Acts, viz.

An act for authorizing two or more Justices of the Supreme Judicial Court, to hold sessions of the said Court in the counties of Cumberland and Lincoln.

An act to divide the town of Greenwich into two parishes, and for including the town of Belcherston, in the fourth parish.

An act to establish Naval-officers and Notaries public in places not already by law established.

An act in addition to an act made in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and eighty-four, intitled "An act directing the mode of transferring free estates by deed, and for preventing frauds therein."

An act for continuing an act, intitled "An act for suspending the laws for the collection of private debts under certain limitations."

An act for incorporating the westerly part of the town of Dartmouth, in the county of Bristol, into a separate town, by the name of Westport.

An act to empower the second parish in Scarborough, in the county of Cumberland, to exchange the parsonage of lands, belonging to the said second parish, for twenty acres of marsh, lying within said town.

An act for regulating the fees of the Naval-officers within this Commonwealth, and repealing the laws heretofore made for that purpose.

An act for naturalizing John Gore, Esq.

An act to prevent the distillation, and to regulate the catching of the fish called Alewives, in the passages up the rivers and brooks; and in the town of Newmarket, in the county of Barnstable, and in the town of John Dexter and others, therein named, with their estates, from the north parish in Malden, and annexing them to the fourth parish in the said town.

An act for changing the name of Thomas Graves Ruffell, to Thomas Ruffell Graves.

An act repealing an act passed in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and eighty three, entitled "An act for raising by lottery the sum of three thousand pounds, for the purpose of building a glass house, and promoting the manufacture of crown and other glass in Boston; and for the purpose of promoting the manufacture of crown and other glass within this Commonwealth."

An act in addition to an act, entitled "An act for erecting the northerly part of the town of Shelburne, and that part of a tract of land, called Ervingshire, which lies on the fourth side of Millis' River, into a separate town, by the name of Wendell."

NORTHAMPTON, July 18.

We hear from Westampton, that Mr. Sylvester Judd of that town, lately had a son born, and has called his name Jacob Walker, in memory of the unfortunate young man who was killed at Barrettstown last winter, in defence of the rights of mankind, and in support of the laws of God and his country.

Who is Shays? (exclaims a correspondent)

—Is he in Canada, Vermont, or White-Gravel?

—These questions have a thousand times been asked, and as often has the curiosity of the enquirers remained ungratified.—It is no alone at the Head of an armed Banditti, in Berkshire, in the Forests of Canada or Vermont, or the Cliffs of Sanguate, we are to look for Shays; Shays is essentially the same, whether acting in the character of a soldier, or sitting in magisterial importance in the form of the gubernatorial Jack-Tar.—mutata nomine is all the difference.

Where there is the mock semblance of government without energy—there is Shays.

Where the three-eyed of Villany peeps through the seemingly mask of justice—there is Shays.

Where a bare regard to private interest acts in seditious opposition to the general welfare—there is Shays.

Where he lives in the depreciated currency of one State—he triumphs in the Tenth of another.

An answer to Junius, is received, and will appear in our next.

Mr. BUTLER.

Please to insert in your paper the following unfinished draught of a letter, which appears to be written by one of Shays's emissaries—it was picked up in Ipswich Street—the public, from its contents, will judge of its originality. Yours, &c.

West-Springfield, June 26, 1787.

"My dear GENERAL,

"I GREABLE to our last conclusion, and to the route through the Massachusetts State, and you on my return to this place, and shall expect to be at St. John's by the middle of July, at farthest. Having this opportunity of conveyance, I write a few of the observations I have made respecting political matters, and have been fortunate in the discovery. Have frequently mixed myself in company with all classes of men and of various sentiments. I find to my agreeable surprise, that the movements of government exceed our most sanguine wishes. Sir, I can assure you that our last year's crisis, in selling the then administration by the odious names of tyrannical, unconditional measures, and complaints of high salaries of men in office—inappreciable taxes and no public debts paid, with many abusive grievances by no means to be submitted to by a free people, has had all the effects on the minds of the common people that we ever wished for; and all thanks is due from us to the ardent genius and industry of some of our party, who improved all opportunities to inflame the minds of the unwary and ignorant every eye of its being in reality a tyrannical oppressive government, and by this piece of artifice, there is a spirit of jealousy and distrust amongst the common people against all the men of experience and influence in the state. Consequently you will find by the returns of the new members for the General Court, are mostly factious; should have chosen. Sir, this new faction have done much already, and have taken off the disqualifying act and ordered a return of the fire arms to our brave boys again, and have granted a general pardon, unasked for by us, with a few exceptions, of which, Sir, you are one. But fear not, you will find that our returned Wheeler is restored to full charity and confidence, which I must continue as an earnest of a pardon for the whole at a future time. You will discover some of the feelings of the present from the former Court, in that they have given the addition of gentlemen to your names, which you will accept as a compliment from the Court for this time. Our illustrious Governor and Council have consented that the government party should be so far gratified as to attend our brave Farmer and McCulloch to the gallows and back again to the prison, and this I presume will be the last of it; and we have no small town of Newmarket, in the county of Barnstable, some of our old objects, and that public security of all kinds will be brought down to their price, or paper money issued for their payment, and in one year more, possibly we shall have a leveling and division of property under the sanction of law. Agreeable to the predictions of some of our party, the disqualifying act has been hurtful and has kept back some of our friends for this year, as many of the towns have sent representatives that keep up the old odium in the General Court, viz. that they must support their constitutional rights and enforce obedience to the laws of the state, and to pay strict attention to public faith, honour, honesty, justice and righteousness, in all public and private contracts, &c. But notwithstanding all this noise about conscientiousness and integrity, in one year more it is probable we shall be in as agreeable circumstances as Rhode Island at present. Sir, you will find the Court have agreed to order five hundred men to be raised for a limited time—the government party say this is only an artificial parade and show of authority and protection, when in fact they, by their conduct, don't mean the soldiery shall hurt so much as an hair of the rebels heads.—They speak of the proceedings of the Court in these movements, not only as childish weakness in government, but as an open conniving at and flattering the most obstinate and basest of men, and to wink at their captivating, robbing, plundering and murdering their best citizens. Some of the government even spurn at an amendment of a resolve of the Senate by the House of Representatives, in consequence of a motion made by our Dr. Jarvis, by his artificial abuse of words, they say, it is evident that the Court expect to continue and support them into a belief of their intentions, and approve of the former Court's measures to quell rebellion.

Dear Sir, I can assure you that many of the first characters, &c. of the common people in the government, do solemnly declare, that let what insurrections, rebellions, or civil wars take place, they will not turn out again to support such a disjointed, shackling government as this was, or any other republican government, where the people are so destitute of virtue, and turn liberty into Kneelingness. The government people say that there is such a part of the inhabitants that are willingly ignorant of the nature of true liberty, or such as the constitution points out, and all the advantages that would be enjoyed by

supporting the same: but say they, it is probable that the loss of them will bring them to a sense of their value—and unless the Federal Convention now sitting, should be so wise and lucky as to consolidate all the states under one and form of government, which they don't have much experience on, as they say it is not likely that all the states will ever voluntarily fall in with any one plan of government; yet notwithstanding there be some of the first characters in these eastern States that have some object a head, from which they form large expectations. In case there is no accommodation from the Federal Committee, by what title I can discover, this chain of connection reaches through the United States, which includes a small number of the men of enterprise, of power, experience, wealth and military skill; and it is supposed there is some mutual agreement as to the form of government, and the plan of operation, and the course of their movements, by which means they expect to bring about a sudden and universal revolution without the shedding of much if any blood; and this is the government it is to be on the mod liberal principle; if well as they are subject; but various if abused.—The outline of this new form of government, are supposed to be planned nearly in the following order, viz.

The Collector of Impost and Excise for the county of Hampshire, gives notice, that all persons in said county, who took out licence in August 1785, and have not since renewed it, and have neglected to settle their Excise accounts agreeably to law, that the recognizances of all such delinquents will be put in suit in August next, unless presented by a speedy settlement. Also all persons that are indebted to the said Collector, by bond, are requested to settle and discharge the same before August court, as they would wish to avoid trouble and expence.

ELIJAH HUNT, Collector of Impost & Excise for the county of Hampshire. Northampton, July 16, 1787.

THE Subscribers being appointed Commissioners by the Hon. Judge of Probate, to receive and examine the claims of the creditors to the estate of Capt. Benjamin Clark, late of Colrain, deceased, returned in invent and four months longer being allowed for the creditors to bring in their accounts, hereby give notice, that we shall attend said business on the third Monday in August, second Monday in September, and full Monday in October next, at the dwelling-house of the deceased.

James Stewart, Joseph Babcock, Peleg Babcock.

Colrain, July 17, 1787.

NOTICE is hereby given to the following non-resident proprietors of lands in the county of Hampshire, that their lands are taxed in the lists of 1787, 1788, and 1789, as follows, viz.

1784.

Name	Rate	Town & county tax
Edward Walker, Esq.	£ 4 0	0 6 8 0
Daniel Wood	2 1 1	0 3 4 0
Capt. Samuel Ward	0 6 8 0	0 13 4 0
Timothy Lister	0 21 11	0 4 4 0
David Crow	2 4 0	0 4 4 0
Joseph Gorham	0 6 1	0 1 8 0
Ebenezer Pelton	0 2 1	0 3 4 0
Samuel Smith	0 3 1	0 3 4 0

1785.

Name	Rate	Town & county tax
Edward Green	2 6 0	0 5 4 0
Edward Walker, Esq.	0 15 0	0 3 0 0
Capt. Samuel Ward	0 23 0	0 7 2 0
Benjamin Clark, Esq.	2 7 4 0	0 5 0 0
David Crow	2 4 0	0 4 4 0
Timothy Lister	0 2 10	0 4 4 0
Ebenezer Pelton	0 2 1	0 3 4 0
Daniel Wood	0 2 1	0 3 4 0

1786.

Name	Rate	Town & county tax
Capt. Edward Walker	0 7 0	0 7 0 0
Edward Green	1 10 0	0 10 0 0
Capt. Samuel Ward	0 15 0	0 15 0 0
Benjamin Clark, Esq.	0 23 0	0 23 0 0
David Crow	0 2 10	0 4 4 0

Notice is hereby given that on or before the 25th day of August next, so much of said land will then be sold at public vendue, at the house of Maj. Thomas J. Douglas, innholder in Norwich, at one o'clock P. M. as will be sufficient to discharge the same, with interest &c. &c.

JOHNATHAN ZOVILL, Collector for 1784.

JOHN GHISWOLD, Collector for 1785 & 1786.

Northampton, July 9, 1787.

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 Capt. Ebenezer Wells, late of Greenfield, deceased, represented insolvent, and eight months being allowed to the creditors to file claims, from the 25th day of June current, to bring in and support their claims; hereby give notice, that we shall attend said business at the house of Capt. Alford, innholder in said Greenfield, on the third Monday in August, October, December and January next, from one to five o'clock P. M. on each day—after which no accounts will be allowed.

Caleb Alford, Moses Adams, Lucius Smead.

ALL persons indebted to said estate, are requested to make immediate payment, to

Reuben Wells, Administrator.

Greenfield, June 5, 1787.

TO BE SOLD.

(By Order of the Superior Judicial Court)

Number of LOTS of LAND in the town of Colrain, belonging to the Estate of Joshua Winslow, Esq. formerly of Colrain, deceased. The sale to be on the 24th day of next, at the house of Mr. Robert Miller, in said Colrain, at one o'clock P. M.

Per order of the heirs to said estate.

JAMES STEWART.

Colrain, June 13, 1787.