will have their choice of courts. But who thall try : will have their connect of courts. But who man my crime against a law of the United States, or a new created action I Here a jurisdictive is made to see A ranks to be executed, and this can be done only by perious appointed as judges in the manner, before mentioned: The will not the fowers it skyprefictured is disobeyed, and who fall interpret and enforce that will, but the person inveiled with authority from the fame fociety: The State judges, are to judge according to the law of the State, and the common law. The law of the United States is a rule to them but not an authority for them. It controlls their decificates but cannot enlarge their powers. Suppose an action brought on a flature declaring a forfeiture equal to the whole of the goods against him who shall unlade without a permit Before the law was made, no court had jurif-diction. Can a State court suffain fuch an action? They may as properly assume admiralty jurisdiction, or furtain actions for fortesture of the British revenue afts. I mean no different to the State courts. fome of the States I know the judges are highly worthy form of the States I kilow the judges are nignly worshy of tuil; they are fafequaids to government; and haman natures. But whether would they get the power of trying the lauppoid affine? The States under whom they are and to whom slone they are amendable mere had any fuch power to give, and this government never gave them any. We may contound comment never gave them any. entiment never gave them any. We may command individuals: But what right have we to require the fer-vants of the States to ferve us. Nay, Sir, it is not on-ly true that they cannot decide this coufe, if we negvann of the States to terve us. (Nay, Shi, His not onleft to make provision by creating proper tribanals for
the decition, but they will not be authorified to do it
even if we pais an aft declaring that they find he inrefled with power. For they must be individually comnutificend and falmied to have it as the States judges.
If we may empower one State court, foppose the fupreme court, we may, empower all, or any, even the
judices of the poace. This will appear more monfront. If we confider the trial of criates. A famte
creates an offence. Shall any justice of the peace be
directed to furnmon a jury to try fortreasion or princy?
It is true the government will not direct a thing to wrick
edity abfurd- to be done. But who will believe
government may lawfully do it?— It would
be tedious to perfor this fubjicd, or even the ideaconnected with it very far. The nature of the subject
enders it difficult to be even perforeuses without being prolix. My with it to criatal in, this conclution,
that offences againt thanter of the United States, and ing prolix. My with is to cliantift, this conclution, that our creat against statutes of the United States, and actions the congruzance wherea is created to see a created to se can act as judges to try them, except fuch as may be commissioned agreeably to the constitutions: That for the trial of tuch offences and causes tribunals These with the admiralty jurisdiction the final of not included in the admiralty juridiction which it is agreed must be provided for, conditute the principal powers of the divide cours. If we said pay indges, we may as well employ them. The remnants of juridictions which may be taken away, are fearedly worth transferring to the State court, and may as well

be exercised by our own.
Mr. Maddilon. It will not be doubted that for judiciary fifters is necessary to zeromplish the objects of the government; and that it ought to be commensurate with the other branches of the government. Under the late confederation it could fearcely be faid that there was any real legillative power. There was no executive branch; and the judicial was so confined as to be of little consequence. In the new Constitution, ta.be of little confequence. In the new Confliction, 4-repular fyttem is provided. The legislative power is made effective for its objects; the executive is co-extensive with the legislative and it is equally proper that this flood be the cafe with the judicary. If the latter be concurrent with the flate joridificious, it does not follow that it will for that reason be impracticable. It is admixted that concurrence exists in some cases between the legislative authorities of the Federal and State sogeriments; and it may be fastle assigned that tween the Eginatures; and it may be fafely affirmed that there is more both of novalty and difficulty in that ar-

rangement than there will be in the other.

To make the flate cours' federal cours is liable to infliperable objections. Not to repeat that the moment that is done, they will from the highest down to the county cours, hold their tenured during good barior, by virtue of the Censhitution. It may be remarked that in another point of view it would violate the Conshitution, by uturping a pierogative of the Supreme Executive of the United States. It would be making ampointments which are expected whether the constitution is the supreme that the constitution of the supreme that the constitution is the supreme that the constitution of the suprementation of the on then there will be in the other, preme Executive of the United States. It would be making appointments which are expressly vehed in that department, not indeed by maximation but by deferations, which would amount to the fame thing. But laying the e difficulties afted, a review of the Constitution of the courts in many States will fairify us that they cannot be trutted with the execution of the federal laws. In some of the States, it is true they might, and would be fale and proper organs of fuch a jurification: But in others they arefo dependent on the States legislature, this is mist the federal laws dependent on the them, while they federal laws dependent on the them, while they federal laws dependent on the them. which characterized our former fituation. In Connecticut the judges are appointed annually by the leguarare, and the appliance is stell the demier refort in civil case. In Rhode Island, which we hope to fee unted with the other States, the case is at Jeast as bad. In Georgia even under there formed. Constitu-tion the industrial had. In Georgia even under there formed. Continuon, the judges are trinenally-appointed, and in-amanuer by no means unexceptionable. In Pennfylramia they hold their placer for feven years only. Their imura leave a dependence particularly for the laft year or two of the terms, which forbid a reliance on judges who feel it. With respect to their faltries, there are few States if any, in which the judger stand on independent ground. On the whole, Sir, I do not there are few states it any, in which the place it is an independent ground. On the whole, Sir, I do not fee how it can be made compatible with the Confliction, or fafe to the federal interfals to make a transfer when federal jurisdiction to the State courts, as con-

tended for by the gentlemen what oppose the chase

or quellion. Sir, the importance of the quellion induces me so trouble the committee to far as a anluce one of the argument made the of in the opposition,
and which I think needlary to do away the imprefiions they may have made) should be answered. The
gentleman from Massachuseus (Mr. Sedgwick) has
darried the nation to the highest princate of glory, and
in a moment heried it down to its lowest pitch; and in a moment horized it down to its lowed pieter, jam has faid the lots of national faith, credit, and hotsout to the want of an energette judiciary. Every good citizen will with him deplore the abject fiate we have been brought to; but, Sir, do his argamentshold good here? I am of opinion and it is evident they do good need I am of opinion and it is evicent due, to not. Under out old from of government, Congrels had no compelling judiciary—no power of revening the decrees of the State Judges; but is it contended that they have or ought have some under the prefent fyitien I it is allowed, Sir, that Congrels thall have the power in its fullest exempt to correct, reveile or affirm any decree of a State court, and afforcedly the supreme any decree of a State court, and storetally the inpreme count will exercise this power. How then can our na-tional faith or honor be injured by firking out the classic in future? It may be obvious to the gouleman himself shat his feats are groundless: For the supreme count will interfere and keep the State judiciaries with-in their bounds. That amounty will tell them, thus far thall ye go, and no farther, and bring them hack when they exceed their boands to the principles of the

Another gentleman from Mailschufetts, (Mr. Antes) has advanced a position I can not agree with; he has faid that the State coorts will not cannot take cogniz-nace of laws of the Union, as it would be taking up matters without the bonds of their jurisdiction, and interfering with what was not left to them. Sir, I answer that gentleman with she words of the Conflitu-tion, "This Conflitution and the laws of the United States made in purisance thereof, and all treaties, &c., thall be the fopreme law of the land"—this furpaties in power any State laws: The judges are bound to netice there as the fupreme law, and I call couche gentleman to know, as a profetiional man, if a kinginal wateriet for a capital offence under a State law and could judify himself under the laws of the Union, if the State judges could condemn him? Sir, they would forfeit their oath if he was not acquited; this however he has admitted in his argument in some measure. If there was no jurifdiction, neither could they notice the law.

I acknowledge that the grattlems has need many specious arguments; but as they rest chiefly on this ground

cious arguments; but as they effectively on this ground. It hisk they are done away.

The genelentan (Mr. Madditog) from Virginia, has advanced that by leaving this posterior the Lands of the blase judiciaries, or by joining flicir concurrent authority, you establish them as inferior jurifial-cross. If the genelenan will turn to the 11th and 25th fections, be will find both those positions established, and what fell from the genelenan riom Massachasters concerning jurification is likewise and series. That State courts by he former are acknowledged to have concurrent jurif liftion in a large extent, where the United States of an alien are a party, or between citizens of one State and those of another. And if the jurisdiction is ac knowledged in some points, it must be supposed to be so in the fullest extent. By the 27th, Sir, they are a-gain fully established, and therefore they are now by gain fully ekablished, and therefore they are now by the prefent fyshem in every light as fully, agreeably to the gentleman's argument inferior jurifdictions, as they possibly could be by the principles of the gentleman from New-Hamphire. And here Sir, I will advert to the general argument, used by the gentlemen in opposition, of the nexessity of power to enforce the laws of the Union and support the national existence and honout. Sir, I am opposed in some degree to this classifier that the supposed in the supposition of the district and circuit counts abalished, swallows up every shadow of a State judicitary. Centlemen have thereshadow of a State judiciary. Gentlemen have there fore no reason to complain of the want of sederal judiciary power, for the clause declares, " That a fina judgment or decree in any fuit in the highest court judgment or decree in any fuit in the highest court of law, or equity, of a State in which a decision of the fuit could be had, where is drawn in question the valfait could be had, where is drawn in question the val-idity of a treaty, or flatine of, or an authority exer-cifed under the United States; and the decision is a-gainst their validity; or where is drawn in question the validity of a statuse of, or an authority exercised under any State on the ground of their being repug-nant to the constitution, retaines, or laws of the United trates, and the decision is in save of such their validi-ty; or where is drawn in question the construction of any classe of the constitution or of a treaty or flatine any classe of the conditution or of a treaty or flame of, or of a commission held under the United States, & the decision is against the title, right, privilege or ex-emption specially set up, or claimed by either party emption specially set up, or claimed by either party under such claute, of the said constitution, treaty, flatunder fuch claute, of the faid conditionion, treaty, flat-ute or committee in the treatment and reverfed or affigned in the fupreme court of the United States." Sir, in my.opinion, and I am convinced experience will prove it, there will, nor can be no full or action brought in any of the State courts but may under this claufe be referred or affirmed by being brought with claute he reterred or animen by being prought within the cognizance of the fupreme court. But thould
there he form exceptions for the prefent, yet Sir, the
precedent is fo furnible, for it goes for at seven to
admit of confiredtions that under fome conditutions or
other, of fome of the articles, those articles will in
time be totally loft. Sir, let us look at the court of
exchange in Fauland. Regenter that at first enough time be totally loft. Sir, let us look at the court of each equer in England—Revenue trials at first engroff-ed its whole autentium—from a ferties of fiction there is no perfonal action but from construction may be brought within their cognizance—It is only to figgest and very feldom true that the plaintiff is a kings debror and the action is well grounded.—Yet there they have counter checks and another refort—here the fu-

preme court is final. Sir, the guiffeman from Son piteme court is final. Sir, the genfleman from South. Carolins (Mr. Banke) was right in declaring straight on lake Eric might be dragged to New Yorkiferti. al, as that on the Organe to Sarvaudi. New Sir, I know not how fat it time a man might into the dragged from the Occoncist be tried Jin. North-Carolini for one part of the bill, without specifying the footest clares that the court ball have yower to led special fellions for the trial of criminal cades at the figerial fellions for the trial of criminal cades at the difference. On these conferences I know the Hose will not adopt the prefent fyftem until the milker on its tried. It it scalculated to harrafa and soney to people, without answering any estimated periode. is tried. It is executated to nations and tome people, without answering any effective people. [Consisped in the left-page]

BOSTON, Sept. 23.

[The following was amitted in any left, in order to prea furnacy of the events which have fo much against the
Kingdom of PANCE-events which may greatly item!
tre allies, the citizens of the United National
THE KING'S SPEECH.

THE KING'S SPEECH. WEDNESDAY, the 16th JULY, to the

"GENTEMAN;
"GENTEMAN; Capitals
The Chief of the nation comes, with confidence

ow, and to intreat them to find the means of religious

order and tranquility.

"I know that unjust inspections have been cutrained, that they have dared to effect that your perious we not take. Will it be necessary for me to argue on the fails choose of rumours to criminal, to which my base character gives the lie?
"But—I fland or fall with the nation—I confide

you. Affift me in this exigency to maintain the of fare of the State.—I depend on the wifeon of the M tional Affembly.—The zeal of the Representative of my people, re-united for the publick good, is to me perfect fafegoard; and depending on the lare and delity of my fobjedts, I have given orders to the iron to withdraw from Paris and Verfailles. I amborized even requell you to make known my intention in a Capital." Capital."
This speech was received with acclamations.

The following are AUTHENTIC COPIES of the LINE of the KING of FRANCE to Mr. NECELLA, bit ANEWER. THAVE been deceived respecting you. Ve

lence has been committed on my character. Beds me at length enlightened. Come, Sir; come with delay, and refume your claims to my confidence, with you have acquired forever. My heart is known to you, I expect you with all my nation, and I very for eerely therein its imparience. On which, I gray led, Sir, until your return to take you into his holy & va-LOUIS.

Answer of M. Necker dated Geneva, July 13, the Evening, and received by His Majisty !

" I HAVE this infrant received the letter wife it has pleafed your Majelty to honor me. I was a prefixed your Majelty to honor me. I was a prefixed to the return of your favor. I present me more and more with the obligation I have hap for do no myfelt, of always diffinguiting in your law, the can yell the honor man, who can year to make the honor man, who can year to only the happings of the Nation, when heads in the latter that the more than the more than the strength Manage. binfelf, from the powerful Monarch who goress is and who is frequently exposed to do what is tepp

and who is frequenty expense.

"I only take the time, Sir, to wipe away the take which your letter has made me fined, and I fly more your order. I thall not bear to you my hemedia a property you have acquired by a thouland tide, to which I so longer have any claim.

"Which I so longer have any claim."

"I reckon with impatience; and am faving to erate; the moments which are necessary for me non-ceed to offer you the last drop of my blood, or less talents, my entire devotion to your facred per Your Majelly's most humble, Most obedient, and most realout

P A R'I S. [France] July 17-PARIS, France July 1970.

ON Sunday laft, on receiving the new of the midion of M. NECKER, and a body of roops earlied this city, the populace began to arm themslers, were immediately joined by the French Guirkthe evening a flight fixing the paper of in the Flact Logis XV. in which two dragoons of the Dur deb.

feul's regiment were killed, and two wounded. It ter which all the troops left the capital. Very early on Monday morning the populate for the convent of Sr. Lazare, in which, befiles a conderable quantity of corn, were found arms and an derable quantity of corn, were found arms and an nition, inppored to have been conveyed thinker a place of fecunity, at different times, from the area place of fecurity, at different times, from the area. The Bourgeroffic came to the refolation of rating milita of forty-eight thouland men. A gentl or fleration prevailed throughout the town. At those were flut; all policies and private employees at a fland; and fearedly a person to be feen in the flut of the contract of the same bundless who of the accept the armed bundless who of the accept the armed bundless who of the accept the armed bundless who of the contract of the same flut of the contract of the contract of the same flut of the contract of t except the armed burghers, who afted as a tempo police for the protection of private property, a place the effablished one, which had no longer as

on Puelday morning the Hulpital of Invalids ammoned to furrender, and was taken polletion

efter adiguttrelificate! Aft the ethano, Inali arms and amountion, were injunctiately feited upon, and are one who choic to arm himself was supplied with the was needlay. The camen was distributed in what was needing. The cannon was dumbured in in different, queries of the town. In the crossing a deschapion with two pieces of cannon wear to the Bailer in damand the simulation deposited there, to the Bailer in damand the simulation deposited there, to the Bailer in damand the simulation deposited there, A fing of misce had been furt, before them, which was A fig of truce had been first before them, which was movered from within; but neverthelets the Government the Marquis de Launay) ordered the guard to fire, neat fee Marquis de Launay) ordered the guard to fire, and feveral were killed. The populace, enraged at this proceding, unfixed forward to the affault, when, the Governout agreed to admit a certain number, on, condition that they flood not commit any violence. A detaching to of about forry accordingly paffed the introducing, which was inflandy drawn up, and the harden migrand. This breach of firstly, assessed heads on the first part of the conditions and the conditions of the cond ilrawbridge, which was impanded of faith, aggrass whole majacron. I mis receit or ratin, aggravated by foglaring an inflance of inhumanity, naturally excited a first of revenge and tumble not to be appealed. A breach was from made in the gete, and the fortrefs forrendered. The Governour, and the principal guaner, the juler, and two invalids who had been noticed as being more affive than the reft, were feized, and 'ear fiel before the Council attembted at the Hotel de Ville by whom the Marquis de Launay was fentenced to b by whom the Marquis de Launey, was fenenced to be beheaded, which was accordingly put in exceeding the the Place de Greve, and the other prifoners were also patro death. The Prevor de Marchands met with a miller fate, being fulpedied of betraving the citizens; and the heads of those persons were need on piles, and

and the course of the fame evening, the whole of the Gardes Francoife joined the Burgeoffe, with all their

Gardes Francoite Joinea the cannon, arms and ammunition. Not more than four or five prifouers were found in

the Baffile.

On Wednelday the King went to the Affenbly of the States-General at Vertailles, accompanied only by Monstruk, and the Convar of Anvors, and saffered the States in a firetch, in, which his Majedy, exhorted them to provide the means of refloring order and tranquitire, and to affit him in fecuning the welfare of the State; and his Majedy accompanied them that, relying on the affection and, fidelity of his fabjects, bad ordered the troops to retire to a certain diffuser from Paris and Vertailles.

had ordered the troops to retite to a ceram-minance from Paris and Verfailles.

This speech was received with univerful applause, & his Majedy returned to his apartments, amended by all the depatites of the Nation, amidd the acclamations of an innumerable concourfe of people. The Nation-al-Affembly immediately ferri a Depatration of the Gr-neral affembly of the Electors at the Hotel, de Ville, to acceptant them with the above-mentioned proceed-ings.

The army, in pursuance of the King's orders, retired

The army, in portuance of the Aning's orders, fenten to Serie early on Wednerday morning, learing their camp equi phage behind them.

On Wednerday-the citizens of Parts fent a deputation to the King, hambly hoping, his prefence in the capital the next day—aftering him he thould be guarded by 20,000 of his faithful subjects.

THE KING'S ENTRANCE INTO PARIS.

THE KING; ENT ANCE INTO PARIS.

JULY 20.

The King did not come to Paris on Thurfday, as was at first expelled, button Edday; orders were issued by beat of drum, from the General Marquis de la Fayette, for all the enrolled citizens, to appear in arms to receive Hit Majestry. Each District accordingly-assembled at their respective goard houses, and falled off to their appointed stations with the tumost regularity; byten o'clock the passage was lined from the Barriere with Hill the Passage was the Versieller. and, the Place. of the Hill of Paffy, along Perfailler, and, the Place Leni XV, the rac St. Honore, and the Quair to the Harlet Ville by the armed catizens, a dillonce of three miles 12 body of 2,000 young citizens on borfeback, went to receive the King at the Barriere, whither he was efforted by the armed militia of Verfailles (for etfailles two armed for freedom) and about the clock his MAJESTY was delivered over to the Parifian army, in a plain coat, accompanied only by the Comre d'Effaing, the Prince de Beauveau, the Due de Ville-roy, and the Due de Villequier, 'onattended by any other efcort.—The multimate, was immente.—At each fortified post in the avenues friects, and on the bridge

of the town, he was falated by the campon, taken but row days before from bit Arjenali, and a finel cry room interest of YVEY LE ROI, but VIVE LE ROI. BUT VIVE LE ROI. BUT VIVE LE ROI. BUT VIVE LE ROI. THE KING'S COACH, WAS preceeded by one headred Deputition of the National Affembly, chofen for the particle, who marched on foot; by the Caraly of the Utitizens, and by the French Gremadiers, with their field pieces, and the folders of different course with the reasonal cockade of red and blue. At four o clack bin Majarry arrived at the City Hall, where he was received by M. Ballur, the new Mayor of Faris, who addressed hims follows, prefeating him at the low didrissed hims follows, prefeating him at its death which him Majety pat is his hat and wore.

SIRE.

"SIRE,
"I profess year Majefy with the keys of the goal tily the goal til D. THEIR KING.

Your Majefly comes to enjoy the peace you have re "I feer Majelly come to enjoy the jease year have re-flored to the Capital. year come to enjoy the love of year faithful fulficial. It is for their happenly that year Majely hea-offenbled arrand you the reprofessation of the nation, and that you are about to conser with these ti-thenation, and that you are about to conser with these ti-laping the fundation of Liberty and publick Profession— What a supressable day coun that in rubbelly year Majef-by came to year feat like a father in the smill of an auti-al family, subsuce you were reconducted to year Pulace

by the worste Marianal Affordily—quarted by the Repre-piratives of the Narian—profied by an innersite profile for Tas here in your capely features the experience of profile by and bappingly, while arrand you nothing man beard but accelerations of joy unting your form but seems of indirectly and love. Sine, neither year people, me your Majely will were forget that great day; it is the magely will were forget that great day; it is the magely and eternal allimete browsen the Monarch and the Pea

are cerran current vermen our contains an ich ien ple. The circanflitte it unparralled, it immortalizet year Majelly. I have fen the pleriant day, and, and for rest faciet of happingle wan daylard for me, helpful fruc-tion of the flation in author the hinders of my fellow citi-tion of the flation in author the hinders of my fellow citien bar placed me; is tocorter to you the expressions of

their rifest and love."

The King attempted to fpeak, but his emotion was resiltung to premit him to pronounce the force had prepared.

had prepared.

Mr. Ballut approached his Majefly, and after receiving his orders, feel to the Affenbly:—" That the
King was yome to diffed any remains of uncafacely
which might fell fuhifit respecting his disposition towands the nation, and to enjoy the prefence and lave of his people; that his Majedy withed to fee peace and ans propie; that answayant wanted to tee peace also rentagality-relited to the Capital, every thing return to in accollowed order, and ethics punished according to the laws." M. Ballut then declaring that the King was ready to hear what any of the Attembly had

Count LALLY DE TOLLENDAL role, and in a noble too long troubled heart—a peace, he never deferred in lofe 2-Since he has chofen the love of his prople for his only gard, prove to him, that he has gained a thoufand times more power than he was inclined to factfire. Sinc. Jedle he note King. Jedle to the fee generous and affeditonate fulpoles who idolize you; liften to their acchanistus jeary features was interrupted by there; lired in their constituences, penturae into their hearts, you will fee nothing but the expeditions of fidelity and lover there is not one who would not cheerfully full the last dupp of his blood to ferre you. Peritir the traiton fill capable, but guilty influences and faithful nation, devoted in their stuchment to a jud-and good King, who henceforward, abandoning the idea of owing any thing to rote s, is determined to owe every thing to his virtura. The King, fill more and more moved by this affecting and foleran feene, could fearely pronounce the words, which were repeated aloud to the Affembly, "My people may always count syos my least." His Majery then appeared as one of the vindows, with the National Comans, and faltated the people who filled the feature hefore the town-houfe, the windows, with the National Comans, and faltated the popular will be a supplied to the words which accompanied him out of the town, amidd the firing of Artillery made force; which his capital had exhibited—And what abandant matter for reflection I but three days and he his field was really to give orders to let lost up the fining people, all the

days and he himself was ready to give orders to let louse upon this generous; this loving people, all the

orrors of war. On his return, his mind feemed fomewhat relieved, and the people expressed their joy, but not a five low; and in ordinate joy; and it is worthy of remark, that not a fingle post was abandoned from currofity—on the contrary, the guards at each were doubled; a fufficien contrary, the guards at each were doubled; a fufficient number of canaom kept loaded with grape floot, and a general midruff prevailed amid all this effution of joy and triumph—fo fatal is a breach of faith in Sarrerigus, for difficult is it to regain loft complience lifeyer a monarch had a dreadful but utility left in the contract of the copital he was delivered to the Versailles militin, and reconducted home.

the copital see was centered in the ventures anima, and reconduced home.

In the evening there was a general illumination, but was tranquility, the congratulations were the congratulations of calm contage, forceford in the beft of

On the transparency at the Town house were the On the transparency at the Town house were the Otlowing words, Louis XVI. failer of the French and King of a free people.

*M. BALLLY has received the unanimous thanks of the National Allembly, as Prefident, and made Mayor of Patis by the unanimous voice of his fellow-cirizens.

VIENNA, July 8. N I E N N A, July 8.

An Auditin officer, who arrived here the 3d inft, in quality of conterfrom Sealin, brings the important news that the Ruffiar fleet under the command of Admiral Wainowich, had attacked and complexity defeated the first division of the Turkish fleet, near the cost of Education. The division had made its convey fome transports with provisions for the Grand Visier's army, which are exputed by the Ruffians. After defroying and dispersing the Turkish hips, the conqueriors and activation of the transport of the configuration of the c

tion in Configntinople, where the guards are doubled, and cannon drawn upon the Casal to relife the approach of the Ruffians

CHEAP GOODS!

HE (abicriber at his Storecast of the Court-House Has tablether at his storegate of the Court House,
lastic following articles for fide and he is determined to fell for eath as cheep as they can be had in
Botton or New York—He will likewife exchange them
for the following articles of Produce, viz. WHEAT,
REYE, INDIAN CORN, FLAX SEED, BEANS,
PEAS, OATS, FLAX, PORK, BEES, WAX, SHIPING FURRS, POT ASH, FEARL ASH, and Chizzels,

Snaffle and Curb Bitts, Chaife Nails, Stand Table Keizhes, Tof t Nails,

Brafs Weights,

Graters, Taper Bins,

Center Bitts, Gimblets,

Wood Screws Brafs Nobbs,

Cork Screws

Stirmp Irons, Two Feet Rules

Copper Collec Pots, Iron Candlefficks,

Iron Candlefficka, Brais do: Jappan'd do, with Sunf-

fers. Shoe and Knee Bootles.

Hat and Breaft Pins. Hair Pins, Frying Pans, Shovels,

Knives and Forks

Specheles,
Seiffers,
Bellows,
Chaing Differs,
Lanthorns,

Hand Sown

Compais do. Post Axes, Coffee Mills

Platters

Kettles,

Shellers

Looking-Glaffes, Combs, Needles,

Teapon, Quart and Pint Pots, Quart and Pint Balom, Pistes,

Hinges of all form

Tea Kettles, Waggon Boxes,

Dripping Pans, House Brushes.

Paper, Quils, Account Pooks, Spelling Books, Ink Powder,

Lead Pencils,

Sales, Multard,

Shoe and Buckle do. China Cups and San-

Shovels and Touge,

Broadcloths,

Serges, Flannels, Everlattings, Fullians, Crapes. Anteile Oniline. Mode, Lutedning, Perfian Cambrick

Lawn Aprons, Guaze Handkeschiefs, Cotton do. Linnen do. Shawls, Worted Hole, Silk do. Mullip World and Silk Mists Worfied Caps. Men's Worfied Gloves. Maiaga do.

Rum, Coffee, Best Cotton Wool, Salt Petre, Quart Bottles, Cafe do. Indigo, Crown Sozp,

German Steel, win Wire, Sand Ruhs.

Small Brafe Kettles Locks of all fore, Tobacco do

Cotton do, Files. Augres, Gonges,

Wonien's Shoce. A HORSE,

About 6 years old, worth from 12 to 181., that trots and pares, and is good to ride or draw.——Alfo, Two Yoke of CATTLE.

fix for the Scall. SUBERT BRECE

Northampton, Sept. 30, 1789.

Rum Hogsheads,

for table for cyder, to be Sold thampton, Sept. 16, 1789. Notice is hereby given,

To the non-reddent proprietor of proprietors of the Lot No. 78, in the northern part of Conway, originally had to Col. Esemence Hindoxie, that faid Lot is taxed in the year 1784, as follows, viz.

1. f. d.

State Tex, o

water Figs., 0 2 11 Tever Ds. 0 1 10 Minifer Dr. 0 0 1 8

Unleds find three step paid on or before the first stone step paid on or before the stone step paid on or sto

at the Honford Mr. Samuel Boltwood, intaidConway, at the Honford Mr. Samuel Boltwood, intaidConway, at two o'clock P. M. as will be fondicted in different the fame with intervening charges.

CYRUS RICS, Collector for 2784.

Conway, Sept. 21, 1789.