

Bill of exchange. And the circuit courts shall have appellate jurisdiction from the district courts under the regulations and restrictions herein after provided.

**And be it further enacted,** That if a suit be commenced in any State court, against an alien, or by a citizen of the State in which the suit is brought against a citizen of another State, and the matter in dispute exceeds the aforementioned sum or value of five hundred dollars, exclusive of costs, to be made to appear to the satisfaction of the court; and the defendant shall, at the time of entering his appearance in such court, file a petition for the removal of the cause for trial into the next circuit court, to be held in the district where the suit is pending, or if in the district of Maine to the district court next to be holden therein, or if in the district of Kentucky to the district court next to be holden therein, and other good and sufficient surety for his entering into such court, on the first day of its session, copies of said process against him, and also for his there appearing and entering special bail in the cause, if special bail was originally required therein, it shall then be the duty of the State court to accept the removal, and proceed no further in the cause, and any bail that may have been originally taken shall be discharged, and the said cause being entered as aforesaid, in such court of the United States, the cause shall there proceed in the same manner as if it had been brought there by original process. And any attachment of the goods or estate of the defendant by the original process, shall hold the goods or estate so attached, to answer the final judgment in the same manner as by the laws of such State they would have been holden to answer final judgment, had it been rendered by the court in which the suit commenced. And if in any action commenced in a State court, the title of land be concerned, and the parties are citizens of the same State, and the matter in dispute exceeds the sum or value of five hundred dollars, exclusive of costs, the sum or value being made to appear to the satisfaction of the court, either party, before the trial, shall state to the court and make affidavit if they require it, that he claims and shall rely upon a right or title to the land, under a grant from a State, other than that in which the suit is pending, and produce the original grant or exemplification of it, except where the loss of public records shall put it out of his power, and shall move that the adverse party inform the court whether he claim a right or title to the land under a grant from the State in which the suit is pending; or otherwise he shall be allowed to plead such grant, or give it in evidence upon the trial, and if he informs that he does claim under such grant, the party claiming under the grant first mentioned, may then, on motion, remove the cause for trial to the next circuit court to be holden in such district, or if in the district of Maine, to the court next to be holden therein; or if in the district of Kentucky, to the district court next to be holden therein; but if he is the defendant, shall do it under the same regulations as in the beforementioned case of the removal of the cause into such court by an alien: And neither party removing the cause, shall be allowed to plead or give evidence of any other title than that by him claimed as aforesaid, as the ground of his claim. And the trial of issues in fact in the circuit courts shall, in all suits, except suits of equity, and of admiralty, and maritime jurisdiction, be by jury.

**And be it further enacted,** That the Supreme Court shall have exclusive jurisdiction of all controversies of a civil nature, where a State is a party, except between a State and its citizens; and except also between a State and citizens of other States, or aliens, in which latter case it shall have original but not exclusive jurisdiction. And shall have exclusively all such jurisdiction of suits or proceedings against Ambassadors or other public Ministers, or their domestics, or domestic servants, as a court of law can have or exercise consistently with the law of nations; and original, but not exclusive jurisdiction of all suits brought by Ambassadors, or other public Ministers, or in which a Consul or Vice-consul, shall be a party. And the trial of issues in fact in the Supreme Court, in all actions at law against citizens of the United States, shall be by jury. The Supreme Court shall also have appellate jurisdiction from the circuit courts and courts of the several States in the cases herein after specially provided for: And shall have power to issue writs of prohibition to the district courts, when proceeding as courts of admiralty and maritime jurisdiction, and writs of mandamus, in cases warranted by the principles and usages of law, to any courts appointed, or persons holding office, under the authority of the United States.

**And be it further enacted,** That all the beforementioned courts of the United States, shall have power to issue writs of *habeas corpus*, *habeas corpus*, and all other writs not specially provided for by statute, which may be necessary for the exercise of their respective jurisdictions, and agreeable to the principles and usages of law. And that either of the justices of the Supreme Court, as well as judges of the district courts, shall have power to grant writs of *habeas corpus* for the purpose of an enquiry into the cause of commitment. Provided, that writs of *habeas corpus* shall in no case extend to prisoners in goal, unless where they are confined, under or by colour of the authority of the United States, or are committed for trial before some court of the same, or are necessary to be brought into court to testify.

**And be it further enacted,** That all the said courts of the United States, shall have power in the trial of actions at law, on motion and due notice there being given, to require the parties to produce books or writings in their possession or power, which contain evidence pertinent to the issue, in cases and under circumstances where they might be compelled to produce the same by the ordinary rules of proceeding in chancery;

and if a plaintiff shall fail to comply with such order, to produce books or writings, it shall be lawful for the court, respectively, on motion to give the like judgment for the defendant as in cases of non suit, and if a defendant shall fail to comply with such order, to produce books or writings, it shall be lawful for the courts respectively on motion as aforesaid; so give judgment against him or her as defaults.

**And be it further enacted,** That suits in equity shall not be brought in either of the courts of the United States, in any case where plain adequate and complete remedy may be had at law.

**And be it further enacted,** That all the said courts of the United States shall have power to grant new trials in cases where there has been a trial by jury for reasons for which new trials have been usually granted in courts of law; and shall have power to impose and administer all necessary oaths or affirmations, and to punish by fine or imprisonment, at the discretion of said courts, all contempts of authority in any cause or hearing before the same; and to make and establish all necessary rules for the orderly conducting business in said courts, provided such rules are not repugnant to the laws of the United States.

**And be it further enacted,** That, when in a circuit court, judgment upon a verdict in civil action shall be entered, execution may on motion of either party, at the discretion of the court, and on such conditions as the court may think proper, be stayed for a certain period, to give time to file in the Clerk's office of said court, a petition for a new trial. And if such petition be there filed within the term of forty-two days, with a certificate thereon from either of the judges of such court, that he allows the same to be filed, which certificate he may make or refuse at his discretion, execution shall of course be further stayed to the next session of said court. And if a new trial be granted, the former judgment shall be thereby rendered void.

**And be it further enacted,** That all the said courts of the United States, shall have power to issue writs of *habeas corpus*, *habeas corpus*, and all other writs not specially provided for by statute, which may be necessary for the exercise of their respective jurisdictions, and agreeable to the principles and usages of law. And that either of the justices of the Supreme Court, as well as judges of the district courts, shall have power to grant writs of *habeas corpus* for the purpose of an enquiry into the cause of commitment. Provided, that writs of *habeas corpus* shall in no case extend to prisoners in goal, unless where they are confined, under or by colour of the authority of the United States, or are committed for trial before some court of the same, or are necessary to be brought into court to testify.

**And be it further enacted,** That all the said courts of the United States, shall have power in the trial of actions at law, on motion and due notice there being given, to require the parties to produce books or writings in their possession or power, which contain evidence pertinent to the issue, in cases and under circumstances where they might be compelled to produce the same by the ordinary rules of proceeding in chancery;

and if a plaintiff shall fail to comply with such order, to produce books or writings, it shall be lawful for the court, respectively, on motion to give the like judgment for the defendant as in cases of non suit, and if a defendant shall fail to comply with such order, to produce books or writings, it shall be lawful for the courts respectively on motion as aforesaid; so give judgment against him or her as defaults.

**VERSAILLES, Sept. 5.**  
**POPE OF ROMES.**  
An offer has lately been made to the Pope, of immense fund of money, which will enrich his household, without impoverishing any one person upon earth.

The offer has made great noise in Rome. The two clergy men, who formerly belonged to the expelled order of Jesuits, waited upon the Lord Treasurer of his Holiness, and requested him to inform the Sovereign, that they are willing to discover a vast subterraneous place, in which was at that moment a sum of money amounting in value to 700,000 pounds sterling.

They at the same time informed him, that they would discover this treasure only on one condition, that they should have one fifth of the whole for their selves.

This offer has led all the speculators in Rome to conjecture by whom this treasure was concealed, and where.

The two Ex-Jesuits have kept their secret, (for they not yet had an answer from his Holiness, and the same people pretend that they are acquainted with the circumstances relating to it.)

They say, that as those who have made the offer, a discovery, were Jesuits, the treasure must have belonged to their order, and been buried there before its suppression.

With respect to the place where it lies, the first people will have it that it is near the Baths of Trajan, not far from Sebastian's gate, which formerly belonged to the Jesuits.

About this place, several large manufactories have been established, and some old buildings and ruins have been built.

There are also several subterraneous passages, which about this place, which would no doubt be immediately explored, if they were private property; but they belong to the Court of Chancery, or Apostolic Chamber.

was imagined the misfortune of the preceding day would have deterred them to decamp in the night. They had convinced Court de Clairfont that they intended to try the event of another day; and he was not mistaken. He resolved, seeing them defend towards the plain, to spare them a part of their march, and advanced to meet them, having been previously joined by a considerable body of troops under the command of the Prince of Waldeck. Great spirit was displayed on both sides; but the discipline of the Austrians at length prevailed over the impetuosity of the Turks, who were obliged to give way. The victory was decidedly won when the General dispatched the messenger who brought this account, but the firing and pursuit had not entirely ceased, some small parties being still engaged. The total loss of the enemy on the two days amounted to 1500 killed—and the Austrians have taken, as proofs of their victory, eleven pieces of cannon, 9 pair of colours, and 22 baggage and ammunition waggon. The loss in killed and wounded on the side of the victors on the second day had not been ascertained when the express came away—but on the first the loss was only 30.

**CHARLESTON, [S.C.] Oct. 19.**  
By a gentleman just arrived from Hispaniola, we are informed, that advice had arrived there of eight fall of British men of war, having captured nine fall of French merchantmen, and carried them into Jamaica. The cause of the above hostilities he could not learn.

In an edict of Frederick IV. of Denmark, he declared all his subjects to be *bona fide*; and soon after he published another edict, in which he declared that they should remain so until three years of age. Could despotism sport more wantonly with human nature?

**NEW-YORK, Nov. 14.**  
Yesterday, at one o'clock, the PRESIDENT of the United States returned to this city in perfect health, from his tour through the eastern States.

This event was announced by a federal salute from the Battery.

There is a variety of incidents that attended the tour of the President, which will fill every patriotic mind with peculiar pleasure. Independent of that personal respect which is paid to him as a Man, there is an inviolable reverence in all the addresses, to his political situation, and that Constitution over whose administration he presides. These national sentiments are universally reiterated—and plainly prove that the people are united in their hopes and expectations of public freedom, peace and happiness from the general government.

Tuesday evening last the Commissioners Plenipotentiary for treating with the nations of Indians, south of the river Ohio, returned to this city.

We learn that Mr. McGilivray, who, with one or two thousand Indians met the Commissioners at Rock-Land, declined according to the terms proposed to him; but that all the other Chiefs appeared extremely desirous of being at peace with the United States.

Notwithstanding a Treaty has not been concluded with the Creeks, yet the strongest assurances were given by Mr. McGilivray, and all the head men present, that no hostilities should be committed on the part of their Nation. The Supreme Executive of Georgia were also taking measures to prevent aggressions or provocations on the part of the inhabitants of the frontiers of that State.

The third affair in which the King of Prussia is likely to be employed, is the duty he is obliged to perform as one of the Electors of the empire, in preserving the rights of its Princes.

Mr. Pitt seems to be in much doubt how to carry himself with regard to the Danish court.

The King of Sweden has called upon him to make good his threats he held towards Denmark. In Mr. Elliot's declaration, and has required that we should send a fleet into the Baltic immediately to his assistance, where the Russians have a very decided superiority.

The cabinet had several meetings last week on the different measures to be taken in this very unpleasant dilemma. The resolutions have been accordingly laid before his Majesty for his opinion, which is not yet known.

**Sept. 20.** Accounts received at Paris from Brussels, dated the 16th ult. mention that the Brabanters have shaken off the yoke of the Emperor; and that the King of Prussia has sent 40,000 men to their assistance; that this force has been joined by 2000 of the inhabitants of Brussels; that the Imperial troops have laid down their arms; and that two regiments have joined the Prussians.

Paul Jones, having obtained leave to come to France on his private affairs, took leave of the Emperor at Peterburgh on the 21st of July, when her Majesty conferred on him the order of St. Anne, as a mark of her approbation of his conduct last campaign. His retinue his rank and pay of Admiral in that service, and has only obtained a short leave.

**Extract of a letter from Algiers, August 11.**  
On the 7th of last month, the Bey ordered the port to be shut; which usually signifies that the corsairs are then preparing to go to sea; and on the 17th five of the largest of them sailed for the Levant. A Danish ship which arrived here a few days after the corsairs sailed, brought the annual presents from the King of Denmark, and which consisted of 240 quintals of powder, and 40,000 bullets of different sizes. For some days the plague has raged in the cities of Constantinople and Malacca; in the former of these places the deaths amount to 50, and in the latter to 10 each day. This city, however, has as yet escaped that terrible scourge.

**BOSTON, Nov. 27.**  
Capt. Burckmore, arrived at Salem from Martinique, informs, that the inhabitants of that island, on receiving the news of the glorious revolution in France threw aside all business for several days, to indulge their joy on this happy occasion.

It is remarkable, that a horrid plot of the negroes of that island to recover their liberty, was discovered about the same time their masters were thanking Heaven for their own deliverance from the yoke of despotism. Poison, contagion, and deadly weapons, were the means by which they were to have exterminated every white man from the island. The white women were to have been fared for their wives, and the mulattoes for servants. They were betrayed, and the ringleaders taken. Capt. Burckmore saw five of them hanged, and him who was to have been Governour of the island, broken on the rack; the latter, in the agonies of death turned his eyes with disdain upon the cross which was presented him to kiss, and discovered an equal contempt for the Christians and their Gods.

**Commonwealth of Massachusetts.**  
*Treasury Office, Boston, Nov. 19, 1789.*  
By a resolve of the Honourable Legislature, passed the 14th February 1789, it is declared to be of the greatest consequence to government, that Tax No. 6, should be collected with all possible expedition.

The Treasurer therefore, hereby notifies the Commissioners and Collectors of said Tax, that unless they pay their arrears into the Treasury, on or before the 15th day of January, 1790, he shall be under the necessity of issuing his Executions for all balances that may then remain due from the Collectors of that Tax, in obedience to the aforesaid resolve.

The Collectors of the several Taxes prior to the No. 6, are also requested to be speedy in their collections to the remitters of said Taxes, that they may be closed in the Office as soon as possible.

**ALXANDER HODGSON, Treasurer.**

**To be Sold,**  
One Hundred acres of choice good LAND, in Rowe, about twenty acres under improvement, one mile from the Meeting House. Said land may be viewed by applying to Nathaniel Merrill, of Rowe, or JOSEPH COOKE, Northampton, Nov. 26, 1789. [70]

**Notice is hereby given,**  
TO the Proprietors of LEVERETT MINES, that their meeting stands adjourned to the 6th day of January next, at the house of ISAAC HUBBARD, in Leverett. The rights belonging to the delinquent proprietors, viz. Benjamin Richardson, Esq. of Sterling, John Morgan, Daniel Ware, of South-Hadley, Samuel Henshaw, of Ware, of the town of FULBRIGHT VENNUE, on the 6th day of January next, if not prevented by payment at the time and place of our next adjourned Meeting: At which time good Warranted Deeds will be executed to the purchasers.

**SILAS BALL,**  
Proprietors' Clerk.  
Leverett, Nov. 1789. [70]

**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 CHRISTIAN ANGEL, late of Norwich, deceased, represented infolent, hereby give notice, That we shall attend the business of our appointment, on the second Tuesday of February, April, and August next, from 10 o'clock P.M. on each day, at the house of Deacon SAMUEL KNIGHT, in Norwich. No accounts will be allowed after said term.**

**WILLIAM FOLDS,** Comm'r.  
**AARON FISHER,** J. Comm'r.  
ALL persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to,  
**SAMUEL KNIGHT, Adm'r.**  
Norwich, Nov. 16, 1789. [70]

**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 DOCTOR EZEKIEL WHITE, late of South-Hadley, deceased, represented infolent, hereby give notice, That we shall attend the business of our appointment, on the second Monday of February and May next, from 10 o'clock P.M. on each of said days, at the house of Widow MARTHA WHITE, in South-Hadley. No accounts will be allowed after said term.**

**DAVID NASH,**  
**GARDNER PRESTON,**  
ALL Persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to,  
**JAHEEL WOODBRIDGE, Adm'r.**  
South-Hadley, Dec. 2, 1789. [70]

**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 ALEXANDER CROZENCZ, late of Pelham, deceased, represented infolent, do hereby give notice, That we shall attend the business of our appointment, at the house of ESTHER GRAY, on the first Monday of January and March next, from 10 o'clock P.M. on each of said days.**

**EENEZER GRAY,**  
**JACOB GRAY,**  
Pelham, November 16, 1789. [70]

**Strayed or stolen from the subscriber, the following young CREATURES, viz. one black and white STEAR, with broad horns, and a star in his forehead, with a hole in the ear, two years old—One brindled STEAR, horns naturally, two years old—One red bull CALF, with no mark. Whoever will take up said creatures and give information to the owner, shall have a good reward.**

**BENJAMIN BARTLETT,**  
Northampton, Nov. 30, 1789. [70]

**The Subscriber informs his customers that the last quarter expired at No. 169—He therefore requests all indebted to him to make immediate payment.**

**ANDREW WOOD,**