or hall together with a certificate of the reasons as a forelaid of their being taken, and of the notice if any given to the adverse party, be by him the faid magi strate scaled up and directed to such court, and remain nate teaten we and directed to linch court, and remain-al under his test until opened in court. And any per-four hay be compelled to appear and depole as afore-faid in the fame manners to appear and terify in court. And in the trial of any canfe of admiralty or mari-time juri[diction in a district court, the decree in the high may be an welled form [decree court fault.] time juridation in a ciaract court, in detect which may be appealed from if either party finall fugured to and fatisty the court that probably it will not then be in his power to produce the winelifes there teltifying defore the circuit court flould an appeal behad, and shall move that their testimony be taken down in writing, it shall be so done by the clerk of the court. writing, it that be to done by the elect or the court.

And if an appeal be had, fuch testimony may be used on the trial of the fame, if it thall appear to the latits faction of the coert which shall my the appeal, that the winnelles are then dead or gone out of the United States, or to a greater diffance than as aforeiaid from the place where the court is fitting, or that by reafon of age, fickness, bodily infirmity or imprifoament they are unable to travel and appear at coast, but not otherwise. And unless the same shall be made to appear on the trial of any cause, with respect to witnesses. whose depositions may have been taken therein, such depositions thall not be admitted or used in the cause. depositions shall not be admitted of the an the conprevent any court of the United States from granting a dediman patrifatem to take depolitions according to common usage, when it may be necessary to prevent a failure or delay of juffice; which power they that! fevratter or delay of junice; which power they field fer-erally posses, nor to extend to depositions taken in per-fetaum reit incontraint, which if they relate to matters that may be cognizable in any coart of the United States, activate court on application thereby made as a court of equity, may according to the using in chan-cety direct to be taken. dadte it further enaffed, That where any fait fhall

dade it further conflict, That where any fait final be depending in any court of the United States, and either of the parties fhall sie before final judgment, the executor or, administrator of such decaded party who was plaintill, petitioner or defendant, incafe the cause of action doth by law survive, finall have full power to profecute or defend any (unfull to a action until final judgment; and the defender of the control of the contro tust or action until final judgment; and the de-fendant or defendants are kerchy obliged to anker thereto accordingly; and the court before whom fuch cafe may be depending is thereby impowered and di-fected to bear and determine the fame, and to render rected to bear and determine the tame, and to fender judgment for or against the executor or administrator, as the cafe may fequire. And if such executor or administrator having been duly ferred with a feire facial from the office of the clerk of the court where such fait is depending twenty days before hand, shall negleft or refuse to become a party to the fixtuathe court may render judgment against the clare of the deceased party, in the same manuer as if the executor or admin-istrator had volunturily made himself a party to the fuit: And the executor or administrator who shall be come a party as aforefaid, shall, upon motion to the court where the fait is depending, be eatitled to a con-tinuance of the fame until the next term of the faid court. And it there be two or more plainting or defendants, and one or more of them shall die, if the cause of action shall servive to the surviving plaintist or plaintists, or against the surviving defendant or de-

fendants, the writ or action shall not be thereby abatfendants, the wint or attion thall not be thereby abated but find death being faygefted upon the record, the action thall proceed at the fuit of the furriving plaintiff or plaintiff against the furriving defendant or defendants.

And be it further enasted. That no furnitions, writ,

declaration, return, process, judgment or other pro-ceedings in civil causes in any of the courts of the U-niced States that he shated, surefled, qualited to receedings in civil castes in any of the courts of the U-nited States, built he abstrated, articled, quashed or re-verfed, for any defect or want of forms; but the faid courts represent vely fail proceed and give judgment ac-cording as the right of the caste and matter in law fhall appear unto them, without regarding any imper-fections, defects, or want of form in fach writs, declatechnoi, detects, or want of form in fach writ, declaration or other pleading, return, process, judgment, or course of proceeding whatsoever, except those only in cases of demarrar, which the party demarring shall pecially fet down and express together with his demarrar state case thereof. And the faid courts refpectively shall and may, by virtue of this act from time to time, amend all and every such imperfections, defects, and want of form, other than those only which the party demurring full experts as aforefaid, and may at any time per mist either of the parties to a-mend any defect in the process or pleadings, upon fuch conditions as the, faid courte repetitively, thall in

fuch conditions as the faid course respectively shall in their differention, and by their roles prescribe.

And be it surface enacted, That for any crime or offence against the United States, the offender may, by any judice or judge of the United States, or by any judice of the peace, or other magnitude of any of the United States where he may be found agreeably to the assume that the surface of process against offence in such State, and at the expense of the United States, be arrested and most offenced or british as the expense of the United States, be arrested and most offenced or british as the expense of the United States, be arrested and imprisoned or brited, a sthe case may be, for trial fefore such court of the United States as by this act has cognizance of the offence: And copies of the prohas continuous or the officers: And copies of the pro-cefs thall be returned as speedily as may be into the clerk's office of such court, together with the recogni-zances of the witnesseller for their appearance to tellify in the case; which recognizances the magistrate before whom the examination shall be, may require on pain of imprisonment. And if fach commitment of the of-Cender or the wirseffer thall be in a diffrict other than that in which the offence is to be tried, it shall be the daty of the judge of that diffrict where the delinquest

MANAGEM PARTY AND ASSESSMENT

his prefence. And the deposition to taken first be to the tame district to exceed, and of the marshal of the tame district to exceed, a warrant for the removal his own hand into the court for which they are taken, of the offender, and the winesses, or either of them, as be had. And upo all arrefts in criminal cates, hall final be admitted except where the punishment may be death, in which cate it shall not be admitted but by the sources at the cate it shall not be admitted but by the sources at the cate it shall not be admitted but by the sources at the cate it shall not be admitted but by the sources at the cate it shall not be admitted but by the sources at the cate it shall not be admitted but by the sources at the cate it shall not be admitted but by the sources at the cate it is not be admitted by the sources at the cate it is not be admitted by the sources at the cate by the supreme of a circuit court, or by a justice of the supreme court, or a judge of a district court, who shall exercife their differition therein, regarding the nature and circumfances of the offence, and of the evidence, and the slages of law. And if person committed by a justice of the supreme or a judge of a district court for an offence not panishable with death, shall afterwards procure bail, and there he no judge of the Unit-ed States in the diffrict to take the fame, it may be taken by any judge of the supreme, or superior court

and be it farther enadled, That the laws of the feve ral States except where the confitution, treaties or fla-tutes of the United States shall otherwise require or provide, shall be regarded as rules of decision in trials at sommon law in the courts of the United States, in

at common law in the courts of the United States, in cales where they apply.

And be is further cauded, That in all the courts of the United States, the parties may plead and manage their own causes perfoandly or by the allifance of hot counsels or attornies at law as by the roles of the faid counties of accorned as now as by the roles on the same courts reflectively full be permitted to manage and condoct confes therein. And there full be appointed in each district a meet perfore karned in the taw on at as attorney for the United States in feech difficiel, who as strongy for the United States in feed diffrift, who hall be from or affirmed to the faithful execution of his office, whose duty it shall be to prosecute in such district all delinquents for crimes and offences, cogniza-able under the authority of the United States, and all civil actions in which the United States shall be concivil actions in which the United States shall be con-cerned, except before the supreme court in the dif-trict in which that court shall be holden. And be shall receive as a compensation for his fervices, such fees as shall be taxed therefor in the respective courts before which the soits or profecutions shall be. And there shall also be appointed a meet person, learned in the law, to act as anoney-general for the United States, who shall be swompt ammed, to a statistical execution of his office; wholedary, it shall be to profecute and conduct all future in the supreme court in which he II. or ms omee; wholeday it inside to protective and conduct all furts in he inprenence over in which the United States thall beconcerned, and to give his advice and opinion upon quellions of law when required by the Perfident of the United States, or when required by the heads of anyof the departments, touching any matters that may colern their departments, and shall receive such compedation for his services as shall by law be provided.

Frederick Augoffut Muhlenberg. Speake of the Hapf of Reverientatives,
DHN ADAMS, The Projects
of the United States, and Profident of the Senate Approved—Sqt. 24, 1789.

George Washington,

Prefident of the United State

New Diffurbances in France. PARIS, October 6.

PARIS, Odober 6.

"Tweeker steek at Night.

On Monday morning the general sizem of the people as to the intentions of the court, and a fearcity of bread, brought on a gadded infurction in every quarter of Paris. The witner particularly, flocked in the most floutous manner to the Place de Louis XIV. they most rioutous manner to the Frace of them they could were armed with fireger weepons than they could wield, and as they advinced, prefied every woman they met with into their fewice.

The Marquis de la Fayette and Monf. Baillie, the mayor, front the morning in a fort of diffraction, as to the measures they flould purios. The troops determined for them, and particularly the Gorden Francessies, who infilled on the Marquis' heading them to Verfailles, or taking the alternative of being executed.

A fufficient guard was then ordered to defend the city the reft of the troops, about 20,000 of the armed Eourgeois, who had before offered to be a part of the militia, and as many of the dreadful mob of July as could join them, amed with pitchfolks, forther, hooks, and iron in all flapes, and clobs of all fizes, intermixed with worsen, who appeared more favage than the men in all amounts of the country of the men, in all amounting from 40,000 to 60,000 people, marched off by exact order, with drums and colours, for Verfailler, where they arrived about half past nine marched oit by exact creer, wan crown and the for Verfailler, where they artived about half part nine at night. But the women, who had affembled in the morning, had reached Verfailles many hours hefore them; and affided by force of the Verfailles inhabitants, had formed the PalaceGates, called for bread, and infified on the Life Grard's taking the National Cock-

The whole Royal Family began to be alarmed for their personal fifety. The Life Guard fired on the women, who became furious, and affified as they were, victorious. Five young noblemen were immediately factified to their vergeance—one run through the body—one hung—a third cut to pieces— and two beheaded. The Marquis de la Fayette came

in time to faye the lives of about twenty others.

Tuefday morning many of the mob feturned from
Verfailles. The heads of the two officers of the Gardes vertained. In the new of the two owners of the Gardes do Copp spers borse on First strongs in the Farets of Paris; and courier, who had taken the first horses they could find, announting the approach of the whole Royal Family. The trops that preceded them, began to enter Paris about the o'clock, and the line was so exceeded with warms and the strength of the paris about the calculations. ended with womer and club nien, that it was half oaft feven when ther Majeflies arrived at the Tholle-

The greater part of the Gardes du Corps are fled.

Several women are wounded and one killed.

O.z. 7 The transactions of the last tra days in this Capital are fo important, and have followed each other fo rapidly; that it is difficult for vary on the first other fo rapidly; that it is difficult for tmy, anthe figs to confider them as he would withto do, or to appelend the extent of the good or had configurate they may bring after them.— In mediate cause, the inducence of individuals in the capital of the machine times of the machine times of the cause of the machine times of the machine times. The machine times of the machine times of the times of the machine and inadequate, when compared with the machine of what has happened; it requires a great knowledge of the Frengist hardter, and of the human hear; a reference mult be made to a long fullent of flavery to of cruel police fuddenly removed; a knowledge made had of what miterable beings millions of men in this cooliny are, and of, what all men may be. this country are, and of what all men may be, in order to account for the manner in which great points an fecured in the country, to fee the necessity of their is ing fecured or at all reconciled to the means made use of. The Parissas will be long before they recover from their supprize at the sudden rising of many thou from their repplies a the intoder rining of many thou-fand women, who have at no time abblindly wanted bread, afferabling as by inflindt from the remort con-ners of the city, taking boileffion of the refidence of his Majerty—conquering his Body Gould—and commit-ing afts of mad barbarity on those who compose infor-ted themselves into the afferable of the ing themselves into the affembly of the nation joint ing themselves into the amening of the nation-journey their flaricks yet and m, to the deliberations of in Members; disposing at the very chair, and personally with the chairmen, (the Bishop de Lingres) on the means of reducing the price of Bread and fair, and remeans of reducing the price of Bread and fait, ander-filling the Paris Markets at feeing, thefe women fol-lowed by an army of 30,000 troops, and io,000 week-gd vicious ruffians, who long tired of their criteries, full of referentment against something, and eager to em-ploy it against any thing, were defirous of dittinguish-ing themselves by burchering the Court; as theholding the most cruel and gladily of this mob, bringing the heads of these men in the prime of youth and beauty, who criminal as they may have been, as part of the most imperious, cruel, infolent corps in the mitten, were perhaps entitled to induspence from the maner in which they had been brought up, and a sheing the were perhaps contact to inturgence managers in which they had been brought up, and as being the fworn defenders of his Majethy's person; at seeing his Majethy and all the Royal Family, on the notice of a few hours leaving their common mantion and coming to a place in which they never flept—in knowing thr amids all confusion his Majeth jourd the article of the Confliction, that the National Allembly determined on removing to Paris, and that the whole began and

The detail of thefe fafts, will perhaps never be frem in full excent. The approach of the Royal Family to the Capital, may be faid to be the most engaging, the most varied the grandest, and the one that amount the most reflection, that excited the tenderest fentiments that thruck most forcibly the imagination, and that med forcibly flooked it by as odd a conjuncture of pleasing and diffinguishing objects, of Majetty in fetters, of fober and becoming liberty and of indecent riotas ere were brought together. The points of many bayont bore loves of bread, and almost every much a branch of victory. The clab men in bodies between the troops carried whole limbs of trees, and in general had thrown away their clubs and poles for them: Never did Birnam Wood come better to Dunfirane.

The women mixed with all, covered with ribbons & flowers heading the different companies and riding on the cannon. His Majefly's hundred Swifs formed on the cannon. His Majetly's hundred swifs/torand a double line on each fide the road, left: a clear fine between them; the Royal Family were guarded by mixed troops, feven a breadt on each fide the earlieg, the rabble were entirely kept off, the King and Quema papeared in good foriries, and the cry of Fixe la Rian, Constitute with best of the state of t fometimes was heard with those of the cry of Fiork Ros, Vive la Nation! The Thuilleries palace has been led the whole day; their Majeffies thew themfelves often at the windows, and never without repeat-

felves often at the windows, and never without repeated plaudits from the people. Ottober 9.—Wednefday at noon, being court day, their Majettler received all the fureign Miniters in the properties. The King looked uncommonly dejected; the Queen was in tears the whole time, and only alleded a few words to the Imperial Ambistadour. The fight was uncommonly gloomy and affecting.

Ottober 12.—On Wednefday the Duke of Odests made an application by letter to the National Administration. The fact

mane an application by letter to the National attem-bly for a patiport to leave the kingdom. The laze day heleft Paris with an intent to go to England by way of Boulogue; but on Friday morning, jult as the was going to embath, he was flopped by a body of the women, who difcovered his Highnefs, and would not permit him to go on board the veffel, but obliged him to return to his hotel, where they immediately placed a guard of the Burgeois militia over him, with directhey were determined to keep him in chie cuitofy until the return of a deputation they had feat to Pari, to inform the National Alfembly of the évent. And these heroines also laid an embargo on all vesses in the parts in order than to perform wherever, might depart; which embargo was not taken of until Saturiay morning. ing.

THE KING'S PROCLAMATION. O.A. 15.—The King has iffued a proclamation fer-ing forth, that left the faithful inhabitants of his pro-rinces should hear with concern the circumflaners that have induced him to take up his reflecte and Paris, be had thought in his duty to make known then, the height in first duty to make known then, the height informed of his march of whe Natissed hitting for Paris and their defire to obtain the honour of ferring Paris and their define to obtain the honour of ferting as his goard, it mould back here colf for fair teg to are above place them Paris; but that learing feels a refolu-tion might be the cashe of much trouble, and considing in the fentionens; which he had a right to expect from all his fubjects without diffinition, he had come to refide in Paris subere be received the most refpenful tell-monies of love and fidelity from the inhabitants of that

dity. That he is certain they will never attempt, red eig. That he is certain they will never attempt, in any manner, to influence the free determination of heir Sovietign; and, from the middl of them; announce to all the inhabitants of his provinces, that when the National Alembaly thall have terminated the grand work of refloring the public welfare, he will put in exceeding all his practices, is serginer what good the case do its each and prove that they are all equality leave to him. That he farmer himself this declaration, on his part; all eaging all the inhabitants of his provinces to feather than the declaration of the provinces to feather the servinces of the case of the National Altembly, in order to water the order to be a constitute of the provinces to feather the case of the National Altembly, in order to water the order to of a large Conflict. cool the labour of the National Attentity, in order that France, under the protection of a largey Confide-tion may enjoy that peace and tranquillity, of which an undarpy divided has fo long deprived it. This proclamation is dated October 9, and under-

ted October 9, and unde DE SAINT PRIEST.

L'ORIENT, Odober 20.

Extrail of a letter to a Merchant in Nautz, dated Paris OH. 8, 1789.

i Oh! inv friend! who is able to paint to you in incolours, the firange feene—the fecond revolution—the equivottial florin which has happened within trent four hours! The schemes of the 14th of July were succeeded by the plans of a secret and confine sonal antiocracy, which nearly led us without cur tional antiforcacy, which nearly led us without on perciving it into the horrours of a civil and most injurial wars—The Queen, Manfeer, let Dames de Trairs, the Billiops, the Archbithop of Beardeau, the Coustle of Genmanus, the Dake of Guider, and the Magais of Cabiers were at the head of the infemes plot. The affair of penfinus, the wealth of the clergy, see all had mifed the padions to the highest mid-li was in activation to make that the see. pith-li was in agritation to make the King go to Metan in throw him into the arms of his army, to for menta cash which was to proclaim the Duke of Orlean femera cash which was to proclaim the Duke of Orlean Protein or regens, and M.de Mirateau, Mayor in or-der to have a pictence for rekonquering France, and then miliog ir as Henry did, both by right of conquest-matical and the miliog is as the process of the process of the pro-

The King, was not at all in theplan, & the goodsels of his heart faced us all in faving himself.—
D'Estaing was at the head of the militia of Verfailles, its officers were clerks of officers—They were then very fife with these illustrious comrades The regiment of Flanders that part of the army on which the proded, was arrived—more than 2000 'Squires, Che-relies of St. Louis &c. were registered as an addition relation of N. Louis &c., were regulered as an addition p ub tody gards.—The revel which took place on Earlian at the repair of the Corps, developed the shole, and forme bordles of Champaign with a bachicallin fong prepared the fame revolution on this occasion, which the feaft giver in the palace royal to the defeats from the French guards, prepared two mombs.

The Courier de Verfailler, has occasioned a fertaion, by informing the publick, on Friday, of the The feareity of bread—the ariffocratick principles of the National patroles, &c. bave all marveilously contrithe National parrotes, &c. nare all marvellossity contri-bited in call forth the energy of the people, and to in-duce them to make this last struggle.

On Sunday, at the review in Elysan Fields, some black Cockades had the infolence to prefent them-

They were torn from their weaters immediate

thes they were torn from their western immediately, and given to the porters. Immedie groups were formed in every quarter of Paris.

"Monday the people run about the firets armed wink club, pikes, &c. —The lastern bells ring; the difficility affects of \$8.1. Angine, those of the Halle, and the volunteers of the Ballile, march to the Halle, and the volunteers of the Ballile, march to the Green. A detachment of 4000 women march to Verfilles in the morning drawing with their hands the plated cannon of the King of State, which were at the Gark Mitchle, sensing in toreasts of imprecation against the Queen and the Artiflectats.

"Daving this time, the" Lanterne is faxed—the

polly is greated, the cord is prepared; and the names of a thouland victims firike the ears. One calls for Queen-another for the Prietts-a third for the a forth for the Body Guards a fifth for M. rations—a forth for the Body Suarus—a nim for va-saills—and a fixth for M. de la Fayette; the Repre-ntatives of the Commons being much infulted, for me days path by M. Maret, author of an incendiary called "The Friend of the People," he faves f by flight. The Town House is affailed, pillagand laid walte, an hundred hags are taken from the belts. We are in the convultions of defpair. A readful florm adds to the horror of our fituation; and en and elements feem equally to conspire for our de-

"At two o clock, the people, the guard, and feve-At two o crock, the people, the guards and tere-id diffrits, people to march for Verfalles, for the arpode of diflodging the Rigiment de Flauden, and the body Guards; to mailiante the Queen ; and to hring the king and Dauphin to Paris. But a Commander is vanied, and the Mr. de la Expette refuses the post for shours. Finally they throw him on his horse, draw by the bridle, and force him to the command with

the samy is per in motion—use the state of the same in three columns, forming together soonen with 32 pieces of casnon, followed by art manfe number of people, move towards Verfailles, free o'clock in the evening by three different rootes. sen o cines in the evening by interest interest in the women arrived the fift, at four o'clock in the ming. The King, was informed of the infurrection to be had returned from hunting.

The National Militia, the Swifs, Flanders, and

ody Guards, form a square at the Place d' Armes,

The plate where the willims to the popular fury

" The women had been at the National Allembly the fellion of which yer coatinged; their deporations faid nothing but the word bread.

is Some indifferent language, threes, &c. occasional diffehatge of pillols at the Body Guards—a woman is differing of pinon at the Body Guass—a woman is killed—a hody guard has his aim bricken by the frole of fulfil—the regiment of Flandes diperse—the mi-litia goesawa—the body guards to the number of three hundred turn back—50 into the polls apartitions

and 250 at the great Trianca;
"At ten o'clock the Periodan army arrived at the

"At ten o'clock the Perilian army armived at the bridge & Sere.

"At midnight they arrive. The King orders the General to Seaten, to sell the National Alfambly to him at the Carlle. The Depoises arrive, pelle mele, in night caps and night gowns. He fanctions the decree concerning the corn—He will, he fairs, no more feptrate himfelf from the Alfambly—He stakes but one with its.

"A fix in the morning the people and the women the fiege the Caffe. The 50 Body. Guirde remaining in the peof, make a refilance; rwo are killed upon the foot. The people throw themselves in the Queen's apartment, to tear her in pieces—the files in the fulfit to the king's apartment, surrounded by M. Fayette, ka nomber of Deputies—but discovering the greated frag fruits; ceuries.—The records fig the gallery and the courts: courage.—I he people fill the gallery and the courte; little by little all calia. The Grenadiers of the French Guards are festinels. The National Militia have the Guards are fextinels. The National Militia have the guard: during this time the heads of the two dead hocies are cut off and fent to Paris. The people going and coming infulione of the King's Guards upon the marble flep—He fires a pittel—kills a man, and is discontined to the fire of the people is rekined to the fire of the people is rekinedled—They go to take the Guards who are discipled in different Butions—They furender without refiliance—They are put into the best barracks of the French Guards, upon the Place of Armi-They want to have

In district Bation.—They large der without refiliance.
They are put into the best barracks of the French
Guards, upon the Place of Armi-They want to hasp
them to the number of ap.—The Gardet der Françai
fave them and keep them prisonen. The thirty Grenadiers of the King's Guards remaining retire into
their Isli internehment, the antichauber of the Kingthere to perish in the post of honous. The doors of
cell da basers is beat down with ares. M. de la Fayette was with the King—he precipitates himself before
thele for ions men. "Fr.... Gailtene Luchat der
all this mean? Have you fargut the word of become
found in the part of the through found to
formed? If swainill post part bee, can be throat of your
General! Retir—or I baced one mid byou." This cloquence of the moment—this order of despair—poduced upon the furious people the two of conference
for and they retired with fear. They established
grands and centicely, and the thirty Grenadiers were
faved.

Then this young General [she Harquin] appeared

faved.

Then this young General [the Hergenic] appeared upon the baleony with the King. "Gentlemen, The King tray year to paydon all. Heredormound the satism faul he his paral. He will no save feptrate binglelf from yea. He comes to from at Paris main his units and children. Elevate year arms! Fire! "Fifty thousand musquets and forty cannon, at eleven 0 clock, no monaced this affonting truce. The exploits was fach, that the National Affembly an out of their Half, thisking that the caffle was blownen. Then the fland-

fach, that the National Affembly an out of their Hall, thinking that the caffe was blowny. Then the flandards of the King's Guards, of the caps of the Grenadiers, were thrown into the the contract one another. They done. The prioners are liberated. The cockades are changed—and the melt rumultuons joy facteeds the most alarming fences.

The women fent the younged and most handfome of their order, Lauja Chebby, and depatation to the King, to fence to their order, Lauja Chebby, and depatation to the King, to freak to him for peare. His majedy made her a very pretty verbal answer, and embraced berter der contract to hand her. They fent fomebody to return with her, who received from the King his answer to her in writing. "The

The Aing then wrote to the National Aliembly a letter which dress cars into their eyes—and coacidad by announcing to them, that he was going to pare the place of their fellions at Fans.

Until one o'chols, (7th) the time was employed to making preparations to depart for Paris; and in

marching the foldiers forward who were to form the Royal cicorr. The fpectacle which Vertaillier then prefented is unexampled in the amals of the world—50,000 men under arms—cannon—waggons—carts of bread—women fercaming, with joy—crery heart of bread-women fercaming with joy-every heart of fensibility melting, &c. - all prefenting a feene under

feribable.

"At one o'clock they began to march." Oh, you fonls of fenfibility! what would you have faid, on feeing the King—his children—his houthold—fiving to Paris, in do carriages, in the midfle of a 0,000 mente diforder of their dreft—and Verfallies, once to

the ditorder of their drefs—and Verfailles, once for brilliant, no saked and defort, while corrents of rain added to the horrowr of this ceremony.

"The Royal Family were conducted to the old ruisous palace of the Thulleries, which has not been inhabited fince the days of Louis XIV, and where

nothing was prepared for their reception.

"The King has approved of the articles of the CONSTITUTION and of the DECLARATION OF DICTUTE.

The fentiments which this revolution cause are of a thouland kinds. A King, a prifoner—the afylum of Royalty violated, are without doubt great crils: But Anthoracy fulled in its last retreat, effaces every other Aminoracy funed in its last retreat, embed every other cril. The imprefions made in the powinces by the Nobles and Clergy, are now the only, tril we feat.—You will agree with me, that in all I have related, the good exceeds the crid—and that every thing tends to thew, that the enfaing winter will be the commencement of a Golden Age.

Jeft reterard, and now ready for fule,

By Daniel Butler.

At the Store under the PERSTING-OFFICE, North-CROCKERY WARE

Confilling of Oval Platters, Plates of all fizes, Elucand White mentil'd and cream coloured cops and Saucers, Mugs, Bowls, Tea Pots, &c. ALSO-An affortment of

STONE WARE: LIKEWISE, Best ROCK SALT,

WINE. MOLASSES

SUGAR: TEA.

SNUFF, by the Bladder or lefs quantity, CAKE SOAP, per Box or fingle Cake; WEBSTER's INSTITUTE; WRITING PAPER, &c. &c.

W A N T E D. WHEAT RYE INDIAN CORN FORK, and TALLOW, in exchange for the above anticles.—FLAX—BUTTER—CHEESE—TOW CLOTH—good BAGGS, &c. will be received in exchange for Northampton, Dec. 9, 1789.

Fuft Imported from Briftol. And to be fold, on very reafonable terms,

By Justin Ely,

At his Store in West-Spring field;

A Variety of HARD WARE, COTTON and WOOLLEN GOODS, particularly low prized,

Garlet and other Broadcloths; midling and superfine scarlet and other Broadcloths which with the Goods lately received from Boston and New-York, make a large and general affortment of fuch articles as are commonly enquired for at a country

Said Goods will be difposed of for CASH—POT and FRARL ASHES—SALI'S of LYE—BEES WARK—CONTINENTAL and STATE SECURI-TIES—FORK—GRAIN—&c.

Joseph Clap, Jun.

DRY GOODS.

fuitable to the fealon --- ALSO: West-India, & Pepper, New-England Rum,

Forks, Jack Knives, Sugar, Pen Knives, Awl Blades, Tacks, Hard Soap, Tea, Chucolate Creckery Ware, Ribles. Shoe Buckles,

Eibles, Looking Glaffes, Writing Paper, Powder and Shot, Knee do. Pewter, Raifins, Flints, Cotton Wool, otton Wool,

The above Goods will be fold on reafonable terms

for CASH, and most kinds of COHNTRY PRO DUCE.

STRAYED from the fubscriber feriber fome time fance, a red HEIFER, two years old, pall, big with calf, white back, marked with a crop and two flist on the right ear, fmall horns. Whoever will take up faid beifer and give information to the fubiciber shall be generoully rewarded.

MOSES PARSONS.

Northampton, Dec. 9th, 1789.

Strayed or stolen from the suba red STEAR, with broad horns, left ear crope off, with two flirs in the end of the fame four versioned off, with two flim in the end of the fame, four rearrold.

Whoever will take up faid Stear, and give information to the owner, thall have a generous reward.

SOLOMON, CLARK.

Westampton, Dec. 5, 1789.

Broke into the inclosure of the DIORE INTO THE INTOTATE OF THE observed and the property of th prove his property, pay charges, and take their away.

ISAAC BUCK.

Chefterfield, Dec. 6, 1789.

The Commissioners on the estate of Abraham Heming, late of Chefter, deceased, are to meet at the of Mr. Stephen Lyman, in Jaid Chefter.