

which notification he shall describe the number, date, and sum of the note so laid to have been drawn by a forged order, together with the time of its being issued, the name and place of abode, if known, of the person guilty of the forgery and his entreaty to apply to the Legislature for a new note, in lieu of that laid to have been drawn by the forged order aforesaid.

And it is further *Resolved*, That no petition for a note to be issued in lieu of one lost or destroyed by fire or otherwise, shall be sustained, unless the petitioner shall have given public notice in ADAMS'S Independent Chronicle, for three weeks successively, six months before such application; in which notification he shall describe the number, date and sum of said note, and the name of the person in whose favor the same was issued, the time, place and manner in and by which such note was lost or destroyed, and his intention to petition the Legislature for a new note in lieu of the one said to be so lost or destroyed.—And that the foregoing resolutions be published for three weeks in the Independent Chronicle.

Sent up for concurrence
DAVID COBB, Speaker.
In Senate June 8, 1791.
Read and concurred.
SAMUEL PHILLIPS, President.
Approved—
JOHN HANCOCK.
True copy—Attest.
JOHN AVERY, jun. Secretary.

Commonwealth of Massachusetts,
In the House of Representatives, June 10, 1791.
WHEREAS it appears there are a number of Naval Officers that have not settled their collection of Light-money and other duties, and that no person is authorized to call upon them for the same.

Therefore *Resolved*, That *Alexander Hodgdon*, Esq. Treasurer of the Commonwealth, be, and he is hereby empowered and directed, to call upon all such delinquent officers to make speedy settlement, and in case of neglect for the term of three months from the date of this resolve, to prosecute for the same.

Sent up for concurrence.
DAVID COBB, Speaker.
In Senate, June 11, 1791.
Read and concurred.
SAMUEL PHILLIPS, President.
Approved—
JOHN HANCOCK.
True copy—Attest.
JOHN AVERY, jun. Secretary.

Treasury office, June 21, 1791.
IN obedience to the above Resolve, the subscriber hereby notifies the Naval Officers, who have not settled their accounts, to call and adjust the same with him, and pay their balances, and thereby prevent the necessity of prosecution.

ALEXANDER HODGDON,
Treasurer and Receiver General

Commonwealth of Massachusetts,
In Senate, June 16, 1791.
ORDERED, That public notice be, and it is hereby given to each and every Corporation within this Commonwealth, who are disposed to contract to support the whole, or any part of the poor of the Commonwealth for ten years, that they may present their proposals to the General Court, in writing on the second Wednesday of the next setting of the said Court; that proper contracts may be entered into for the support of the said poor, with those Corporations (or their Agents duly authorized for the purpose) whose proposals shall in the opinion of the Legislature be most conducive to the interest of the Commonwealth, and the comfort of the said poor.

And the Secretary of this Commonwealth, is directed immediately to publish the fore-

going order in ADAMS'S Independent Chronicle, three weeks successively.
Sent down for concurrence
SAMUEL PHILLIPS, President.
In the House of Representatives, June 18, 1791.
Read and concurred.
DAVID COBB, Speaker.
Approved—
JOHN HANCOCK.
True copy—Attest.
JOHN AVERY, jun. Secretary.

P A R I S, April 10.
THE King of France having on Tuesday last been obstructed by the people in proceeding to St. Cloud, for the purpose of spending Easter there, the following took place in the National Assembly, on Tuesday last in consequence of that affair.

At two o'clock the President read a letter from the King, flating his desire to come to the National Assembly.
The King shortly after entered. The most profound silence took place. Every one rose. He took his seat by the side of the President. The ministers took their fairs benches, and the rest of his suite within the bar. There was then pronounced, with pomp and festivity, the following *SPEECH* by the KING:—

Genlemen,
I HAVE come into the midst of you with that confidence which I have ever testified in you; you have been informed of the obsequies which yesterday experienced to my departure to St. Cloud. I would not consent that it should be repelled by force, from the fear of occasioning acts of severity against a deceived multitude who thought they were acting in conformity to the laws, at the time they were infringing upon them. But it behoves the nation to know that I am vast: Nothing is so essential to the authority of the nation, and of the acceptations which I have given to your decrees. For this potent reason, therefore, I persist in my intention of going to St. Cloud, of which the National Assembly will feel the necessity. It seems as if, for the purpose of inflicting a faithful people, whose affections I have delivered by what I have done for them, endeavours were making to inspire them with doubts with respect to my sentiments for the constitution.

I have accepted, and I have sworn to maintain, that constitution, of which the civil constitution, of the clergy forms a part, the execution of which I will maintain with all my power. I now but repeat those sentiments which I have often manifested to the National Assembly: It knows that my intentions and my wishes have no other object than the welfare of the people: and that welfare can result but from an observance of the laws, and an obedience to all legitimate and constitutional authorities.

The President immediately read the following answer.
—Sir, if the profound sentiment which the National Assembly is penetrated toward you, could possibly receive any increase, it would be from your presence: May your majesty had among us, in those testimonies of affection with which you are surrounded, some compensation for your unfitness. Inquietude is inseparable from the progress of liberty—in the midst of the career which the good citizens take to quiet the people, alarms are circulated—circumstances unite from all quarters, and their distrust returns.

Sir, you, the people, liberty, the constitution have but one interest. The enemies of the constitution and of liberty are like a single enemy. Every heart is devoted to you. As you with the welfare of the people, the people are equally solicitous for the welfare of their King. Let us prevent a faction too well known by its plans, its efforts, and its plots, from interposing between the throne and the nation and all our wishes will be accomplished.

When you thus come, Sir, to bind more closely in this Assembly, the ties whereby you are attached to the revolution, you strengthen the friends of peace and of the laws. They will tell the people that your heart is unchanged, and every sacrifice, every distress, will disappear, our common enemies will be again confounded, and you will have procured for the country a new victory.

The King's speech was received with great attention and profound silence. The President's answer was honored with plaudits from that part of the House where the Members who belong to the *Club des Jacobins* usually sit: The other Members were silent. Whilst his Majesty was withdrawing, the Jacobin Members only cried *Vive le roi!* those who were known to be his particular friends did not utter a syllable; they said afterwards, that they were too much shocked at the infidelity of the President's speech, to be able to express joy on the occasion.

April 21. Order is now pretty generally restored, to which the conduct of the King, in dismissing several obnoxious persons from his service not a little contributed.
Yesterday after dinner he dismissed the former Bishop of Sens, and the Cardinal de Montmorency; and this day the majority of aristocrats who have hitherto surrounded his person, were all dismissed, and replaced by persons less objectionable. This has given much pleasure to the people, as they now promise themselves perfect security, against the machinations of the enemies of the constitution.

During the late riot, Chaffeur came up to the carriage of the King, and said to his majesty that he which alarmed the people of Paris, was the confidence

which he had placed in priests, declared enemies of the revolution, and that if he had placed it in Ecclesiastics who had taken the oath, the people instead of opposing his departure, would have considered him as their guardian angel.—M. de la Fayette ordered the Chaffeur to be taken into custody, but it was not obeyed.
The following day the King to deliberate on the question submitted to them by the directory, and as many of them as had come to any final resolution, when our accounts were made up, had refused, that his majesty's speech to the National Assembly, should be to quiet the fears of the people; there was no occasion for considering the questions proposed; and that it was their duty to rely on the wisdom of the department, for restoring public confidence and tranquillity.

April 22. To calm the minds of the people, an address from the department to the citizens of Paris, has been published. It is of some length—laurens the late misconduct of the people, represents to them the necessity of good order, and due obedience to the laws, justifies the King from the suspicions entertained by the people, that he was about to desert them—points to their memory the many proofs which he has given of his parental care for their welfare, and his attachment to the new constitution—represents the proper mode of redress of grievances, whether real or supposed, by address, petitions, deputations, &c. which are legal steps built upon the constitution itself. It concludes with the strongest necessity of paying due attention to this address, by behaving as good citizens, if they wish not to see the late glorious revolution overturned, and despotism, anarchy, and confusion, substituted in its place.

The following address of the municipality of Paris to the King, has also been published:
—Sir, the municipal officers of the capital, entranced with the maintenance of order and public tranquillity, owe to your majesty an account of the causes which have disturbed them.

Representatives of the interests of the people, honored with their immediate confidence, it is their duty to make known to your majesty the alarms which have agitated them. It is to fulfil this double duty, that we state to your majesty, that the people feel with alarm the throne surrounded by those men, who have declared themselves their enemies, and whose councils are perditions together.
—Sir, if the men, Sir, were friends to your person, they would make known to you the wishes of the people, if they were truly religious, they would not calumniate them to you. But, Sir, we ought to tell you, for which we have lessons of experience, the people love the King whom these men deceive, the power which they abuse, and the religion whose treasures feed their idleness.

—Sir, we beseech you to send from your palace, those who, concealing the regret of their pride, under hypocritical fears, occasion uneasiness in your loyal, generous soul, and provoke the just distrust of a people, jealous of the heart, and of the confidence of their King.

You have declared yourself, Sir, the King of the constitution, the reformer, and the guardian of French liberty. May these titles which cover you with immortal glory, be announced and proclaimed amidst triumphant jubilation. Nothing will then be heard by you from the French people, but acknowledgments expressive of their welfare; and their magnitudes will come with joy to bring you testimonies of their gratitude. These testimonies, Sir, we present you, in return for the brilliant step you took yesterday, in the midst of the National Assembly, the sentiments which you have expressed, were, for the nation, a new proof of your love, and a new pledge of your attachment to the constitutional laws of the state.
(Signed) BAILLY, Mayor.
DEJOLLY, Sec. greffier.

April 20.
The following is an official answer which was sent to the preceding:
—To Messrs. the directors of the department of Paris.

Among the different objects, gentlemen, which you have presented for the consideration of the King, and on one part of which his majesty had already announced his opinion, we have particularly attended to the desire, respectfully by the department, that he should make known to foreign nations, his sentiments in favor of the constitution. These the King has incessantly manifested on all occasions, by means of ambassadors—and to the assurances which has been given on his part, to the different courts of Europe, we are doubtless indebted for the tranquillity which we have hitherto enjoyed. But his majesty, who will ever respect the public opinion, and who will ever hesitate to remove any doubts which may exist with respect to his sentiments, will give access to the explanation of himself in his name, in the same manner as he himself did to the National Assembly. You will acknowledge, gentlemen, in this step, the readiness with which the king adopts whatever can contribute to tranquilizing the minds of the people, and to remove distrust and uneasiness.
(Signed) "DRELESSART."

April 21. (Signed) "DRELESSART."
Yesterday M. de la Fayette resigned his situation, in consequence of which the centre box at his door was immediately removed. Some soldiers, however, went voluntarily to his house for the purpose of escorting him to the city, to testify their profound respect for his friend of liberty and the laws. It is feared that this resignation will be followed by others: it is reported that the King has delayed his departure for St. Cloud, till after the holidays.
CHAMBERSBURGH, June 21.
A person of ferocity immediately from the westward

informs, that no Indians have been seen or heard of on the frontiers of this State, for three or four weeks past. That the continental troops who had recently departed, have left that place, and proceeded down the Ohio, though their particular destination was not known.
PHILADELPHIA, July 2.

A correspondent congratulates the citizens of America on the approaching Fourth of July, which completes fifteen years since the Independence of the United States was declared.—He hopes the citizens will join in the celebration of a Day so sacred to their freedom. And when your children shall ask, wherefore do you these things, you shall say to them, on this day the Lord deliver'd us out of the hands of our enemies, & made us a free people—& therefore we keep this day as a remembrance of his mercies to us, and our posterity.—He also reminds them, that on that Day, an addition of two ships and two batteries will add to the AMERICAN EAGLE.

Extract of a letter from Lancaster, dated June 28, to a gentleman in this city.

"A most horrid and cruel murder was committed a few days since on the body of a young German, in the neighbourhood of Lebanon, of the name of Grandfort; I saw the inquisition taken before Justices Thorne and Clarke. It appeared that a fellow entered his room, struck him on the head with an axe and then cut his throat, of which he instantly died.

"This was on the second story; the ruffian then descended to a room on the first floor, where his (the deceased's) two sisters lay, entered the room no doubt, to murder them and to rob the house; in this however he was disappointed, one of them made resistance and in the struggle the candle went out, the axe fell out of his hand; the other sister escaped out of the window to alarm the neighbors, and in the mean time the villain fled, leaving behind him the axe and two small cords, with which he first attempted to tie the young girls. The man murdered was to be married next Tuesday to a very decent farmer's daughter."

A large quantity of grained Maple Sugar, in boxes of about 400 lb. each, and also, about 15,000 weight of the same sort of sugar in casks or humps, are advertised for public sale at New-York, on the 11th instant.

NEW-YORK, June 29.
Capt. Rogers, of the 5th Regt. sailed from London the 29th of April. He informs that the party was the very first for Jamaica, and that it was difficult for merchants to get up their crews unless leaving the 29th of April, or a few days after his departure.

Notwithstanding the great demand in England for hams, we are informed that the first were not understood, we are it is very probable they will this year, as the general opinion is, that a year has, before now, taken place since the British nation of the old world.

A L B A N Y, June 23.
On Friday last, an execution at Jeffersons, pursuant to the sentence of the court of over and terminer, held at this place, for the county of Montgomery, in December last, Samuel Cook, for forgery, &c. of East Greenwich, was hanged by the neck to the gallows.

HARTFORD, June 27.
It is with regret we mention the ravages made by the canker worms in various parts of the country this summer. We are told that in New-Haven county, and in the river towns through Massachusetts, Vermont, and New-Hampshire, and in the eastern part of Maine, and New-Hampshire, the apple trees are stripped of their foliage by these destructive animals; and that, in some places, the oaks and elms have not escaped the same fate. Perhaps the oldest man alive cannot remember a season when these worms have appeared in such multitudes, and on such a hook with fruit trees. In many instances, the usual remedy of tarring trees has proved ineffectual.

The man who will discover an effectual method for preserving trees from these devouring animals will deserve a monument.

It has been said that hogs will prefer orchards, by rooting about the bodies of trees in autumn. If by any means they can be affected this purpose it is by finding and devouring the eggs of the worm, or by turning up the soil, and exposing them to the air, rain and frost. This deserves consideration. If the latter, which seems probable, then a spade might be used to advantage, just before winter. To dig about the trees would not injure them generally, and the loss of the grass or grain under the trees, might be dispensed with. This hint is suggested merely as an inducement to experiments which may ascertain the fact.

It is further suggested, that trees growing upon a hard clay are never injured by them. The soil is now in New-Haven, which is sandy, proved. The soil is too hard and unyielding to admit the worms, many old orchards in such a soil have always escaped; while those which stand on a light soil, at only a small distance, are frequently stripped of every leaf. This fact

may be of use to farmers in selecting the spots for their orchards.
In dry seasons this and the neighboring States have suffered by hothouse worms, which grow six inches or a half in length. They appear to come in bodies, generally from the southward, and devour fields of grass wherever they come, they are most fond of corn, but will, on failure of a supply, seek and destroy grain and other vegetables. Many fields in Hartford have lately been over run with them. They devour vegetables with almost the same speed, while they remain, but they are very short-lived.

The best remedy against them seems to be a ditch or deep furrow drawn round a field; as they find it difficult to ascend a perpendicular field of earth.

PORTLAND, June 27.
On Friday last, the Judicial Court of the United States for the District of Maine, was opened in this town. An excellent charge was delivered to the Grand Jury, by the Hon. J. D. Sewall, Esq. late Judge of said Court. There were twenty-one cases, which had been previously commenced by the United States, and were determined, either by trial or default, in the Court above mentioned. And it is a little remarkable, that the United States recovered in every instance.

NEWBURY-POR, June 29.
During part of the last and present week, between one and two hundred men have been employed in digging a CANAL between this town and Huxton, in the State of New-Hampshire. The distance they had to dig was about a mile and a quarter, which unites two small rivers, so as to form an inland navigation between the two towns, much for the convenience of the business of the neighboring towns: the business greatly improved.

NEW-POR, June 25.
The Hon. the Circuit Court of the United States, which convened in this town on the 7th instant finished the business before them on Wednesday last. During this long session, the Grand Jury returned to the Court seven Bills of Indictment.—Stephen Pettis and Caleb Church were charged with having forged, counterfeited, and offered for sale, the final settlement Certificates of the United States. They were tried and acquitted of the forgery by the Petit Jury, and were thereupon discharged. Isaac Darrow was tried on an indictment charged with offering for sale, an altered Loan Office Certificate, knowing it to be altered and forged. Upon the Petit Jury returning a Verdict not guilty, he was discharged. We have the pleasure to add, that the Court, in the conduct of the business, and in all their decisions, gave great satisfaction. Their candor, impartiality and discernment, were universally acknowledged and applauded. Justice herself seemed to preside on the Bench, and inspire it. The scales were held in every instance with an even hand, and gave true weight and measure.

The Grand Jury found a Bill against James De Wolfe, of Bristol, in this State, for the willful murder of a negro Woman, on a Quince voyage. There was no trial on this Bill, as Capt. De Wolfe had quitted the United States immediately after his arrival from the said voyage.

After the most scrupulous evidence the Grand-Jury acquitted Col. George Irish, who was charged with attempting to pass some public counterfeit paper. Last Tuesday was found in some woods about half a mile from the road, in South Kingfield, entirely naked, the body of one Robert Money, of East Greenwich, with his throat cut in a bloody manner, and several ribs about his body. It is said he was at a tavern about a month ago, (ever since which time he has been missing) in company with two strangers, who all three left the tavern in the evening—Money at that time had on a new suit of clothes, about five dollars in his pocket, and a silver watch in his fist. Who the perpetrators of this horrid deed are, is not ever conjectured.

B O S T O N, July 7.
PROGRESS OF LIBERTY.
ADVICES have been received by a respectable character in this town, from Amsterdam, as late as the 23rd of May; which state, that Revolution principles had taken deep root in Poland, which had led to very serious and alarming consequences. Any particulars respecting this interesting event, we are, at present, unable to relate, as unfortunately no papers accompanied the letter.

T I P P O S A R I.
There are accounts in this town from Liverpool, which relate the particulars of the defeat of Gen. M'Kee, and the British army, by Tipu, and his party, as has been mentioned in the late papers, and add, that nothing but a rapid flight of the British forces, prevented a complete capture.

In consequence of this intelligence, the British Monarch, it is said, immediately dispatched a messenger to the King of Prussia, to put a stop to the marching of troops to assist the Turks, and it was supposed that a trification of the weak preparation in England against Catherine, would be the consequence—that attention might be paid to the preparation of the British territories, in India.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in London, in his friend in Baltimore, dated April 27, 1791.
"YOU will be informed, by the newspapers, how that important question, the abolition of the Slave trade, has been disposed of; but the hour is not yet come, and it is not far distant, when that change will be made, and those enjoying themselves in freedom, will be abolished. One, who is good, is already obtained—an acknowledgment of the abuse complained of, by those who are frequently stripped of every leaf. This fact

inf. themselves made a proposal to bring in a bill to abolish the trade in five years. This has not been accepted—nor will I say anything like temporizing, justified by those seeking the abolition, which would be in their opinion, by finishing the evil complained of. You will also have mentioned the death of that great and excellent man, Mr. Wesley, whose loss is lamented with just reason; but it was like his life, glorious with chastity, love, and his death of that great and leaving the strength and most satisfactory testimony, to his surrounding friends, of his being on the verge of a bitter life. An account of his life and death will soon be published, under the sanction of his executors.

A late London paper relates that, "on the 21st of April, upon the arrival of the Morning Post, at Bristol, which gave an account of the Slave Trade Bill, in the House of Commons, the bells of the city were set ringing; the workmen and sailors got a half holiday, a number of cannon were discharged from Brandon Hill; a bonfire and fair works were given in the evening, and Mr. Wilberforce in effigy, was hanged and burnt."

We learn with pleasure that on Friday evening last, the Committee for the sale of Eastern Lands, closed the contract for the sale to Messrs. Jackson and Flaxey, for themselves and associates, of TWO MILLIONS of Acres of that Territory. The price agreed on is Two Hundred Thousand Dollars, specie—to be paid in eight years, with interest.

NORTHAMPTON, July 13.
In the Newport Herald of the 25th of June, Col. George Irish, who was lately committed to jail in Newport, on a charge of having offered for sale a counterfeit final settlement, gave an establishment of the business—in which he says,
"The strength of power, the weight of some persons high in office in the judicial department of the State, and the influence of wealth, enabled themselves in this perfection against me? But their justice which distinguishes the proceedings of the Federal Court, and that fairness and impartiality with which the whole business of that Court has been managed by its executive officers, were mightier than any persecutors; and I now stand acquitted of a charge which I believe was the offspring of malice."

Joseph Clapp, jun.
HAS just received for sale, at the Store in EAST AMPTON, a large assortment of ENGLISH GOODS—also, red nails, 8 by 6 and 7 by 5 Window Glass.
July 13, 1791.

ADVERTISEMENTS.
TO BE SOLD.
A Public Vendue, by the subscriber at the Dwelling House of Esq. ABEL PACKARD, in Cammington, on THURSDAY the 18th day of August next, at two o'clock in the afternoon, about one hundred and eighty acres of Land, with a Dwelling House and Barn, about Sixty acres of good land under improvement. Said land is well situated, and within about three quarters of a mile of the Messing House.

STEPHEN WARNER.
Cammington, June 28, 1791.

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 EDWARD BARNARD, late of Deerfield, Physician, deceased, (represented insolvent) six months from the tenth of May last, being allowed the Creditors to said Estate to bring in their claims—hereby give Notice that we shall attend the business of our appointment at the Dwelling House of Esq. ABEL PACKARD, in Deerfield, on the first Monday of August, September, and October next, and on the tenth day of November next, from sunset till six o'clock in the afternoon on each of said Days.—No accounts will be allowed after said term.

JONA. BARDWELL,
DAVID HOIT, jun.
W. S. WILLIAMS.

ALL Persons having Bonds or Instruments, belonging to said Estate, are desired to return them, and all Persons indebted to said Estate, are requested to make immediate payments to—

JOSEPH BARNARD, } Administrators.
EDWARD UPHAM, }

Deerfield, July 4, 1791.

TAKEN up by the subscriber, on the 24th inst. four SHREDS, marked with a crop on the rear ear, &c. with the letters H. W. on the rump.—The owner is desired to prove property, pay charges, and take them away.

ELIPHALET PHELPS.
Northampton, July 12, 1791.

L O S T.
ON the 24th inst. on the road between Landford Bailey's and the Meeting-house in Chesterfield, a gray coloured sorrel lined with green bridle.—Whoever has found said sorrel, and will return it to the subscriber, shall be generously rewarded.

CHESTERFIELD, June 27, 1791.

TAKEN by the subscriber, on the first inst. a dark sorrel Mare, seven or eight years old, roan faced, paces, a large forehead, carries her head low, &c. &c. very high life, no artificial mark, food before; the owner is desired to prove his property, pay charges, and take her away.

LEMUEL LYON.
Gothen, June 16, 1791.