expenditure; they have adopted hypothetical calculations; the ordinary contribution is in arreat, and the reloutee of twelve hundred millions of affiguants is nearly perfected. Nothing is left to the King but bar.

nearly perfected. Nothing is left to the King but batten nominations; he knows the difficulty of forth a government; and, if it was possible fisch a machine could go on without his immediate fuperintendance, his Majety would only have to reper, that he had not diminished the taxes, which he always defired, and but for the American war, should have effected.

"The King was declared at the head of the Government of the Altenday, and he left been unable to change any ting, without the confers of the Altenday,—The chiefs of the prevailing party have shown out foch a defance to the agents of the King, and the punishment ir fifted upon disobetience has excited such apprehension, that his agents have remained without power.

out power.

"The form of Government is in two respects parti-enlarly faulty. The Affembly exceed the bounds of their county saws, I me automote secred the bounds of their power, in taking cognizance of the adminifration of juffice, and of the interior parts of the kingdom; and exercice, by their committees of references, the most harbarous of all despotifian. Afforciations are effalbifished under the name of Friends to the Confitution, which are infinitely more dangerous than the ancient corporations.—They deliberate apon all the functions of government, and excepting the National Affembly itself, can do nothing but by their order.

"The King thinks it impossible to preferve such a

"The King thinks it impefible to preferve fuch a government; and as a period approaches to the labours of the Aliembly, to does that body lofe its credit. The new regulations, inflead of applying balm to former wounds, on the contrary, increase the pain of them; the thousand journals or pamplders of calumniation, which are only the cehoes of the clubs, perpenant the disorder; and never has the Aliembly dured to remedy them. All this tends only to a metaphytical government which can never be reduced to practice.

erement, which can never be reduced to practice:

"FRENCHMEN! was it this that you intended in rlecting reprefentatives? Do you with that the despo tifm of clubs finculd be fublitured for the monarchy, under which the kingdom has floorified for fourteen centuries? The love of Frenchmen for their King is reckoned among their virtue. I have had roto affecting proofs of it to be able to forgetit. The King would not offer this Measur but for the purpose of repretenting to his full-jets the canded of the fadicies. Perfonstore a way by the triumph of Mr. Necker, affected not pronounce the name of the King's couriers were to provide the control of the King's couriers were arreface, and the fetters which he earried were on arrefled, and the letters which he carried were o

"During this time the Affembly appeared to infult the King of determined to carry to Paris the words Peace; upon the journey it was refolved that no cry
of Vive Lil Box hould be permitted.—There was ecen a motion for carrying off the King and putting the
Queen in a convent, which was loadly applicated.

In the night of the 4th and 5th, when it was pro-pelled, that, confident with its dignity, it could not price, trait, considers with its dignity, it could not premove: From this moment the feenes of horror were renewed. On the arrival of the King at Paris, an innocetor perform was madiacred almost within his fight, inthe garden of the Thuilleries; all those who had declared against religiou and the throat, received the honmours of a triumph. At the Fuederation, on the 14th
of July, the National Assembly declared, that theKing
was the Chief, by, which it was implied that they had
a right to name another. His family were placed in a
fination apart from hinfelf, but that ericumstance was
nowithstanding, productive of the happiest moments
they have passed fines their arrival at Paris.

"Afterwards, when on account of their religion,
Mescames, the King's annie, wished to go to Rome,
their journay was opposed, in contradiction to the Declaration of Right, and both, at Bellerue and Army le
Dor, the andersof the Assembly seve necessary—to—
leafe them, those of the King being despited. In the
month fastlously exerted at Vincennes, the persons who
remained about the King were ill treated; and their afremained about the King were ill treated; and their afremove : From this moment the frenes of horror wer

tunult factionly excited at Vincennes, the persons who remained about the King were ill treated; and their affailants audacionsly broke the weapons of those persons

failants audaciously broke the weapons of those persons in the presence of his Majedy.

"Upon the King s recovery from his illness, he intended going to St. Cloud, but was detained. In vain did M. ias Payette endeavour to protest his departure; the faithful serrants who furrounded his Majesty were rom away from him, and he was taken back to his prison. Afterwards he was obliged to disfinish his confessor, a paperote he letter of the Minister to Ferriga powers; and to attend Mass performed by the new rector of St. German Auxerrois. Thus perceiving the impossibility of averting any public evil, by his influence, it is natural that he should seek a place of fasery for himself...

for himfelf. ... "FRENCHMEN! and you the good Inhabitants of Paria, diffrul the fuggethions of the factions: return to your King, who will always be your friend; your hely religion that be respected; your government placed upon a permanent footing, and liberty each life-ed upon a firm baffa,

P. S. The King forbids his ministers to fign an order in his name, until they thall have received his further directions; and enjoins the Keeper of the Scale to fend them to him when required in his behalf.

(Signed)
Paris, June 20, 1791.

Answer to the foregoing NEMOIR.

ADDRESS OF PROCLAM A TION

NATYONAL ASSEMBLY of FRANCE.

"The NATIONAL ASSEMBLY to the FRENCH."

"A GREAT attempt his juft, been made. The National Affembly was near the conclution of its long labours; the conflictation was almost completed; the tumults of the revolution, were about to ceafe; ed, the tumults of the revolution, were about to ecafe; and the carants of the public welfare were eager, therefore, to favrifice the whole nation to their vengeance. The King and the Royal Family were extracted off on the 21th inft.

[When this part of the Address warread in the Affenbly, there was a memut of discontent. The Reports of the committee of Constitution, in which it had

been drawn up, requested that it might be heard with attention, and the Members became filent.]

your represent atives will triumph over all facter. They estimate calmly the extent of hefe obflacles. the duries imposed upon them. The public liberty fault be maintained; conspirators and slaves final understand the intrepidity of the French nation, and we make, in the name of the nation a folemn engagemen to avenge the law or die.

"France would be free, and the thall be fo. It is

"France would be Iree, and the thall be 30. It is introded to make the revolution recede, but it recedes not. It is the effect of your will, and nothing can retard its progrefs. It is necediary to accommodate the law to the flate of the Kingdom.\text{The King, in the conflictation, exercises the power of the Royal fanction over the decrees of the legislitive body, he is the head of the executive mover and, in that range its the head of the executive mover and in that range its conflictation.

fanction over the decares of the legislitive body, he is the head of the executive power, and, in that capacity, cause the laws to be executed by his Ministers.

"If he quits his post, although carried off against his will, the representatives of the nation have the right to supply his place. The National Assembly has decreed, that the feal of slate, and the signature of the Ministers of Justice shall be added to all its decrees to the most of the capacity of the state Ministers of Junice man beauties to an insure of the give them the charafter of laws. As no order of the King would have been executed, without being counterfigned by the responsible Minister, nothing was ne cellary but a simple delegation by the Assembly to aufign the orders, and thuse only issued

tharize him to fign the orders, and those only issued by them. In this circumstance they have been directed by the consistence and the second of the con-tention of the consistency, which authorizes them to perform the functions of the ex-ceutive power, until the nomination of a Regent. "By these measures your representatives have issued orders in the interior parts of the Kingdom, and two repulse any attack from without, they add to the army a reinforcement of three hundred thousand National Goards.

" Citizens then have, on all fides, the means of feen-"Citizens then have, on all fides, the means of feenity. Let them not be overcome by their furprize;
the confliment Alfembly is upon its duty; the conflimeted powers are in affiviry; the citizens of Perintal
National Guards, whose particular and fidelity are
above all praife, watch round your reprefentative;
the affive citizens throughout the kingdom are
arms, and France may wait far its resemies.
"Are they to feat the confequences of a writing,
forced before his departure from a feduced King? It
is difficult to conceive the innovance and blood-ofits difficult to conceive the innovance and blood-of-

lores before his departure from a feduced. Aing f. It is difficill to conceive the ignorance and blindness the have dictated this writing, which may deferve to be further dictated this writing, which may deferve to reprefer actives content themfelves with examining from pre-

"The national Assembly has made a folimen proclaille intitional ratempty for mane atomics protessing in the matter protessing and of rights, the acknowledgement of which will are day product the heppings of the human rate; to engage them to renounce declaration of rights, the theory, of flavery itself has been presented to them.

declaration of rights, the theory of flavery itself has been presented to them.

"Frenchmen! we have no fear in recalling to your memorites the famous day of the 23 of July, 1789, that day on which the chief of the executive power, the finst public Fonchionary of the nation dared to discute his absolute will to your reperfentatives, charged by your orders to form.—Constitution.—The National Assembly Insented the disorders committed on the 4th of October, and ordered the prosecution of the persons guilty of them, but because it was dissoult to discover some noters among fach a multitude of people, they are failed to have approved all their crimes. The nation is, however, more jost. It has not reproached LOUIS XVI, with the violences that have occurred under his reign, and those of his ameestors. (Considerable applement).

"They are not attaid to call to your recollection the Feederation of July. What are the fragments of the persons who have distant the letter of the King, with respect to this angual act? That the fix publick.

the persons who have differed the letter of the King, with respect to this angold c? That the six poblick Functionary was obliged to put blindelf at the head of the representatives of the nation, in midt of the deputies of all the kingdom. He note a foleran oath to maintain the Constitution. He note a foleran oath to maintain the Constitution. If the King does not hereafter declare, that his good faith has been supprised by sedimous persons, he has, of course, american his own persons the carbot event of his intensity to go through the fatigue of answering the other representes of this letter? letter?

Twinty aix Millons of the fallons. Yes—on doubt-one for the fallon and adherence in the relidence in Paris, and not to have found the fame pleafores as formerly; by which it is replied, no doubt, that a nation cought to registeriate is replied, no doubt, that a nation cought to registeriate it felf without diffurbing for an inflant, the pleafures and indulgencies of courts. As in the address of congratuation and adherence to your decrees, thefe, fay they, are the work of the facilions. Yes—no doubt—of.

Twinty aix Millons of the facilions!

"It was uccellary to re-conflicted all the powers, because all the powers were corrupted, and because the

It was necessary to re-commune an one powers, because all the powers were corrupted, and because the alarming debts accomplated by the despositing and the disorders of government, would have overwhelmed the nation. But does not Royalty exift for the people ! And if a great Nation abliget lifelf to maintain it, it is not

jolely because it is believed to be useful 2. The confination has left to the King this glorious prerogative, and has confirmed to him the only authority which he fload defire to exercife. Would not your experientatives have been culpable, if they had farrified twenty fix nallitims to the interest of one man!

"The Labour of citizens supports the power of the flate; but the maxim of absolute power is to consider the publish contributions as a debt paid to definite the publish contributions are a debt paid to definite The-National Assembly has regulared in expected with the since of the flate; but themselves to bond.

the findefi juffice; they thought themfelves bound when ading in the name of the nation, to act much when acting in the name of the nation, to set manage-ciardy, and when they were to determine what part of the publick contributions floud he allowed to the first Fundianary, thirty millions were allowed for him and the Royal Family; but this is represented as a miding fum !

aing iom:

"The derress upon the fulgett of prace and war have taken from the King and his Minuflers, the power of facrificing the people to the capriers of court, and the definitive ratification of treaties is telerred to the the definitive ratification of treaties is refured to the reprefentatives of the nation. The loft of a prerogative is complained of. What prerogative? That of so being obliged to confult the national will, when the blood and the fortunes of its cirizens were to be facerificed. Who can know the with and the interests of the national better they also desired both 21st with the national better they also desired. trinces. Who can know the with and the interests of the nation better than the Legislative body it is wished to make war with imposity. But have we not load and et the ancient of government, inflorent experience of the terrible effects produced by the ambition of Miniflers?

"We are accussed of having despoiled the Ring, in forming the judicial power, as it he, the King of a great nation, ought to appear in the administration of judice, for any other purpose than that of cassing the law to be oldered, and its judgments executed lit is withed that he should have the right of granting pardons and clunging punishments; but does not a 1 the world know how such a right would be exercised, and upon whom the hencin of it would fall? The King could fall? The King could fall? The King could fall? The King could fall? The receifter it by himself, and after having prohibited Royal despotutin, it was very natural to prohibit that of Minister.

The necessity of circumstances has sometimes obliged the National Assembly to meddle, contrary, not inclination, in the assessment of the mediant of the natural and the shall be not the state of the National Assembly to meddle, contrary, not inclination, in the assessment of the natural and the shall be not the state of the National Assembly to meddle, contrary, not inclination, in the assessment of the natural and the natural and the state of the natural and the shall be not the state of the natural and th " We are acculed of having despoiled the King, in

of the nation?

"The Societies of Friends of the Conflimition, have

fupported the revolution; they are more needfay than ever; but fome perfons prefume to fay that they govern the administrative bodies, and the empire, as if the were the deliberating bodies!

were the deliberating bodies!

"FRENCHMEN I all the powers are originized; all the public functionaries are at their polit; the National Affembly warches over the fafety of the fire; may you be firm and tranqual I one danger alone threstone us. You have to guard againd the fuscation of your labours; againft delay in the payment of datier; againft any inflammatory measures which connected in anarchies, and end in civil war. It is to their dangers that the National Affembly calls the attention of citizens. In this crift all private animolities and private intereds though dispress therether though dispress the tree of the control of citizens.

tion of citizens. In this crifts all private animodics and private-intereds shound dispress.

"Those who would preferve their liberty hoeld hew that tranquil financis which appals transt. May the fashicus who hope to fee every thingovernmed, and order maintained and the Constitution confirmed, and readered more dearto Frenchmen, by the attracks made upon it. The capital may be in example to the refl of France. The departure of the Vice retrieval of the King excited no diference there, but, to the convoltion of the malesplent the name of the nam Aing exerted no difurders there, but, to the convolion of the malevolent, the unofit tranguility prevails into. To reduce the territory of this empire to the yoke, it will be necessary to destroy the whole nation. Despotting, it is please may make such anatempt. It establishes fail, or at the conclusion of its triampta, will fail their fail, or at the conclusion of its triampta, will fail the state.

enly rules."

This address was unsimously approved by the Affembly, and ordered to be fear to all the departments.

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY, Monday June 27-

M. Tronchet gave, in the name of the three Commissioners appointed to receive the declaration of the King and Queen, the following account of the manner in which they had executed their committee.

militioners appointed to receive the declarations of the King and Queen, the following account-of-the manner in which they had executed their commilien.

"For the purpole of executing your decree of yelterday, M. Dandre, M. Duport, and I. met; and, about nine in the evening, proceeded to "Toulleiris. We were introduced into the King's apartment, where we found him alone. After having red to him year decree, I judged it necessary means, the the declaration of his Majelty should refer according to the intent and meaning of the decree, as well to all the transfelions of the 2.1st of June as in the occurrance counciled with them, whether of an interior or pellerior date. The King answered, that he did not understand should be the summer of the counciled with them, whether of an interior or pellerior date. The King answered, that he did not understand shoulting to interrogetories; but that we should deliver in a declaration conformably to the requisions which had been made to him by the National Affently. We then took his declaration, to every part of which Eshade the highquature. We went afterwards to the appringent of the Queen, whom we found, with Madamic Brabach, preparing to fit down to table, the the latter informing us that her Majestly could not then receive us, because the was going to the bath, we defired her to spoon a nother hear; and she fised upon eleven this morning. Of conselve returned but, refired her to appoint another hour; and the fixed upon area her to appoint another hent; and the need upon eleven this moraling. Of courie, we retirr's just, retitating at the fame time preferibed, were introduced to the bed chamber, where the Queen was without any, attendant whatever. We then read to her the decree of the National Alfembly, follopining to it the fame observation, which we had made to the King-

She differed to us her declaration, and, laving afterand it read over, put her figuature to every page of it.

(Continued in the 4th page.)

L O N D O N, June 20. A Special Meffenger arrived at the Imperial Ambaffador's on Saturday laft, who is one of the Emperor's body-guards; he was only feven hours on his pallage from Oftend. A long conference took place between Mr. Pitt and his Excellency on Monday,in confequence of the dispatches he brought over. The report is, that they contained information that the Emperor has been prevailed on again to join his forces with those of Ruffia against the Porte-that the Danes have determined to j in Ruffia in disputing the passage of the English fleet up the Baltic ; & . that Sweden has determined, in case of a cup-ture between Russia and this country, to recommence hostilities against the former.

Extract ofa letter from Paris, Jone 29. "When the Royal Captifes entered Paris, it is not a little remarkable, that of the immenfe multitude affembled from Neuille to the Thuilitries, no one pulled off his hat to the King. The foldiers too did not appear under recovered arms, but, on the contrary, with their mufkers fliouldered, thus flewing that they were not there to do honor to, but to afcertain the furety of, the Royal Family.

AGASCONADE ! Similar to Buncount's pempous Proclamation in America.

Extracrdinary letter from M. de Benille, to the

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY. "Luxumbourg, June 26. "GENTLEMEN,

"THE King has lately made an effort to break the chains with which for a confiderable time paft, you have held him and his family. He is yet your captive, and his days as well as those of his Queen, are, captice, and his dept as well as those of his Queen, are, I fluedder to thins of it I yet at the disposal of a people whom you have rendered fractions and forgotistry; and who are become the object of contempt of the universe. It is of importance to you, Gentlemen, that you flowld know the cause which have produced the cent which now occupies your attention, and you will fee that, if it has been noble and copageous on the man of the Wing to come and fork in other with the part of the King, to come and feek an arvium with me, he has thretch left couldited his own welfare than that of a cruel prople whom he yet loves. D'fengaged honeever, from the ties—which bound me to you, I am about to fpeak to you the language of truth, which you doubtlefs will reject. The King had become a priloner to his people. Attached to my forcetion, although the abules refolting from an authority too dentiting the abules refuling from an authority too powerful, I mourand over the frenzy of the people; I blazed your precedings, but I hoped that finally the wickedwoold be conformed; that namethy would have an edgand that we should have a government they king, and country, gave me fulfacient courage to finally the country of the providence of the providence of the finally of th that the finit of faction prevailed; that iome were de-fines of a civil war; that others withed for a repub-lic, and that in the laft party was M. Is Fayere. Clubs were effablished to definy the army, and the populace were no longer directed but by cabal and intrigu were no longer directed but by cabal and intrigue, the king being withour importance the army without com-manders, and without fubordination—no means of clabilishing order appearing. I perspected to the King to pair Paris, and to retire to the frontiers, perfunded it would preduce a happy change. This proposal the King and Dever conflantly refused, alledging the promile which they had made, not to feparate themfelves from the National Affembly—I urged in answer, that a promife extorted by force was not hinding.

"The transaction of the 28th of February, induced

me to renew my foli-itations; but the King again re-minded me of the Confliction, the Queen agreed with him in opinion, and rejected all the proposals; with him in opinion, and rejectodall the proposas; I knew that all the powers in Europe were arming a-guint France—it was in the power of the King to face that heaviful kingdom. I knew that its town were diffusuabled, its finances exhaulted and that its fiftitious money could not furply the specie that was wanting—befides, I ckd not doubt but that the people would throw themselves into the arms of their kins, and entreat him to prevent the evils with which they were threatened.

After the obligates which were thrown in the way of his journey to Sr. Clend, on the 8th of April laft, I presented to him that there remained but this one step to be taken to fave France. He at length agreed to it, NOTE.

NOTE.

A Duthy belinging to the damicious of the Emperorogermany farmerly, peffelfed by the Ferneth, but refored to disferia is 1713. Monumed; the city subserves
the KING of FRENCHMEN sald bit prefurer the work

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The city of t bound, formerly belonged to the Duchy, but was one of the places referred by the French.

and refolved to go to Mostmedi. He agreed, that as foon as be finoid be in fafery there, he would inform the Ferrigap powers of it, that they might forigend their vengeance until a new Affenhly flouid be formed. He then would have published a proclamation cd. He then would have published a proclamation to convoke this new Affenbly, according to the accient laws, which would been the rule of his conduct. The King would have become the mediator between Forcign powers and his people ; and they, placed between the fear of becoming a prey to Foreign power and the hope of the re eliabilithment of credit would have entrufted their interest to an enlightned affemble have entraited their intered to an enlighted affembly, who would as length have reprefied those extensivished have refulled from partial develoption. That is what your 'Monarch would have done it fait is what he would have done in fpitcof you—in fpitc of the ingratude of his ferucious people. He was actuared by an other motive. Your blindeds induced you to refute that probeding hand which he extended towards you -It will from he productive of the defination of the Empire of the Franch. Believe me, Gentlemen, the the Engire of the French. Believe me, Gentlemen, the Princes of Exper confider themstlers threatened by the Miosiler whom you have cherified, your country will foun become the theatre of a molt bloody war. Your means of defence are inadequate—it is too late to think of adopting measures for defence. You will be just and severally pounted—your challifement will be an example for all nations, and you will long have cande to repeat the affidingation of your country.

"I ought to add, that I hold you, and the people, when you have milled, in contemps, in individuous."

"I ought to add, that I hold you, and the people, when you have miled, in contempt, in indignation, and in hortor! All Energe is about to note against your infer and Conditionant I projected everything, and have ordered everything.

"Against me alone should be directed your fangulary fary—for me should you sharpen your poignars, and drain your polious! You shall assiver for the king and the Royal Family—you shall assiver for their lives, not to me alone, but to all the Potenties of Family if you shall assive in the standard of the reads, there Europe I I you hart only one hair of their heads, there shall shortly remain not one stone upon another in Paris !— I know the roads—I will lead against it foreign This letter is but the fore-runner of manifesto of the Sovereigns of Europe; they will

which you have to Adien.
(Signed) Lz Marquis be Bouille."
The Affembly treated the above letter with filent contempt, and proceeded to the order of the day. The

PHILADELPHIA, August 27.

On Wednesday last arrived in this city, on their way to Bofton, fifteen of the twenty one workmen Mr. Cox carried out to build the bridge at Londonderry. A correfpondent who and confiderable convertation with them, indians us they expressed the greatest fatisfaction of their treatment from Mr. Cox; they observed to him, that they had feen enough of Europe to give them a just relish for the life their own country afforded them, and feel a pride in being Americans. Here, fay they, every industrious Mechanic may enfure himfelf a comfortable living, while the laws protect him from every species of oppression; there the utmost they can obtain is a miserable suftenance, fearcely fufficient to support life.

NEW-YORK, September 3.

That the balance of the claims of Pennfylvania against the United States, will be about 14,735,250 dollars. That the active property belonging to the state amounts to 1,377,494l, the debts it owes amounts to 599,914l. 18s. 5d.

By the last GeorgiaGazette, it appears that Gen. Jackson is canvaffing the election of Gen. Wayne. Mr. Jackson has published a num-ber of affidavits, to stiew that bribery and false returns were among the expedients adopted to carry the election against him. In the prefentment of the grand jury of Chatham, this election forms the most conspicuous article in the lift of grievances. We may therefore expect there will be bufiness for the commit tec of elections in the next Congress.

The Africans, and descendants of Africans, at Philadelphia, have it in agitation to erect a house of worship; to effect which, they have jointly addressed the friends of freedom and religion in that city, fetting forth their intention, and the reasons of it, asking subfcriptions for the lauadble undertaking.

Yesterday arrived in this port the ship Atalanta, Capt. Jones, in 49 days from Lon-on. Accounts by this veilel, which are not decifive on any political question, will appear in our next.

DAN BURY, Aug. 15.
A letter from a person in the anny of Lord Cornwallis, dated Fort William, Beogall, in India, Jan. 22,

to his faiter in Fairfield-mentions that the WAR in those parts is at a very great height. That his Lord-thip had lately taken command of the Botish forces. confiling of about 40.000 regular troops, befores, blacks. That they have been worked by the enemy, with a force of 300,000, and are now in fear of a fecond defeat.

The writer was one of those fors of American liberry, who effected the capture of his prefent command-

BOSTON, September 3.

Extract of a letter from an officer in the Federal Army, to the Editor, dated Fort-Pitt, August 9, 1791

ON Sunday last I arrived at this post with about 200 men, after a very difagreeable troops had gone down the river, except 300 evies. Next week we embark for Fort-Washington. The whole army will be about 4000, exclusive of the milltia. Hea-

ven grant us fuccess. (Amen.)
"About 12 miles from this place I en-

camped last Saturday. I was curious to behold the place where Gen. Bradock was defeated in 1755. With my town officers, and a man of this country, acquainted with the ground, Imarched about 4 miles to it, and we made fuch observations as gave us fatisfaction. The man who conducted us. led us to a tree which had a number of Balls in it. and which had been falled about 25 years. Mr. C. my Enlign, found a Grape Shot in one part of it, about 25 feet from the but, which he cut out-and which, together with two pieces of Skull Bones which I picked up on the field, I fend you, by the bearer, Lieut, Sherman. You will observe how the wood and iron are concreted. We reconnoitred the place at which he paffed the river it is called the Monongahala, nine miles from this place, that and the Alleghany river make the head of the Ohio. I give you this information and fend the balls and bones, as I think it may amuse you and my friends, I wish I had time to have been more particular, but you may rely on the fact-It was not made in a Printing or Lawyer's office, nor in a barber's shop, but it was made on the spot, known by the name of Braddock's Fields. GOD Blefs you and all FRIENDS."
NORTHAMPTON, Sept. 14.

On Monday last in this town, Maj. Gen. Shephard with Adj. Gen. Donnison, inspected and reviewed, Col. Lyman's Regiment of Militia, which performed the various exercifes and evolutions in a manner that would have done honour to any military fervice whatever-And during the whole, exhibited a patient firmnels, and foldierly attention, that afforded most pleasing sensations to every

military tafte. The Hon. Nathaniel Niles, Efq. is clefted Federal Representative for the eastern diftrift in the flate of Vermont.-The western

district have made no choice. WANTED:

A quantity of BEEF CATTLE, for which part CASH, and a generous price

will be given, if delivered in 8 or 10 days, by DANIEL BUTLER.

Northampton, Sept. 12, 1791.

HOUSE JOINERS.

[XIANTED two or three JOURNEYMEN WANTED two or three JOURNEYMEN
JOINERS for two months to whom good pay
will be made. Enquire of Jul Smith, or Elijah

Alexand.

Grees field, Sept. 6, 1791.

Broke into the inclosure of the fubscriber, about the 17th of August last, a pair of three years old STEERS, one a bright red, the other a pale red, with a white frot in his face,—also a dark brown heiler, was years old—all marked with a crop in the left ear. The owner is defired taprove his property, pay charges

and take them away. ____ SAMUEL EDWARDS:

Weftampton, Sept. 12, 1791.

A LL Perfons who have any demands against the estate of Samuel Elder, late of Chefter, ecc. afed, are defired to exhibit them, and those indebted are requested to make speedy payment to W. ELDER. Executor.

N. B. Four months are allowed to bring in their accounts. No accounts will be allowed after, Chiffer, Sept. 12, 1791.