

DECLARATION OF THE KING.

GENTLEMEN, OBSERVE by your commission, that nothing like an interrogatory is meant; but that desirous of complying with the wishes of the National Assembly, I shall never decline publishing the motives of my conduct. The motives for my journey were the outrages and the threats offered to my family and myself on the 18th of last April...

I did not communicate my intentions to Monsieur until within a short time previous to my departure, and he only proceeded into a foreign state with the intention of returning to Marseilles, but without taking the same route. Several days before I had ordered the three persons who attended me, to provide themselves the dresses of courtiers, in which they might bear my dispositions...

I shall willingly forget all the unpleasant things that I have experienced to secure the peace and happiness of the nation. The King, after reading this declaration, observed, "That he omitted to add, his Sons's Government, and the Ladies in his suite, were apprized of his departure but a short time only before it took place;" and the King signed it with us.

LOUIS. I DECLARE, that the King being desirous of quitting Paris with his children, nothing in nature could have dissuaded me from following him; for that I never will consent to quit him, my whole conduct for these two years past, has given sufficient proof...

WANTED as an Apprentice to the Blacksmith's business, a smart active Lad, about 14 or 15 years of age. Enquire of BOHAN CLAPP, Northampton, September 7, 1791.

SAVE COST, ALL Persons Indebted to the Subscriber by Book or Note, are earnestly requested to call and settle the same by the middle of October next...

to prevent delay from the want of horses upon the road. They were to rejoin us in France. We went out of the Palace by passing through the apartment of M. Villegier; and that we might not be perceived, we went separately and at some distance of time from each other.

Marie Antoniette. Printing-Office, Northampton, May 1791. PROPOSAL For Printing by Subscription, THIRTY FOUR SERMONS, On the most useful and important SUBJECTS; Adapted to the FAMILY AND CLOSET. By the Rev. SAMUEL DAVIES, A. M. Late President of the College in Princeton. IN TWO VOLUMES.

RECOMMENDATION. PRESIDENT DAVIES's character as a Preacher is so well known, and the Sermons here proposed to be re-printed have so long justly been celebrated, so much acquired after by the serious and judicious, and are so much needed for the promotion of personal and family religion, that we approve of the design...

CONDITIONS. I. The work shall be printed with a fair Type on good Paper, & will be put to press as soon as five hundred copies are subscribed for.

Levi Shephard, And now ready for sale at his New Store, near his Dwelling House, in Northampton, a quantity of HARDWARE, such as STEEL-PLATE SAWS, SADDLER'S WARE, KNIVES & FORKS, of various Sorts.

PAINTER'S COLOURS; together with Drugs & Medicines, And a large quantity of DYE-STUFFS, Which will be offered for Sale, upon the lowest terms for CASH or RIBB, (as he would wish to encourage our Home Manufacturers.)

BUTTER, BY SETH WRIGHT, at his Store in Northampton, September 7, 1791. WANTED as an Apprentice to the Blacksmith's business, a smart active Lad, about 14 or 15 years of age. Enquire of BOHAN CLAPP, Northampton, September 7, 1791.

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THE LITTLE READER'S ASSISTANT; CONTAINING, I. The following Stories, mostly taken from the history of America, and adorned with Coins, viz. Story of Columbus—Story of Capt. John Smith, who first settled Virginia—Story of the First Settlers in New-England—Story of the Pequot War—Story of Phillip's War—Story of a Girl eighteen years old, who was sold into Slavery—Story of the taking of Dover by the Indians—Story of Sarah Gerrish—Story of the Burning of Smeethy—Story and Speech of Logan, a Mingo Chief—Story of Charles Churchill, the Poet—Story of Gen. Putnam and the Wolf—Story of Gen. Putnam, while a Prisoner—Story of a Gravel-Dog—Story of a Faithful Dog—Story of the treatment of African Slaves—Story of Governor Talbot of Connecticut—Account of the Buffalo—Lamentation of an old Female Slave—Story of the Young Cottager.

II. Rudiments of English Grammar. III. A Federal Catechism, being a short and easy explanation of the Constitution of the United States. IV. General principles of Government and Commerce. V. The Farmer's Catechism, containing plain rules of husbandry. All adapted to the capacities of children. By NOAH WEBSTER, Jun. Attorney at Law.

WANTED One or two JOURNEMEN SHOEMAKERS, for whom good pay will be made. Enquire of the Printer, Northampton, August 27, 1791.

SCHEME of the 2d class of the semi-annual State Lottery, to commence drawing on or before Thursday the 15th of October next. NOT TWO BLANKS TO A PRIZE. 25000 Tickets, at Five Dollars each, are 125000 Dollars, to be paid in the following Prizes, subject to deduction of twelve and an half per cent. for the use of the Commonwealth.

3888 Prizes, 16612 Blanks, 125000 Dollars. 25000 Tickets. Tickets in the above Class, may be had of the several MANAGERS, who will pay the prizes ordered, and at other places as usual.

Ten Dollars reward. SATURDAY night last, the Store of the subscriber was broken open, and the following articles stolen, viz: Eighteen yards of finest coloured Royal Rib—part of a piece of Jaconet—one piece of coarse Linnen that was stained by being wet—two pair of flax and cotton hose—five pair of ribbed worsted do—two pair of plain thread do—two pair of men's three gloves—two gaiters and part of a gaiter of Vest Buttons—Whoever will take up, and secure the Thief and Goods, and give information, shall have the above reward; or five Dollars for the Goods only, & all necessary charges paid. DAVID BLISS, Deerfield, August 30, 1791.

TAKEN up in Westfield, on Friday last, and Sunday was committed to goal in this town, on suspicion of horse stealing. A transient fellow, about 20 years of age, well complexioned, light eyes & bushy hair, brown homespun coat and waistcoat, linnen shirt and overalls, rode a bay horse, 12 or 24 years old, 14 hands high, fair in the forehead, daisied with the heels, saddle and bridle not half worn. Northampton, August 31, 1791.

WANTED a Journeyman Cooper, to whom good pay will be made. G. POMEROY, N. B. Wanted as an Apprentice to the above business, a smart active Lad. Northampton, Sept. 7, 1791.

Watts's Psalms and Hymns, NEW Edition of WATTS'S PSALMS and HYMNS, corrected and enlarged by JOHN BAXLOW, in this day published and for sale by Hadley & Co., in large or small Quantities, either bound or in sheets.

HAMPSHIRE GAZETTE. Vol. VI.] THE WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 21, 1791. NORTHAMPTON, (MASSACHUSETTS) Published by WILLIAM BUTLER.

From a Philadelphia Paper, of the 20th of August. CIRCUIT COURT OF PENNSYLVANIA. ON Monday and Tuesday last, at a Special Session of the Circuit Court of the United States, in & for the district of Pennsylvania, Cause of 'confidential' moment was tried, the particulars whereof we are now anxious to communicate to the public, together with the charges delivered by Judge Wilson on that occasion; it is as follows:

THE occasion on which you are now called to discharge a public service for your country is explained by the following extract from the records of the Supreme Court of the United States. It appearing, from the information of the attorney-general, that a Certain Eleanor McDonald is confined in the goal of the city of Philadelphia, charged with an offence against the laws of the United States; and that for the relief of the said Eleanor, and of such other persons as may be charged with offences against the laws of the United States, it would be expedient that Special Sessions of the Circuit Court, in & for the Pennsylvania district, should be specially held.

By a letter from the Judge of the Pennsylvania district, it appeared, that Eleanor McDonald was charged with stealing eleven doubloons from the master of a vessel lying in the stream of the river Delaware, and within the jurisdiction of the United States. It is of an offence not of the most atrocious or alarming kind, and of an individual, who makes her appearance under circumstances not the most favourable.

Let us for a moment suppose the worst—that she is guilty, and will be convicted, as she ought to be, and punished according to law: Is imprisonment before her conviction forms no part of her punishment. Such a conviction should be as short as circumstances will possibly admit, even if guilty; therefore, she is justly and humanely included as a jury as well as a crime; for that injury reparation will be awarded to the owner of what has been stolen. On this account, therefore, justice should be speedily executed.

It is of consequence, wisely regulated—that the Circuit Court shall have power to hold special sessions for the trial of criminal causes at their discretion, or at the discretion of the Supreme Court. The crimes and offences known to our laws may be distributed into various classes. If. Some violate the laws of nations. 2d. Others infringe the rights of the United States. 3d. Others again, attack the rights of individuals, in protecting & vindicating which, the public peace and dignity are deeply interested. The rights of reputation. 3d. Their property.

As the prosecutor for the United States has no other business, to lay before you, except the charge against this unfortunate woman, it will not be necessary for me to direct your attention particularly to any other crime against the rights of an individual in this property. "If any person," says the law of the United States, "within any of the places under the sole and exclusive jurisdiction of the United States, or upon the high seas, shall take and carry away, with an intent to defraud or perjure, the personal goods of another, the person or persons so offending shall, on conviction, be fined, not exceeding the twofold value of the property so taken or carried away; and the moiety to be paid to the owner of the goods, and the other moiety to the informer and prosecutor, and be publicly whipped not exceeding 39 stripes."

What made them his? Were they differently because he was in possession of them? Is it for that they are now mine, precisely for the same reason? Were they his because they were more serviceable to him than they can be to me? It is highly probable, that I have more occasion for them than he has. Were they his because of his strong attachment to them? The superior strength of my attachment is evinced by the rapture I have run in order to obtain them. Such suggestions might be offered on the part of the prisoner. This necessarily leads us to consider the principles and reasons, on which exclusive property is established and protected; and we are ill founded, if the laws concerning property are without foundation. From the Republic of Plato, and from the Utopia of Sir Thomas More, the rights of separate property were entirely excluded. Attempts to establish a community of goods have existed rather than succeeded in some small societies, distinguished by peculiar manners; and even the existence of such attempts may perhaps be ascribed, in a great measure, to the diffusive influence of the habits and manners of separate property prevailing round them.

In the early settlements of America we find two experiments on the operation and effects of a community of goods. The first of these was very unfortunate. Virginia was the scene of the first—an intrusion was given to the Colonists, that during five years next after their landing, they should trade jointly, that the produce of their joint industry should be deposited in the common magazine, every one should be supplied according to the direction of the council; What were the consequences?—I relate them in the words of the historian of Virginia. "And now the English began to find the mistake of forbidding and preventing private property; for whilst they all laboured jointly together, and were fed out of the common store, happy was he that could slip from his labour, or flatter over his work in any manner. Neither had they any concern about the increase; profuse, however the crop prospered, that the public store must maintain them, even the most honest and industrious would scarcely take so much pains in a week, as they would have done for themselves in a day."

The second experiment was made in the colony of New-York. During several years, all commerce was carried on in one joint stock—all things were common to all; and the necessities of life were distributed from a common fund. But these regulations were sometimes in danger of starving; and proved a most fertile source of common calamity, and private whipping, which was often administered to every one, and the introduction of exclusive property immediately produced the most comfortable change in the colony, by invigorating the pursuits of its inhabitants.

The rights of separate property seem to be founded in the nature of men, and things; and when societies become numerous, the establishment of that right is highly important to the existence, to the tranquility, and to some of the virtues of civilized life. Man is intended for action. Useful and skillful industry, is the soul of an active life. But industry should have her just reward: That reward is the natural fruit of useful and active industry, property is the natural result. Exclusive property multiplies the productions of the earth, and the use of the grain, if he had no pecuniary interest in the harvest? Who would rear and cultivate the soil and the herd? Who would rear and breed the stock and herds if they were to be taken from him by the first person who should come to demand them?

Exclusive property, the productions of the earth, and the means of subsistence are secured and preserved, as well as multiplied. What belongs to no one man in particular, becomes an object of his economy, and promotes Exclusive property prevents disorder, and promotes peace. Without its establishment, the tranquillity of society would be perpetually disturbed by fierce and unprofitable competition for the possession and enjoyment of what is insufficient to satisfy all, and by no means equitably distributed to each.

On Tuesday the court proceeded, according to assignment, to the trial of Eleanor McDonald. The indictment stated that the prisoner had robbed on the high seas, Henry Williams, master of the sloop Merriamack, of eleven Doubloons, the value of 1.65 Mext. as dollars. It appeared in evidence that this woman had taken her passage on board the above ship at Salem (Massachusetts) for this city—and after the vessel came to her moorings in the river, the money on searching was found in the hoars and stockings of the said Eleanor. The Jury having been out some time returned with the verdict—That the prisoner is not guilty in manner and form as she stands indicted.

The conveniences of life depend much on exclusive property. The full effects of industry cannot be obtained without an exclusive property, distinct professions, & the division of labour: But labour cannot be divided, and distinct professions cannot be pursued, unless the productions of one profession, and of one kind of labour, can be exchanged for those of another. This exchange implies a separate property in those who are parties to it. The observations concerning the conveniences of life may be made with equal justice, concerning irregularities and rapacity. On property formed of the virtues depend the more free and enlarged exercise. Would the same room be left for the becoming returns of the liberal and amiable gratitude—would the same room be left for the endearing interchange of good offices in the various situations and relations of life, if the goods of fortune lay in a mass common to all essential to the best interests of civilized society, it must be of primary importance that it should be established and ascertained; and it must be of equal importance that it should be guarded and protected by the law of the land.

These, indeed, are some of the principal objects of government. Greas and felonious infractions of property are, therefore, justly viewed not only as private injuries, but also as public crimes. As such, it is the duty and praise of government to be vigilant and vigorous in preventing, and, if they cannot be prevented, in punishing such infractions. By the proceedings of the Court, of part of which you are actors, you have the pleasure of knowing and observing that under the government of the United States, property is protected on the water as well as on the land; that the powerful arm of the law reaches the remotest parts of the trackless ocean, as well as the body of the nearest and most populous country; and that the most expeditious and effectual measures are and will be taken to detect and chastise every violation of its widely extended protection.

I have confined my remarks particularly to the business which will be laid before you by the prosecutor for the United States: But if any other crimes or offences, cognizable in this court, come to your knowledge, it is your duty to prefer them; for you will observe, that the Court is authorized generally to try criminal causes.

The Jury having withdrawn for a short time, returned with the bill, charging Eleanor McDonald with having committed a larceny, in taking the goods of Henry Williams on the high seas; and her trial was fixed for Tuesday the 16th inst. and on informing the court that she had no counsel, they appointed John Todd, Esq. to advocate her cause.

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For the HAMPSHIRE GAZETTE. The following is a copy of a letter, found on Mr. John Sheldon's step-son, on the morning of the 12th of September, together with thirteen pounds ten shillings in cash, wrapped up in an old news paper; which it seems, on the Monday preceding, he had laid in a person, who called his name John Hix, for a yoke of Oxen, which Oxen on the same Monday night were stolen out of his stable. TAKE your money and say no more about it, left you see another pair and get nothing for them. If you want any more knowledge inquire of the "Printer, John Hix, privately and he will satisfy you in Bristol-Row—I hope you won't be affronted at the trick, for it was done for a wager. The circumstances relative to the oxen, appear to have been the following: The Oxen were the property of Mrs. Samuel Gile, of Lerdon; and were stolen out of his pasture on the evening of the 25th of August, were driven to Deerfield that night, sold to Mr. Sheldon the next morning, on Monday night were again stolen, driven back, and found in the road near Mr. Gile's house, where they were left on Tuesday Morning. From the above letter it appears, that the person who sold the Oxen was the Thief. That it was done for a wager, is not indicated by the complexion of his letter, which contains a threatening but whether it was, or