eale of invasion, I could immediately have pleased in myfelf in the post of danger. In thort, I chose Mon-medi even in the moment when I might have cholen any other retreat. One of my principal motives were

der myfelf, secure. Had I felt an inclination to de-

ness of the nation."

[The King, after reading this declaration, observ1 "That he omitted to add, his Sons's Governess,

ed, " hat he denified to and, his Joins Jovennes, and the Laddiesthist fuice, were apprized of his departure but a flort time only before it took place;" and the King figned it withus.]

(Signed)

LOUIS.

ter, who has been indisposed for five weeks, did not receive orders for departure till the exercing preceeding. She had not eyen taken any clothes with hereings, she had not eyen taken any clothes with hereing to be a supported or definition. The three couriers neither knew the delination not the object of the journey—they were supplied, from time to time, with money upon the road, and received our orders at we proceeded. The two femant de chambre did not receive orders till the moment of our departure—puse of them whose hel-

## to prevent delay from the want of hories upon the road | — They were to rejoin us warm or mores upon me toan — They were to rejoin us in France. We went out of the Palace by pating through the apartment of M. Villequier; and that we might not be perceived, we went repetately and at fome diffance of time from I half never decline publishing the motives of my conduct. The motives fer my journey were the outrages and the threats offered to my family and mylelf on the 18th of laft April! Subfequent to that period, I and my family have frequently been infulted and meaned in fereral writings; and the authors of these have remained enpunished. I conceive that the fastery of my family and of my person forbade the to continue any longer in Paris. I wished to leave it; and it was for the

(Signed) MARIE Tranches, Duport, Dandre."

Printing-Office, Northumpton, May 1791.
ROPOSAL For Printing by Subscription, THINTY FOUR SERMONS.

yane of any leaves to leave it; and it was for the purpose of departing with less interruption, that I preferred the night time. My intentions were never to quit the Kingdom. I had not concerted any measures whatever, either with foreign powers, or with the Frencheonigraats beyond the kingdom. The circumstance of apartments having been made for my reception at Montmedi, may be adduced as a proof that I had no defign to pas to good the frontiers. I chose this place, because as it was fortified, my family might have remained there in security; and because being thus near the frontiers, I should have been more at hand to resist every attempt to invade France. Here, in the case of invasion, I could immediately have presented myself in the post of danger. In short, I chois Mont-On the most ofeful 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.
To which are prefixed, a
SERMON on the Death of Mr. DAVIES. By SAMUEL FINLEY, D. D. And another discourse on the same ocasion, together with an ELECTAG POEM, to the memory of Mr. DAYIES.

By THOMAS GIBBONS, D. D.

R E C O M M E N D A T I O N.

DRESIDEN'T DAVIES's charrefter as a Picacher is Treatment - DAVIES sense car as a freeder in fo well known, and the Sensonsher proposed to be re-printed have so long justly been celebrated, so much caquired 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, will asset it up countenance and with it universal fuecast.

SAMUEL HOPKINS, Fastor of the Church in Holder.

Hadley,
RUFUS WELLS, Paftor of the Church in
Whately,
SOLOMON WILLIAMS, Paftor of the Church in Northampton.

any other times are got of the government, and to render myfelf, feenre. Had I felt an inclination to deput from the Kingdom I fiscald not upon the very fame day, have fent my declaration to the National Affembly, but I fiscald have waited for the moment of my having paffed beyond the frontiers. I always albered to the define of returning to parts. It is in this fenfe that the bit expertitions in my memorial fiscald be understood: Frencheum, and observe all, circuity of Parts, wakes their prince find I feel is he enterest of Parts, wakes their refull I feel is he enterest of Parts, wakes their refull I feel is he may be all the first of the feel and foo occolives in affignates, and thefe were inclosed within the part fabs which has been returned to me by the department.

I did not communicate my intentions to Monfieur. ind thele were inclosed within the part fabs which has been returned to me by the department.

I did not communicate my intentions to Monfieur until within a first time previous to my departure yand he only proceeded into 3 foreign flate with the intention of returning to Meatment, but without taking the fame road. Several days before I had ordered the three persons who attended me, to provide themselves the directions occurrent in which they might bear my dispartners. It was not emil the preceeding creaning that I told them flaty were to accompany me, I only troke a passport for going out of the kingdom, because none is granted at the office for Foreign Affairs for the interious parties of the Kingdom president was the moad marked out or even at all pursued. I never made any other protestations than those which I addressed to the Assembly on the day of my departure, and these do not hear for much upon the ground work of the principles of the constitution as upon the form of singtions, upon the deficiency of that freedom which I ought to enjoy, and upon the point, that as the constitutional decreas were not preferred to me in one mass, I could not pushfishy induced them in a calledded view and altogether. The principal part of this memorial restructures. I was fensible, during my journey, that the public opinion was decidedly in layour of the Constitution. I did not conceive that I could fully have ascertained the nature of this public opinion and receivally in grounce, and in our pass, which, as the resided of my enquires, fashed upon my mind, I became convinced, as I now any how indispending never four on financial country mind. I became convinced, as I now any how indispending never fash yie even for the constitution to give power to those officers of the flate who are appointed for the maintainance of public order. As soon as a consider certain the manure of the public opinion at centrain the manure of the public opinion and tectary it is even for the constitution to be deleted on the median and an appointe CONDITIONS.

CONDITION S.

L The work shall be printed with a fair Type on good Paper, & will be put to preface from a five hundred copies are subferibed for.

It it will be contained in about \$1.00 pages.

III. The price to Subferibers will be Fifteen feiting, handsomely bound and lettered, (altho the Eaglish Edition colls nearly double that sum.)

IV. Those who subferibe for fix sets shall have a seventh Grain.

feventh Grans.

V. The Money to be paid as foon as the work is

V. The Money to be pain in tools completed and read for defivery.

SUBSCRIPTIONS are received by William Bailer, the intended publifier, and by a number of Gentlemen in whose hands Subscription papers are lodged. Just Imported from London, by

Levi Shephard,

Dwelling House, in Northampton, a quantity of HARD WARE, such as

STEEL PLATE SAWS, SADLER's WARE, KNIVES & FORKS, of various Sorts,

PAINTER's COLOURS:

## Drugs & Medicines, And a large quantity of DYE-STUFFS,

from a L conto at certain the nature of the public opin-ion. I did not heli tate to facilities my perfonal interells to the welfare of my people, this being the great ob-ject of all my withes and defires.

"I full willingly forget all the unpleafant things that I have experienced to fecure the peace and hap-pinets of the nation."

I The King after reading this dealers in the second Which will be offered for Sale, upon the lowest terms for CASH or FLAX, (as he would wish to encourage our Home Manufactures.) He has likewise for fale all kinds of WEST-INDIA GOODS, in large or finall quantities. WINES of various Sorts. An affortment of

ENGLISH & INDIA GOODS. In shortevery kind of GOODS that are necessary and convenient for the use of the FARMER.

Northampton, Sept. 1791. C A S H,

And a generous price given for

BUTTER,

DECLARATION of the QUEEN

IDECLARE, that the King being definess of quitting Paris with his children, nothing in nature could have diffused me from following him; for that I never will confent to quit him, my whole conduct for the fet two years path, has given forficient profit. I was confirmed in my determination to follow him, from the confidence and perfusion which I had, that he would never quit the kingdom. Had he been fo inclined, all my influence would have been exerted to prevent him. The governess of my daughter, who has been indisposed for five weeks, did not receive orders for departmer till the executing precedent. September 7, 1791.

WANTED as an Apprentice to the Blacklmith' bofinefs a fmart affive Lad, about 14 or 14 years of age. Enquire of BOHAN CLAPP.

Northamptan, September 7, 1791. SAVE COST.

A LL Persons indebted to the Subscriber by Book or Note, are earnestly requested to call undientle the same by the middle of October next—Payment will the fame by the middle of October next.—Payment will be received in Caft, Butter, Flax Seed or Beef—in particular all those who engaged him Flax Seed, Beef or Butter, the last featon, and did not falish their engagements, may expect immediate Cost in our prevented by payment. All who neglectibis invitationmay expect to pay, in addition to their respective Accounts, Justice's Sheriff's and Attorney's fees.

Williamshatch Seet a second The two femmes of chamber did not recover or the moment of our department of them whole hubbandwas in the Palace had not go opportunity of feeing him. Monfeer and Madame Herrard from us, and took the road took long, or by too traid embarratments.

William warp, Sept. 7, 1791.

Just Fublified and was felling by the Printer Lorest, THE LITTLE READER'S ASSISTANT;

THE LITTLE READER'S ASSISTANT'

"CONTAINING.

I. The following Stories, mofily taken from the history of America, and adoraed with Cais, viz. Story of Columbus—Story of Cap. John Smith, who firt fettled Virginia—Story of the Fird Switch in New-England—Story of the Pequot War.—Story of Phillip's War.—Story of Grid eighteen years old—Story of Major Waldman.—Story of the taking of Dover by the Indiant—Story of Sarsh Geriffs—Story of the Bearning of Stenetlady—Story and Speech of Logan, a Mingo Chief.—Story of Carle Chorchill, the Poet.—Story of Gran. Pottagan and the Wolfs—Story of Growten Tairon of Connections—Account of the Balfalo—Lamenation of an ald Female flave—Story of the Young Cottager.

Oltrager.—

II. Rudiments of English Orammar,

III. A Federal Catechism, being a floor and easy exlanation of the Conditution of the United State.

IV. General principles of Government and Com-

merce. V. The Farmer's Catechizm, containing plain rules

of hutbandry.
All adapted to the capacities of children.
By NOAH WEBSTER, Jun.

Attorney at Law.

ANOTED DOIS TO BE ANOTED DOIS

Northampton, August 31, 1791. Northampton, August 31, 1791.

Senti-annual STATE LOTTERY
CLASS Second.
CCHEME of the 2d classof the femi-annual State

Lottery, to commence drawing on or before Thursday the 13th 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 security and an half for cost. for the ofe

Prizes-	Dollars	Dollan.
l of	10000 is	100
	30co are .	Ecco
3 6	2009	. 6000
6	1000	60co
10	, 50 <del>0</del>	(000)
30	ZCD	6000
80	ICO	8000
ço	50	4500
100	1 40	4000
110	39	3600
161	20	3210
200	- 10	2000
7585		69530
8388Prizes.		125000

( Tickets in the above Clafs, may be had of the feveral MANAGERS, who will pay the prizes ondr-mand,—of the Treasurer of the Commonwealth—and

at other places as offest.

BENJA. AUSTIN, jon.
DAVID COBB,
SAMUEL COOPER,
GEORGE R. MINO F, > Managers. JOHN KNEELAND,

Bolton, Apil 14, 1791.

Ten Dollarsreward.

CATURDAY night laft, the Store of the fuhferi-D-ber-was broke open, and the following articles Stolen, viz: Eighteen yards of front coleuted Royal stolen, viz. Eighteen vards of finif coloured Royal ribb-part of a piece of Janenett-one piece of courle Linnen that was finined by being wet-two pair of plated filk and cotton hofe-five pair of ribbd worshed do-one pair of plain thread do-line plain the plain of the Buttons. Whoever will take up, and fergre the Thief and Goods, and give information, shall have the Thief and Goods, and give information, shall have the above reward; or five Dollars for the Goods only, & all necessary charges paid by DAVID BLISS.

DAVID BLISS,

Deerfield, August 30, 1793-

TAKEN up in Wesseld, on Friday last, and Smo-day was committed regest in this teven, on suf-ption of horse stealing. A transfeat fellow, about 20 veras of age, publicd completion, light eyes &brolly hair, brown homefrom cost and waitleast, linean thirt and nown nomerpus cost and wasitecast, annen ante and overalla, -rede a bay hore, 13 or 74, years old, 14 hands high, flar in the forchead, difeafed with the haves, fieldle and briefle not half wors. Northampton, August 31, 1791.

WANTED a Journey man Cooper, to whem good

ANTED a journey man conpay will be made. G. POMEROY.

N. B. Wented as an Apprentice to the above bufine is, if mart a city e Lad.

Northampton, Sept. 7, 1791.

Watts' Pfalms and Hymns,

NEW Edition of WATTS's PSALMS and-HYMNS, corrected and enlarged by Jost Bat-Low, is this day published and for faleby Hadjer & Gosdown, in large or small Quantities, either bound rg in theer.

## HAMPSHIRE GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 21, 1791.

NORTHAMPTON, (Massachuserts) Fublished by WILLIAM BUTLER.

From a Philadelphia Paper, of the aoth of August.
CRCUIT COURT of PENNSYLVANIA.
On Monday and Tucsday last, at a Special Sedions of the Circuit Coun of the Circuit acts of the Intervalvant, as a forthe district of Penniyhanti a Canse of Considerable moment was tried, the particulars whereof we are flow able to communicate to the publick together with the charge delivered by Judge Wilfon on that occasion; it

is a sollows:

Gestlemen of the Grand Jury,
THE occasion on which you are now called to discharge a publick fervice for your country is explained by the following extract from the records of the Supreme Court of the United States.

It appearing, Iron the information of the attorney general, that a Certain Eleanor Mid-Donaid 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 fairle Eleanor, and of fuchselept proposes as may be charged with offences against

and that for the relief of the faid Eleanor, and of fuch other persons as may be charged with offences against the laws of the United States, it would be expedient that a Special Sessions of the Circuic Court, in a four the Pennsylvania district, should be specially held.

"Ordered, that a Special Sessions of a Circuic Court, for the trial of criminal cases, be held at the city of Philadelphia, in and for the district of Pennsylvania district, on the 15th day of August in that; and that an elementated copies of this order be transmitted by the circuit of this court to the Judge and to the clerk of the field district, and to the automacy for the United States in the faid district,"

By a letter from the Judge of the Pennfylvania diff-

By a letter from the Judge of the Pennfylvania difficient appared, that Eleasor M Donald was charged with fealing eleven doubloom from the mafter of a wild fealing eleven doubloom from the mafter of a wildle lying in the fittern of the river Delaware, and wildlin the jurifdiction of the United States.

Donat rumpour with the digitly of government, that its court of fupreme jurifdiction found take for much notice of a ingle offence and of a fingle perion it of an offence to not of the most atrocious or above judged, and of an individual, who makes her appearance under circumfances not the most favourable?

— Shall a Special Seffions of a Circuit Court be held—thail a grand and traverfe jury of the country, and — Shall a Special Student of a Circuit Court be field whall a grand and traverie jury of the country, and all the officers of the court be obliged to give their attendance on foch an occasion as this!—

Ver, gentlemen, it is for the homear of government;

that, even on fuch an occasion, all this should be done No public offence against the laws is too minute out their aignificant and reprehension: No citizen is too infiguillance and reprehension: No citizen is too infiguillance and reprehension of their protection or

The person particularly mentioned appears indeed The person particularly mentioned appears inaced under a disdayantageous aspect; the is accussed of a crime: But let it be remembered, that between the case of the control and the guilty, the distance is some times infinite. That it is not so with regard to the unfortunate woman, the saw will by no means presume, before you and another jury shall have impressed her with the scale of condemnation. If the is insurent, her acquiral and of condemnation. of condemnation. It has be been with an accumulated

Jace.

Let us for a moment suppose the worst—that she is gailty, and will be convicted, as the ought to be, and punished according to law: Imprisonment before her convicted forms no part of ther punishment. Such antipose ment should be as short as circumstances will be the suppose that the suppose the property of the particular shorters. The is particular three stores as the suppose the suppose the suppose that the suppose the suppose the suppose that the suppose the suppose the suppose the suppose that the suppose t priform ent fheuld be as fhort as circumfances will possibly admit, even if guilty; threfore, the is east-tedrus facedy ural. Befides; fine-be guilty, hereen-doch has included an injury as well as a crine; for that injury reparation will be awarded to the owner of what has been fullen. On this account, therefore, justice though the freedily executed.

It may be inconvenient for him and for other with the form of the present leaves with the madency of this pro-

It may be inconvenient for him and for other wit-nelles to be detained long by the pendency of this pro-fectution: For this reafon, allowith thould receive an ex-peditions determination.

It is of confequence, wifely regulated—" that the Circuit Court shall have power to held special fed-Gious for the trial of circuinal causes at their differ-tion, or at the difference of the Supreme Court." The erimes and effences known to our laws may be distrierimes and offences known to our laws may be diffri-

etimes and effences known to our raws may be determined that a marious claffice.

18. Some violate the laws of nations.

24. Others again, attack the rights of individuals, in protecting & vindicating which, the publick peace and dignity are deptly interfled. The rights of individuals are, it. Their perfonal fecurity.

24. Their reputation.

34. Their reputation.

Their preficiently. 2d. Their reputations
Their property.

As the professor for the United States has no other
befinels, 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 right of an individual to his property.

"Hany perfon," says the law of the United States,
"within any of the places under the fole and exclusive

infidition of the United States, or upon the high feas, thall take and carry away, with an intent to fleat or purloin, the perfonal goods of another, the perfon or perfors for fleating fluil, or considerin, be fined, not exceeding the featfold value of the property to their or purloined; the one moiety to be paid to the owner of the goods, and the other moiety to the informer and protection; and be publickly shipped not exceeding 3g flipes.

29 flripes."

The goods of another I' and 1 What made them his 2—1Were they hif merely because he was in polescipe of them 2—If to, they are now mine, precifely the Plane reason. 2 Were they his because they were more ferviceable to him than they can be to me in the more received. were more ferviceable to him than they can be to me? It is highly probable, that I have more occasion for themshan behas. Were they his because of his strong attachment in them? The superior strength of, my acarchment is evinced by the risque I have rain in order to always them.

authment is evinced by the rifque I have ran in order to obtain then.

Soch fregedious might be effered on the part of the prilioner. This necediarily leads as to colder the prilioner and reafons, on which exclosive property is effablished and protecled; for it must be tweet, that the laws concerning lareety are ill founded, if the laws concerning property are without foundation.

From the Republish of Plate, and from the Uraya of Six Thurst Masse, the rights of teprate property were entirely excluded. Attempts to effablish a community of goods have existed rather than fuecaded in fome fmall torieties, diffinguished by peculiar manners; and even the extinence of fach attampts may perhaps be afcribed, in a great measure, to the diffusive influence of the habits and manners of feparate property prevailing round them.

the habits and manners of feptrate property prevailing road them.

In the early fettlements of America we find two experiments on the operation and effects of a community of goods: The iffice of case we very undertunate. Virginia wat the focus of the first—an infundion was given to the Colonitis, that during fiveyears next after their landing, that thould trade jourly, that the produce of their joues industry flowed be deposited in the common magazine, every one should be supplied under the direction of the council I. What were the confequences I—lie are them in the words of the historian of Virginia.

of Virginia,

"And now the English began to find the mistake of
forbidding and presenting private property; for while
they all laboured jointly together, and were fed out of
the combron stere, happy was he that could flip from
his labour, or stubber over his work in any manner.
Neither had they any concern about the increase; pre-

his labour, or flubber over his work in any mainter. Neither had they any concern about the increase; preforming, however thecrop prospered, that the publick flore must maintain them, even the most heard and industries would fave done for members in a development. The feeond experiment was made in the colory, of New Plymouth. During feeral years, all commerce was carried on in one joint flock—all things were common to all 1 and the needfairts of tile were distributed to every one from the publick flore. But these regulations food from the publick flore. But these regulations for complaint, and proved most feeral publick flore. But these regulations for one flower of the flore of the fl

The right of teparate property feems to be founded in the nature of men, and things; and when focieties become numerous, the effablishment of that right become numerous, the effablishment of that right become numerous, the estificance, to the tranquility, to the convenience, to the eleganeers, to the refinements, and to forme of the virtues of civilized life.

Man is intended for action. Ufelul and chilful intended to the convenience of the control of

Man is intended for action. Utfelst and skilled in-deflay, is the foot of an active life. But insulting, hould have her juft reward: That rewards property; for of utfelst and active indulty, property is the named refult. Excludive property multiplies the predictions of the earth, and the means of subdistence vilva would collistate the foll and flow the erain of he had no one of the earth, and the means of fubfidence (Who would cultivate the foil and flow the grain, if he had no pe-culiar intered in the harvel? Who would rear and rend flocks and herds if they were to be taken from him by the first person who faculd come to demand the and the second of the second of

them?

By exclusive property, the productions of the earth, and the means of fubdishence are fecured and preferred, as well as multiplied. What belongs to no one man in series are becomes an object of his economy. Exact property prevents differently a promotes are successful to the property prevents differently and promotes peace; Without in early flower than the property of the

The conveniences of life depend much on exclusive The conveniences of life depend much on exclusive property. The full effects of indultry estate the total ed without an exclusive property, diffined professions, & the division of labour: But labour cannot be divided, and diffined professions, annot be purficed, males the productions of one profession, and of one kind of labour, can be exchanged for those of another. This exhange implies a feparate property in those who are parties to it.

The observations concentric the contract of the co

The observations concerning the convexiences of life may be made with equal justacts, concerning its rice and

The observations concerning the conveniences of life may be made with equal justicels, concerning intergeneric and orderseamt.

On property fome of the viruse depend for their more tree and enlarged exercise. 2 Would the fame room be left for the becoming returns of the firem and grantinde—would the fame room to left, for the endearing interchange of good offices in the various, fituations and relations of focial life, if the goods of former lay in a mafe confoled and unspromptated?

If separate property be so effectively to the best interchange of good offices in the various that it should be established and alcertained; and it must be of equal importance that it should be guarded and proceded by the law of the lands.

These, indeed, are some of the principal objects of government. Gross and felonises infractions of property are, therefore, justify viewed and complex a protest injuries, but also appublic crimes. As such, with the duty and praise of government to be vigilant and vigorous in precenting, and, if they cannot be prevented, in pumishing such infractions.

By the preceedings of the Court, of part of which you are actors, you have the pleasance of knowing and observing that under the givenment of the United States, praperty is protested on the water as well as on the land; that the powerful arm of the law reactes the hould of the place and otherwise and the such expeditions and effectively nearly and that the most expeditions and effectively nearly would be taken to detect and chafflise every violation of its widely extended protections. be taken to detect and chaffile every violation of its

be taken to detect and charms every visuation of the widely extended protection.

I have confined my remarks particularly to the business which will be laid before you by the profecutor for the United States: But if any other crimes or offences, cognizable in this court, come to your knowledge, it is yound my to prefeat them; for you will object that the Court is authorised generally to try cris

ferve that the Court is aerhorited generally to try cris-minal cauter.

The jury having withdrawn for a finer time, re-turned with the bill, charging Eleanor M Donald with having committed a larceny, in taking the goods of Henry Williams on the high fear, whereupon the faid Eleanor plead not guilty, and her trial was fixed for Tuefully the 16- inflant; and on informing the caure that the had no counfel, they appointed John Todd,

the fish had an counfel, they appointed John Yodd,
Fig. to advocate her easis.
On Toelday the court proceeded, according to alfigureari, to the trial of Eleanor M Donald. The indifferent and the state of the flood her indifferent and the state of the flood herimack, of cleves Doubloons, of the value of 1-65 Merican dollars. It appeared in evidence that this woman
had taken ther passage on board the above shoop at Salem [Madischuterts] for this city—and after the xelfel
came to her moorings in the river, the money on fearthing was found in the shoes and stockings of the faid
Eleanor. The Jury having, been our fone time returned with the vidence—I had the priferer is not guilty
to maintar and form an for flands indilited.

For the HAMPSHIRE GAZETTE.

The fallowing its copy of a letter, found on Mra. John Sheldon's fire-thone, on the morning of the 1th of Sprember, together with thinteen pounds ten fillings in cash, wrapped op in an old news paper; which it feems, on the Monday proceeding, the hat gaid to a perfon, who called his name John Hir, for a yoke of Ozen, which Ozen on the Isma Monday night were folen out of his fables.

"AKE your money and fay no more about it, left you want any more knolege inquire of the grinner, John His, privately and he will fastify you in Brantlehoro—Lhop you wont be stronted at the "trick, for it was don for a waget." The Carle were the property of Mr. Samuel Gilte, of Leyden; and were fitten out of his peltors on the evening of the 28th August, were driven to Derefield that night, fold to Mr. Sheldon in the mext morning, on Monday night were again Ealen, driven brek yand leftin the road ear. Mr. Gilt's hoofe, where they were found on Tuelday Montain, Frein the above letter it appears, that, the perfon who fold the Ozen 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, of