port proceedings thereon, which was negatived; it was moved, that it be referred to the committee appointed to report a regular and uniform mode of proceeding in case of contested elections of members of this house; which was agreed to. Adjourned.

Thursday, November 17.

Mr. Hartley, a member from Pennsylvania, and Mr. Schoonmaker, a member from New-York, attended and took their seats.

Mr. Kittera presented the petition of Philip Greenwaugh, praying compensation for services, and repayment of monies expended for the support of British prisoners at Lancaster; which was read and referred to the Secretary at War.

The petition of Lewis Anderson and William Loring, praying compensation for services rendered the United States during the late war; and the petitions of David Welch and Thomas Carhart, praying to be placed on the pension list, by reason of disability incurred in the service of the United States, were severally read and referred to the Secretary at War.

The committee of Elections made a further report, which was read and ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. Lawrance moved the following resolution, That a committee be appointed to bring in a bill for extending the time limited for settling accounts between the United States and individual states, which was read and ordered to lie on the table.

Agreeable to the order of the day, the House resolved into a committee of the whole, Mr. Muhlenberg in the chair, to take into consideration the bill directing the mode in which the evidences of the debt of the United States, which have been lost or destroyed, may be renewed; after some time spent in debate, the committee rose, reported the bill with sundry amendments, which were read; and after some time spent in debate the further consideration of the amendments was postponed until to morrow.

Friday, November 18.

Mr. Vining presented the petition of Philip Buth, praying compensation for a lost certificate.

Mr. Vining presented the petition of the Branch Pilots of Pennsylvania, Jersey and Delaware, plying in said bay and river, praying an increase of their fees, &c. which was read, and referred to the committee appointed to bring in a bill, regulating Pilots in the rivers and bays of Delaware and Chesapeak.

Mr. Lawrance presented the petition of John Franklin of New-York, praying compensation for a quantity of mahogany, sails, &c. taken for publick use, which was read and referred to the Secretary of the Treasury.

Mr. Boudinot presented the petition of James Wicks, praying compensation for a vessel and cargo, &c. damaged during the late war; which was read and ordered to lie on the table.

Several other petitions from officers and soldiers, &c. praying compensation for services, &c. were presented to the house, which were read, and referred to the Secretary at War.

Mr. Page, from the committee appointed for that purpose, presented, according to order, a bill apportioning the representation of the people of the United States, according to the first enumeration, which was received and read the first time; and on motion, and by special order, said bill was read a second time, and referred to a committee of the whole house on Monday next, and that 100 copies be printed.

A message was received from the senate by Mr. Otis, their Secretary, communicating a letter from the President of the Assembly of the French colony of the Island of St. Domingo, which had been read in the senate, and by them ordered to be sent to this house; the said letter being in the French language, ordered that the Clerk be directed to procure the same to be translated.

The Speaker laid before the house, a letter from the Treasurer of the United States, communicating a statement of his indent account; which was read and ordered to lie on the table.

The house proceeded to consider the amendments proposed by the committee to the bill, directing the mode in which certain evidences of the debt of the United States, which have been lost or destroyed, may be renewed, and agreed to the said amendments; and on the question for engrossing the bill for a third reading, it was carried in the negative, and the bill was rejected.

Mr. Livermore, from the standing committee of elections, to whom was referred a letter from the executive of the State of Maryland, notifying the resignation of William Pinckney, who was returned to serve as a member of this house, and the appointment of John Francis Mercer, to fill that vacancy, made a report, which was read and ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. Lawrance presented a memorial from the commissioned officers serving in the army of the United States, praying an increase of their pay, &c. which was read and referred to a select committee of Messrs. Lawrance, Williamson and Kitchell.

Mr. Ames, from the committee to whom was referred the petition of Gen. James Jackson, made report, which was read and ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. Ames presented the petition of Jonathan Haskell, a Lieutenant in the service of the United States, stating the loss of a sum of money entrusted to his care for publick use, as also a sum of his own property; and praying that he may be indemnified for said loss; which was read and referred to the Secretary at War.

On motion of Mr Lee, ordered, that the committee on the petition of Josias Chapham, respecting a certificate lost and destroyed, be discharged; and that said petition, together with the petitions of Daniel Robbins, Phineas Ware and Philip Buth, on the same subject be referred to the Secretary of the Treasury. Adjourned until Monday 11 o'clock.

WARSAW, (Poland) August 24.

A Great alarm has taken place here, occasioned by the following intelligence, received from the Ukraine on the 17th.

That the Field Artillery Master, Count Potocki General Rezewuski, and M. Suchorzewski, Legate of Kalish, had joined, in order to operate a Counter-revolution, and destroy the New-Constitution settled the 3d of May last.

The King of Poland is also said to have received letters from the Ukraine, and other places, whose contents are not publickly known; it is thought, however, they are to put his Majesty on his guard. His Majesty immediately gave orders for putting the whole army in a state ready for marching. The guards have been doubled, and that for the King is provided with cannon.

In the environs of Warsaw, patrols are established at the distance of two or three leagues from each other.

In Volhinia, Podolia, and Saudomier, a spark is also said to lie smouldering; and it is reported, that the Great Crown Field Marshal Branicki, is to unite with Count Potocki—It is, however, believed by many, that these reports were exaggerated.

The Emperor, it is said, has agreed with the King of Prussia, to guarantee reciprocally their dominions; but whether there is any thing concerning the Republic of Poland in that agreement, is not certainly known.

FRANKFORT, (Germany) Sept. 17.

OUR Magistrate has proclaimed an Ordinance, which forbids all injurious disputes about the French Revolution, as several foreigners visiting our fair, have had already very severe quarrels; and at Venice, it is forbidden under *pain of death, to speak*, of the FRENCH REVOLUTION.

FRANCE.

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY, Sept. 24.

M. D'ANDRE reminded the Assembly, that no subject ought to be taken into consideration when the King should be present; and moved that the President should be invested with all necessary authority to prevent any member from making motions in the presence of the King. Decreed.

M. le Chapelier—" I beg the Assembly to grant me a moment's attention," while I give an account of the deputation sent yesterday to the King.

" We fulfilled your mission of presenting to his Majesty the Decree you had passed. In presenting this decree, we expressed to the King the pleasure which his message had excited in the Assembly. We said to him,

" Sire, the National Assembly, on hearing your Majesty's message read, often interrupted the reading by applauses, expressive of the affection of the French for their King. It experienced the most pleasing sentiments on observing your Majesty express your wish for a general amnesty, which might put a termination to all discord and dissention. It hastened to pass a decree, fixing the period of the Revolution."

" The King, speaking with an air of satisfaction, answered us as follows:

" I shall always consider it as a pleasure and a duty to follow the wish of the nation, whenever it is known. I observe with gratitude, that the National Assembly had acceded to my wish. I hope the Decree you present to me will put an end to discord, that it will unite all parties, and that we shall be but one. I am informed that the National Assembly this morning passed a decree relative to the *Cordon Bleu*: I am determined to lay aside that decoration, and I beg you to communicate my resolution to the Assembly."

" The Queen and the Royal Children were at the entrance of the Council Chamber, where the Deputation was received. The King said to us, "There is my Consort and my Children, who participate my sentiments." The Queen then came forward, and said,

" My Children and I hasten to express our participation of the sentiments of the King."

The hall sounded with applauses at the close of M. le Chapelier's account. The Assembly was then occupied for some time in business of little moment, after which the order of the day resumed.

The President—" The King is on his way to the Assembly. I need not remind you of the decree which prohibits the making of motions while he is present. At the time the King shall take the oath, the Assembly ought to be seated."

M. Malout—" There is not a single case in which the Nation, assembled, has not acknowledged the King for its head. I move, " That in token of respect to his function, the assembly shall continue standing all the time he is present."

M. d'Andre—" What has heretofore been practised at the opening of the States-General should be observed in this instance: On the King's entering the hall, the members rose—upon the King's speaking, the deputies sat down, covered."

An officer now announced

The KING's Arrival,

Who immediately entered the hall, accompanied by all his ministers, without any other decoration than the cross of St. Louis. The King seated himself beside the President, and addressed the assembly in the following words:

" I come solemnly to consecrate my acceptation of the Constitutional Code. In consequence of which, *I swear* . . . . . (The Members now sat down) *to the Nation, and to the Law—to employ all the power with which I am entrusted in maintaining the Constitution decreed by the National Assembly, and to cause the Laws to be executed.*"

The King sat down, and the hall resounded with applause, after which he proceeded,

" May this great and memorable epoch be that of re-establishment of peace and union, and become the basis of the welfare of the people, and of the prosperity of the Empire!"

The Hall resounded for several minutes with applauses, and shouts of *Vive le roi!*

The president on his legs—" Abuses of long standing, which had triumphed over the good intentions of the best of Kings, and had unceasingly braved the authority of the throne oppressed France. [The King resumed sitting, and the President sat down.] Dispositary of the wishes, of the rights, and on the power of the people, the National Assembly had established, by the destruction of all abuses, the solid basis of public prosperity. Sire, what this Assembly has decreed, the National concurrence has ratified. The most complete execution of its decrees in all parts of the empire, attests the general sentiments. It deranges the weak plans of those whom discontent has too long kept blind to their own interests. It promises to your Majesty, that your wishes for the welfare of the French will no longer be vain.

" The National Assembly has nothing more to decree on this ever memorable day, in which you complete, in its bosom, by the most solemn engagement, the acceptation of Constitutional Royalty. It is their confidence, who confer upon you that pure and respectable title to the most durable crown in the universe; and what secures it to you, Sire, is the unpassitable authority of a constitution freely decreed. It is the invincible force of a people who feel themselves worthy of liberty—it establishes the necessity which so great a nation will always have of an hereditary monarch.

" When your Majesty, waiting from experience the lights which are about to be spread by the practical result of the constitution, promises to maintain it within, and to defend it from every attack without the nation, trusting both to the justice of its rights, and to the consciousness of its force and courage, and to the loyalty of your co-operation, can entertain no apprehension of alarm from without, and is about to contribute, by its tranquil confidence, to the speedy success of its internal government.

" What ought to be great in your eyes, Sire, dear to our hearts, and what will appear with lustre in our history, is the epoch of this enumeration which gives to France, citizens to the French, a country to you, a King, a new title of grandeur and glory—and to you again, as a man, a new source of enjoyment, and new sensations of happiness."

Loud plaudits followed.

The King quitted the assembly in the midst of shouts of *Vive le roi!* The assembly, in a body, accompanied him to the palace of the Thuilleries, in the midst of acclamations and shouts of joy from the people, military music, and repeated discharges of artillery.

Paris, Sept. 27. Yesterday the Mayor of Paris received the following letter from the King:

Sir,

" I was desirous of making the epoch of the completion of the Constitution, by a publick festival; but the Queen and I are, at the same time, attentive to the interest of the poor, which shall never be absent from our hearts. We have destined the sum of 50,000 livres, [about 2,000 guineas] for their relief; and I thought it my duty to charge you with the distribution of this sum among the several sections, in proportion to their necessities. I am persuaded, that you will execute this commission in a manner the most agreeable to my intentions."

(Signed) LOUIS.

*DECLARATION of WAR.*

MADRID, August 30.

At the moment when the change which had taken place in the government of Algiers, had delivered our court from an enemy on the African coast, and caused the seige of Oran to be raised provisionally, another Barbary power has carried his inconsistencies and extravagant pretensions to such a point that war is actually declared; and the Supreme Council has caused to be published in this regard a Royal Manifesto, dated the 27th, instant.

The Soveriegn of Morocco has been beforehand in declaring war against our court. His declaration is dated the 3d day of the moon *Ramadan*, in the year of the Hegira 1170. He declares therein his intentions of taking possession of *Ceuta*. In order to prevent his designs, and protect our navigation in the Mediterranean, orders have been given to fit out some ships of the line at Cadiz, to which are to be added two 74's now ready for sea at Ferrol.

September 2.

Accounts have this day been received that the Emperor of Morocco, with an army of 24,000 men, had invested Ceuta, and commenced the most vigorous attack. They also mention that the enemy was warmly received; and it is said that upwards of 4000 men were killed in a few hours.

Orders have been sent to Ferrol for the immediate sailing of five frigates and some tenders from that port. Similar orders have also been sent to Cadiz.

LONDON, Sept. 15.

The war between the Moors and Spaniards, is said to be a piece of the most consumate policy in the Court of Madrid. The minds of the populace, which, for want of other employment, was wholly occupied in devising means of redressing the grievances under which they laboured, will now be diverted, and the government be again suffered to enjoy a state, if not entirely tranquil, free at least from intestine commotions.

The National Assembly of France have manifested their loyalty in an exemplary manner, and like a set of able *physicians*, they have given that to their King, of which all MONARCHS stand in need, a *good Constitution!*

By a letter from an officer in Col. Hartley's detachment, in the Bassindia service, we have the following intelligence: That Earl Cornwallis had engaged Tippoo Saib, wounded him, killed his son and two of his best generals, and taken a great many prisoners.

CARLISLE, Oct. 26.

Last week the courts of quarter-sessions and common-pleas were holden at this place for the first time under the new constitution of this commonwealth. A charge, adapted to the occasion, was delivered to the grand jury, by *Thomas Smith*, Esq. president of the circuit.—He afterwards addressed the officers of the court, and the gentlemen of the bar, and after stating briefly and in general terms, the several duties of each, he added, " Let us conclude, by impressing upon the minds of all our fellow-citizens, of every class, whose duty it is to attend at court, and it is only by our united exertions in a peaceful, deligent and faithful discharge of the duties of our several stations, that the real dignity of the court can be supported; and justice administered to the satisfaction of the public.

The council who first addressed the court beginning with the words, " *May it please your honors*," the President requested him to postpone the motion for a few minutes, and made the following observations: " The gentlemen of the bar frequently use this expression in addressing this court; but the application not being given to us by the constitution or laws of our country, it will be agreeable to the court, if you decline it in future:—The expression, " *this honorable court*," has indeed crept into one of our acts of Assembly:—Should that form of address be used in other circuits, we shall not say that it is improper. For, as on the one hand, it would be false modesty, or rather false pride under the mask of modesty, to refuse any titles given us by the constitution or the laws; so on the other, it would disclose uninformed minds, should we arrogate to ourselves appellations not given by either.

" If we possess sufficient legal abilities, and an intimate and accurate knowledge of the practice—if we administer the laws with decision, dispatch, and rigid integrity—if we consult and promote the real and permanent interests, and social happiness of our fellow-citizens, as far as in our power, in our present station, they will respect us without any title. But should we appear unequal to our office,—should we betray the want of legal abilities, or should our judgements be led or influenced by our affections, or passions, or by any personal or party considerations, no titles or appellations, however pompous, could secure to us the respect of an enlightened people.

" We beg leave on this occasion to point out another impropriety, of which, indeed, I was as guilty as any of you when I was at the bar, altho I scarcely ever was in the other instance: The gentlemen in whose favour in the court gave judgement, generally rise and *thank the court*. We request you will discontinue this practice; were the council on the other side to *say, we blame the court*, the expression would certainly be thought improper—the one indeed flows from politeness—the other would be looked upon as rude; in every other point of view they are equally exceptionable.

" We must give judgement according to law—we could not give it otherwise than we do, to gain the applause or to shun the censure of millions—we must be actuated by considerations infinitely higher than the applause or censure of men. God forbid that any of the parties in this court, or in any of the other courts in which I sit, should ever have it in his power to say, with truth, either that he has *a friend* or an *enemy* on the bench.

PORTSMOUTH, Nov. 17.

Last Friday a young woman, about seventeen years of age, by the name of *Hodgdon*, and a negro man, named Cesar, belonging to Mr. *Hanson*, one of the proprietors of bloody point ferry, were drowned in crossing said ferry:—The ferry boat was full of passengers, one of whom was rowing, who did not understand taking the advantage of the tide, which runs very rapid, and the wind blowing, set the boat into the current, when she immediately shipped a sea, and sunk to the bottom; the remainder of the passengers were happily saved by means of catching the oars, &c. and holding on until the other boat came to their assistance.

BENNINGTON, Nov. 7.

By a gentleman from the northward, we are informed that a man in Orwell, who was going some distance from home to a field to work, left orders for one of his children to fetch him some dinner; he waited until late in the afternoon, and the child not coming, he set out after him, when, shocking to relate, he found the child dead and the corpse half devoured, done as was supposed by a bear. Search was made to find the voracious animal, but to no purpose.

NORTHAMPTON, Dec. 14.

His holiness the Pope has lately issued a bull against free Masons, which society, he declares to be capable of destroying all orders but their own.

The King of Prussia has concluded a commercial treaty between Prussia and the United States of America. He has appointed a respectable merchant at Philadelphia his consul general; Who, it is said, is to propose a treaty of alliance between the two countries, so that the Prussian Manufactures may be imported into America under great advantages.

The Hon. *Thomas Dawes*, jun. is nominated, by his Excellency the Governor, one of the Judges of the Supreme Judicial Court.

THE baptist Church in Montague, have been a regular member of the body of the united Churches, known by the name of the Warren Association, for more than twenty years last past; and as the major part of the Church and society at present belong to Leverett,—The Church in a legal meeting on the 7th ult. unanimously agreed and voted to alter the appellation of said Church in Montague, to be or the future known by the name of the Antipedo Baptist Church in Leverett.

Accordingly on the 10th instant, was set apart by solemn Ordination to the Pastoral care of said Church, and society, who called in, Mr. SIMEON COMBS. The several parts of the ordination were as follows, viz:

Elder *Obed Warren*, of Colrain, made the introductory prayer, and preached the Sermon, from Colossi. 4th xvii. "*And say to Archippus, take heed to the ministry which thou hast received in the Lord, that thou fulfil it.*" The ordaining prayer, by Elder *Asa Todd*, of Wately; the Charge given by Elder *Ebenezer Smith*, of Ashfield; the right hand of Fellowship by Elder *Joel Butler*, of New-Salem; the concluding prayer by Elder *Joseph Smalley*, of Shutesbury. Then the Candidate, Pastor elect—read the 132d Psalm, of Dr. Watts.

Where shall we go to seek and find,
An habitation for our God,
A dwelling for the eternal mind,
Amongst the Sons of flesh and blood? &c.

Which concluded the Solemnity—Amidst a respectable and numerous auditory, who universally behaved with the greatest attention, decency, and good order.

Died)—At Keene, (N. H.) December 2, 1791, Mr. JOSEPH APPLETON, a late graduate at Dartmouth University, and Student at Law. Mr. Appleton's uniform behaviour is a better comment on his character than can be given in words. He was justly esteemed for his regular deportment and profound scientific knowledge, and universally beloved for his benevolent and obliging disposition, which shone conspicuously in all his actions.

** Thus, ended the days of one in the bloom of life, whose hopes, doubtless, were as sanguine and as rational as thousands, who survive in sound health, and youthful vigour to behold an unhappy fate.

Life alas! what isit? an uncertain taper, extreme by short, though protracted to the longest, and liable every moment to be extinguished by innumerable accidents.


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6. Abraham offering up his son Isaac.
7. Moses in the bulrushes, as found by Pharaoh's daughter.
8. Pharaoh and his host of Egyptians drowned in the Red Sea.
9. The battle of Rephidam; or the defeat of the Amelikites by Joshua.
10. The ark of the covenant with the divine glory descending thereon.
11. The falling of the walls of Jericho, with the burning of the city.
12. The battle of Ai, or Bethel, with the destruction of the city by the army of Joshua.
13. Gideon's sacrifice consumed by fire, on being touched by the staff of the angel.
14. The fugitive Shechemites burnt & suffocated in the hold of their Idol Berith.
15. Samson slaying the Philistines with the jow-bone of an ass.
16. Samson carrying away the gates of Gaza.
17. The Philistines cutting off the head of Saul, and his three sons.
18. The assassination of Abner, the general of king Saul.
19. An exact representation of Solomon's temple, as described in the sacred Scriptures.
20. King Solomon seated on his throne, receiving a visit from the Queen of Sheba.
21. Elijah raising to life the widow's son.
22. The prophet Elijah carried up into heaven in the presence of Elisha.
23. Benhadad, king of Syria, stifled to death by Hazael, who succeeded to his throne.
24. The destruction of the temple of Baal, with the priests thereof.
25. Zachariah, the son of Jehoida the high priest stoned to death.
26. Manassich, king of Judah, loaded with chains, and confined in prison at Babylon, by order of king Esarhaddon.
27. The ancient city of Jerusalem, and places adjacent.
28. The prophet Daniel in the lion's den.
29. Frontispiece to the Apocrypha.
30. Queen Esther fainting before king Artaxerxes.
31. Susannah and the two Elders.
32. The defeat of the Samaritan army, by Judas Maccabeus.
33. Frontispiece to the New-Testament.
34. The head of John the Baptist brought to Herodias in a charger.
35. The body of our Saviour taken from the cross by Joseph of Arimathea.
36. The woman miraculously healed by touching the hem of the garment of our blessed Saviour.
37. Christ restoring the sight of Bartimeus.
38. The ascension of Jesus Christ to heaven.
39. The baptism of our Saviour by St. John.
40. Mary Magdalene.
41. Jesus Christ and the woman of Samaria.
42. Christ curing the impotent man at the pool of Bethesda.
43. Martha.
44. The crucifixion of our blessed Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ, between two thieves.
45. St. Paul, the chief apostle of the Gentiles.
46. The preaching of Paul the apostle before Felix and his wife.
47. The apostle Paul shaking the viper from his hand, after being shipwrecked on the Island of Melita.
48. Jesus Christ the Saviour of the world.
49. St. John the Evangelist.
50. Michael the archangel binding Satan, and casting him into the bottomless pit.

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*To the* PUBLIC.

NOTHING need be said on the part of the publisher to convince a discerning public that this is an undertaking, in this country, of vast importance; that the labor and expence are exceedingly great; or that the undertaking, if well executed, merits encouragement: He begs leave only to observe, that he is now carrying on this undertaking solely at his own risk and expence. The greatest care has been taken to have the work correct, and every way executed so as not to disgrace, but to do some credit to our country.—The magnitude of the work exceeds any thing of the kind attempted in America; the letter press will, he thinks, not be inferior to any that has been done in the United States; and the plates much superior to any heretofore done by our own countrymen, and would not disgrace more experienced British artists.

He solicits the aid of such christian societies and private gentlemen, as wish to supply their pulpits or families with an elegant edition of the sacred scriptures; and he flatters himself such aid will be given him by a liberal subscription.

** SUBSCRIPTIONS are received at the Book Store of ISAIAH THOMAS, the publisher, in Worcester, and at the bookstore of said THOMAS, and ANDREWS, in Boston; where specimens of the works may be seen.


*MASONS,*

Free and accepted.

THE Brethren of Hampshire Lodge, No 21, are notified that the Festival of St. JOHN the Evangelist, will be celebrated at the House of Brother ASAHEL POMEROY, in Northampton, on Tuesday the 27th of December inst. A general and punctual attendance precisely at 10 o'clock, P. M. of said day, is requested.

WE the Subscribers, being appointed Commissioners by the Hon. Judge of Probate, &c. for the County of Hampshire to receive and examine the claims of the creditors to the Estate of *Jonathan Walcott*, late of Easthampton, deceased, represented insolvent; six month from the sixth day of December inst. 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 house of the said Deceased, in Easthampton, on the first Mondays of January, March, and June, from a mid d'clock, in the afternoon, on each of said days, no accounts will be allowed after said term.

ELEAZER HANNUM,
ELIJAH WRIGHT, } Commissioners.
AARON CLAPP, jun.

ALL Persons indebted to the aforesaid Estate, are requested to make immediate payment to

E. POMEROY, Adm'or.

Southampton, December 9. 1791.

BROKE into the inclosure of the subscriber, the latter part of *November* last, a pale red COW, mark'd with a slit in the end of the near ear, horns saw'd off—The owner is desired to prove his property, pay charges and take her away.

MEDAD CLARKE.

Northampton, Dec. 14. 1791.