A SSEMBLED, ye Sames no more with delight,
A To follow the degr in his foorting or flight
To range the wide forest for visit or game,
And with the keen arrow emblazon your fame,
Methick on your brows discontent I behold,
And grief, like you mountain, its furnews unfold—
While bathing its rosses with crystal supplies,
Its current resembles the gash from your eyes.

Sufpend for a moment the plentifel tear, And feather with particle your burdeafome care:
Believe me, we're made by the Parkay above,
And plaved on this first by his wifdom and love—
Wherethro' his indolgence our fathers once found,
An' ample (apply from the meadow and mound,
An' ample in the arts of air regions they flood,
And drew from the rivers and forefts their feod.

No frand or injuffice, by fcience refin'd, Invaded their wifnes, or fullied their min O'er their native possessions content spread her wings, And sleep on their labours three fastery's fost springs; Their title, by him who made sedient, was gir'n, And register'd fair in the volume of hear's. How alter'd, alas is the scene of our day, To the rovers of violence fallen a prey-

With our Squarms and Papers we're obliged to roam. And fitel us in deary receifes a home.

Of islands and shores where with bows we once flood, And arrested the flight of the six ranging brood, We are ravished, exil d from, and torn, by a crew Whom our fires never injur'd, affronted or knew:
Yet these from their climes for religion (we're told)
To marder and rob us most pionsty roll'd.

Religion! oh firange! that could thirst for our 'blood, And feize on our rights, held of nature and Gon. That spirit, my friends, who encircles us all, And limits our rifing, our flanding and fall— Who, calm as an evening that fummer imperts, Long waiting if juffice would vifit their hearts— Now sweeps like a tempest, avenging our canse, And grinds them with trouble's numerciful jaws,

To posters, tumult, and firstagein given,
Their councils, penplexity's whistward hash driven,
And fested in ruin, where revenge from us fent,
Could not with to exceed its horrime extent. How happy were ue, in our defarts and wilds,
Who free from grim Hundar's invalous and spoils,
Enjoy'd from their womb the unblemithed fpring,
And food unexcil'd from the boof or the wing;

No halters, nor prifons, among us were bred, No halters, nor prisons, among us were used.

No lawyers, no penfoncers, by us were fed.

No thorn of contention our tribes as we pafs,

Oppofed it concord, veil'd freedom's bright face—

Our lakes and their margins full d freth on the day,

Unobliged to fatter the valuees of prey.

> NOTE. From a LONDON, PAPER.

GEORGE BARRINGTON.

HIS great man, now on a voyage of colonization for the good of his country, was not only at the head of his own professes, which, in spite of the many travious obstructions thrown in his way, he cultivated with indefatigable perfeverance, but when occasion called hewed uncommon talents for public speaking 23id epiftolary composition. A complete edition of his speeches in courts of juf-

rice, and his letters from different jails, revifed and corrected by the author, with notes critical and explanatory, would be a valuable accession to the law The following is given as a genuine extract of a let-

The following is given as a centime extract of a lenter to his wife, dated on board the Mary and Amtransport, at Portsmouth, March 2, 1791.

Our departure from Newgate was fo studen, it was atterly impossible to leave you even a longle word! we had not the least notice of it till four o'clock in the morning; and before we could well get the best of the flack, three hundred and nineteen of a were conveyed to the river side. Dreadful reflection! The unfortunate wretches were all of them loaded with iron, and chained together, except me, who was permitted to walk unfettered between the Sheriff and Mr. Akerman, whole humanity towards me will long

be remembered.

"You may be fure I have often pictured to myfelf
the flate of your mind; upon finding medragged
away without our feeing one another at paring! But
fluch are the laws of our country if a hat, bowerer, fuch are the lawsol our country-in may, nowerer, given me infinitely more pain and milery than the punishment itself. The many years endearment, the fond affections of a father, and all the flattering hopes of a reclaimed life, in cafe I had been fortunate enough to have escaped on my late trial, crowded before me, & made me anxious, indeed, to have remained with you and my dear child, and to have continued an uleful member of fociety, at leaft, to have bid a flort adien by you and to the public. With refpect to the prof-pect before me, fad and difficulting as it may appear, all

may ultimately be for our good. With the beft of hearrs, and beft of disposit, by there is, Goo knows, an overbearing fate, that containants on beft designs, and makes us act (that is pickpockets) in spite of our-felves. But no more of that. It is now too late for

Pray remember me to Charles H--s, and the

THE SIMILE.

HAVE often been at a lofs to what to compare the I homan mind. I am now perfectly convinced that it refembles nothing on earth fo much as a Wind-

A Wind-Mill!

Yes, the grinding is the extretic of the facilities: the floor is the produce of thefe; and the clapper is the reprefectative of the tongue; the machinery of the mill is tilent salets fet in monitor by the wind; and ganins is institute until toppled by the breeze of pation.

The wind-mill, flustered by the florm from its too exalted fituation, sall reprefent the man of fpirit, borne sway by his immeliators pations, and his aid tawn callet, like clouds before the wind.

The embry coxomb, whose works outrun his ideas.

nawn canics, like clouds before the wind.
The empty coxcomb, whole wolds out on his ideas, or rather, whole words fewe to fall my alfo be concluded in the time finilitied. The mill-never-naises more notic than when it is entirely in the control of the when the control of the con

mill never makes more notife than when it is entirely without a grift.

But to go fill father, the mill fishl not only represent the mind of man, but it fishl also include his character. The tame, the dell, and the infinit, who glide with placid liftlefines through lift, fland represented by the mill, when gently agitated by a fonderher brezze.

The melevoli, who whird with bufy anxionsfeets through every seen, only to definy the peace, and grind the hearts of those with whom they converse, will find their representative in the mill, when strongly agitated by the northern winds.

The permission scaler roale, afting more the mill.

aginated by the northern winnes.

The permicious caftern gale, aching upon the mill, and blafting every thing as it pafes, shall typify the follen, the difcontented, and the morne; while the western beeze, loaded with health and fragiance, temperate and beneficent, shall reprefent the generous and

The mill alfo-bot it is necessary to remember fimile may be carried too far.

DOCTOR HEMERWAY'S Discourse upon the DOCTOR HEMENWAY'S Discourse upon the Church, aboutding in artistactive, in demaylatative, and in Charity—"Designed to remove the scroples, and to reconcile the differences of Christians,"—It very soon to be published. The substraints papers are filling up with great rapidity. Almost exery name of Charitier, to whom papers have been offered, has encouraged the work. It is to be wished, that every scale to the control of the confession of the control of family among us may have one in their possession.

It is the decided spiniar of able judges, that the greater It is the decical spinits of able judges, that the, greater part of our Churches, effocially in New Bayland, will adopt the Doctory fen timents. Should the event judity the foregoing opinion—the effect, upon fociety and manners, will be more judgestatible beneficial, than that of most of the writings upon divinity for a century reall.

(Partland Paper.)

From a London Paper, of Sept. 22.

A Fortunate Miffakt.

A BOUT a formight fince, a worthy old Clergy-man in Comberland, who had brought up alarge family on 70. a year, being informed of the death of his Rector, was advifed to come to town, and apply to the Bithlop of London, in whole gift the living was, for the next Prefentation. He followed the advice, and was directed to his Lordhip's houle in St. James I of the Combern of

fervant if his mafter was at home, received an answer in the affirmative, but that he was then engaged.

The old Gentlemen requested the fervant in go up, and intreat his master to be at home to him, as his buand intreal int maner to be at aware to min, as in 5 to-finels was of much coofenience. The Dake, with that orbanity which diffinguishes him, on bring in-formed a respectable looking old Clergyman withed formed a refpectable looking old Clergyman withed to feede to him, defined tim to be introduced, and begged to know the occasion of bis vist. "My Lord," lays the old Gentleman, "the Rector of Lord in dead; and I was adviced by my partithoners to come to town, and cutrent the friendinip and protection of your Lordhip. I have ferred the parish many years, and hope I have acquitted myfelf with propriety." "And pray who do you take me for, Sir, "faid the Duke, interrupting him: "" Who for, my Lord! the Bishop of London." His Grace immediately rang, the bell, and a ferrant entering—" John, who am 1?" "The Duke of Norfolk, Sir," "Good God!" faid the Carate, flaring from the Chair, "I homby increase your Grace, pardon, and adlure you nething but my

the Carate, ffarting from the Chair, "I humbly interat, your Grace's pardon, and after you nothing but my ignorance of the town could have occasioned, fach a miffake." "Stop, flop, my good friend I you and I don't part thus—we med first takes a light together, and then fee whether I can't show you the way to the Bithop of London's houle." His Grace and the Curate took t'esher bottle—found their way to the Bishop's—and the old Gratieman left St. Janes' square 3401, a "year richer than he catered it.

year richer than he entered it.

CASH paid for any quantity of clean Cotton and Linen RAGS, by the Prin-

Worceffer, Dec. 15, 17 Royal Quarto Bible,

Royal Quarto Bible,
Out of the Prefs.

Out of the Prefs.

The Royal Quarto ell BLE—[and the only a fo large a fixed Quarto ever attempted fra Prefici in America) is THIS DAY completed fin Prefs of the underligued. The fubficiliers fo work are hereby informed, that the Books wi bound with all the dispatch possible—A number's ready for delivery by the first week in February as Thospections who wish to topply themselfers with the preference of the preference of

Those persons who wish to supply themselves in rebrusy a Those persons who wish to supply themselves walcable Quarto Bible, printed with large de types, it is hoped will pospone purchasing unit can have an opportunity to see this work, and it can have an opportunity to see this work, and it can be a supply to the supply to the supply to other of the sec and price, it is shaped they will give a preference, and thereby aid the publisher, who own expense has carried through his Press, this and very laborious undertaking.

ISAIAH THOMA

Folio Bible,

With 50 Copperplate Expressing.

THE First Volume of this large work, carbell with 26 Coperplate Engraving of Sacred Hill is this day completed, and will be put in board, all freed. Subferibers may be supplied, with this most the Backdone of the white the substant of the substant is the substant of the substant in the substant of the substant is the substant of the substant in the substant is the substant in th all feed. Subferibers may be supplied, with this smeat the Bookhree of the publisher, in Worcelle footteen days from this date. Book will immed ly be fenton for the fubferibets in Bofton. Salem. The Second Volome is in great forwardness.

The Second Volume is in great forwardness, the Letter Petis and Plates are nearly completed. SUBSCRIPTIONS for this Edition of the FO BIBLE are fill received by L. THOMAS, the lither, inWorsfer, & by faid THOMAS, and DREWS, in Bofton.

James Byers, and Co. Have just Manufactured a large quantity of IRON HOLLOW WAR Which they will dispose of, by the ton, or smaller seeds, or the single vessel, for Cash, and almost or

ccis, or the fingle vettel, for Usin, and almost kind of coastry produce. They have on hand—POTASH KETTLES,
BARREL KETTLES,
GLOTHIER'S PLATES,
HATTER'S BASONS, &c.,

HATTER's BASUNS, &c.

For the recommendation of the Kettles, they was refer purchasers to the manufacturers of Pot and Po. Afthes, who have made use of them.

The above stricles may be had at their Wate-hed the feeund door fouth of the Court-Hoofe.

N. B. Old call Into, will be received in payment. Springfield. Int. 2. 1202.

N. B. Old can tron, wan or exercise an argument Springfield, Jan. 7, 1792.

CIAYED away from the fublicities, about the 18 of October 1st, two yearlings, one ared a white STEAR, the other a dark frown HEIFER, max white STEAR, the other a dark frown HEIFER, max and brank to the control of th white I EAR, the other a dark brown HEIFER, mined with a flit the under fide of each ear, and brank N. C. on the horrs. Whoever, has taken up, in Stear and Heifer, or fault take them up, and will, go information thereof to the owner, for that he may be them gain, shall be handsomely rewarded.

Hadley, Dec. 26, 1791. SOLOMON COOK, Hadley, Dec. 26, 1791.

Daniel Butler,

At the Store under the Printing Office.

HAS just opened a large and general affortment of GOODS, futted to the feeding; which he engage to follows advantageous terms, to the purchaler, can be obtained at any Store in the place, for real pay - Among which are the following anicles,

SUPERFINE, and Com-Carlimer and other Vel

SUPERFINE, and Com-Carimer and other Velmon Broadcloths. Patterns,
Buff-Carimers,
Buff-Carimers,
Elaftick Cloths, first and
fecond quality.
Forest Cloths, and Serges, Chintz and PurpleSharis.
Twill'd & Plain Coating, Statin and Modes.
Flannels and Baires,
Bandanna and other hastbeen accommendated to the commendation. Flannels and Baizes, Bandanna and Rofe & Common Blankets, kerchiefs, Wildhoars and Camblets, Irifh Linen, and Cam

Wildboars and Lambiess, arms Ameri, one of Morean, Calimancos, brick, Ratinetts, Shalloon. (Worfled Hoes, and me Dorants and Tammeys, an other articles not case the case of t Thickfetts and Royalrib,

Thicketts and Royalib. 9

A good Afformation of CROCKERY and GLASS
WARE, also, a small affortment of CUTLERY and
HARD WARE—Bohra Tes—Coffee—Salt—Sunf
per bladder—Powder per gr. Cafk of 25 bx. each, &c.

WANTED,

Posk—Reef—Whest—Rye—Indian Com—Ont— Botter—Lard—Cheefe—Flax, Tow Cloth's Bage—for which the higheff market price will be given, and he fmalleft favour gratefully scknowledged. Northeapten, Dec. 26, 1791.

LL Perfons indebted to the Printer hereof, either for the HAMPHAIRE GAZETTE ADVERTISING, or for the MASSACHUSETTS GAZETTE ADVERTISING, OF 10T DEMIASIACH USE.

MAGAZINE, are brethy, called on to make. Payment immediately—As the prefer being the most favorable feafon for, the payment of debts, effectally family ones, he hopes none, will fail to call on him foon, as he ones, he hopes none will fail to call on him foon, as he has already fuffered greatly by the neglect of many

HAMPSHIRE GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 25, 1792.

NORTHAMPT ON (MASSACRUSETT) Publified by WILLIAM BUTLER

LA FAYETTE'S RESIGNATION.

officeof Commandant-General of the National General, at Paris, being abolified, M. LA FATETTS County of the Council General of the Cot his resignation to the Council General of

feat but religation to the Council General of the Community, in the following Letter:

"GENTLINES,

"A Take moment when the National Affembly had A laid down its power, at the moment when the further of the further of the residual of the council to the council of the council method the period of those engagements which I found, when placed by the consent of the people at the head of those critizens who first devoted themselves

the need of the statement of freedom. I prome to the caught and preferration of freedom. I prome the to the capital, who gave the aufpicious figual, to display aloft the facred flandard of the revolution,

iffel to the capital, who gave the anfoicious fighal, to display aloft the facred flandard of the revolution, when politic confidence lad committed to me, when politic confidence lad committed to me, "Now, gentlemen, the confliction has been termined by those who had a right to from it; and, the having been from by all the citizens, by all the efficient of the empire, it has been legally adopted by the while body of the people, and foleanly recognized by the full legislative allembly of the terpreferantives; when the had also been, with equal coolnets of reflection and lojalty, by the heredisary representatives, whom they have catrofted with the execution of the lass. That the days of revolution give place to these of a right organization, to these of the freedom, of the politicaries. Thus, whill every thing cacus in the positicaries of internal troubles, the means of the enemies of their country ought, at the position of internal troubles, the means of the enemies of their country ought, at the position of internal troubles, the means of the enemies of their country ought, at the position of the country ought, at the position of the position of internal troubles, the means of the enemies of their country ought, at the position of the country ought, at the position of the country ought, at the position of public hands of the country ought, at the position of the country ought, at the position of the country ought, at the position of the country ought, and of the country ought of the position of the ought of th

matires, I will make, gentlemen, fome reflections on the new fination in which we are placed by the confir-national order, which has now commenced. Liberty at full role furrounded with the infigurator opener, when infinite turrounded with the infiguracy peace, when its enemies, prayching the defenders of the people, reciered needfury the unexpedied domailon of the national guards, their fundaments organization, their currefallisance, in fine, that diplay of civic force, which recalled the use of arms to its purper definition, and justified that ruth, which I wow teel a pleasure that a nation may obtain for the proper definition of the ruth of the ruth of the proper definition and position that ruth, which I wow obtain the property of the property

incompation and read when the end of the factor period of the compatible of the comp step in impremon they have a way a more open me, without done we have cafelorectors no correct, but, I Wao in he, who, increalling not only the grand emphase in he revolution, when the publick interds is funch indebted to you, but likewife the incediant tighates, the antenuated facilities of fines portion of the circum for the liberty, the fafety, the property, the rapide of all, in reflecting electably, on that provificant late, which coafece only with reflect to you, and in which coafece only a very to be not to have; who is left, they eren across those to be not to have; who is left, they eren across those to you from a linear them. The standard of the coafect of the coafe of the coafe of the coafect of the coafe of the probibits if them are east of the coafe of the coafe of the coafe of the probibits if the liberty that he has probibits if the head of the coafe of the coaf

Tabe to, if from one end of the empire to the other the free conversace of perions, of provisions, of of the conversace of perions, of the conversace of t

tion, and exect in the payment of publick contributions; if arbitrary opposition, the fruit of aliforder or
of disguit oblined, the legal exercise of lawful authority; if particularly the facted use of the liberts of
those name is and own in had those their saway,
it is particularly the facted use of the liberts of
the own away his; and own in had those their saway. rity il paticolarly the facret ufe-of-the-liberty-ofthe people wer becaployed as a pratext for violence;
if intolerance of religious opision, covering it fell unfler the garb of 1, thow and what particular, prefuned
to admit the idea of a domineering belief or of a
belief proferibed; if the houle of every citizen cealed
to become for him an algum must caviolable than the
most impregnable fortre's, if, in fine, ill Frenchmen
no longer regarded themselves as govantees for the
capport of the citizens as the second of the violential
liberty, and for the religious execution of law; and
if the voice of the magistrate, who footee in the own
name, had not a forcealways superior to that of millitim of a read men. jons of armed men. "May all the Melings of liberty

by confolidating more and more the happiness of our country, foilably recompende the and oil all the na-tional guards of the empire, armed in the frame coule, tional guards of the cupire, armos in the iran civile, maited in the fame fentiment; and may I. here be allowed to express to them a gratitude, in arrachment without bounds, as were those testimonic of their confidence and friendship which I empyed during the re-

rolution!

"Gentlemen, in ceasing to command you, at this painful instant of our feparation, my, heart, penetrated with the most profound featibility, feds more than ever the immanic obligations by which does not you. Receive the wisher of your most tender friend to you. Receive the wisher of your most tender friend. far the common prosperity, for the individual happi-ness of every one of you; and may his remembrance always prefent to your minds, and parricularly mingle itlelf with that cath, which unites us all, to live free, ar

LA FAYETTE."

(Signed)

LA FAYETTE."

A U G U S TO. Decreases 19.

The following Report of the Middlesse, who must fast by Mr. Ellicet to the Creek sustained and the restored by Major Call at the Rack Landing and a letter of definition with the sustained by Major Call at the Rack Landing and a letter of the sustained by Mr. Ellicet to the Creek sustained by Mr. Ellicet to the countification of the Living States for raw, and the letter of the Call at the Rack Landing.

RECORT or Mr. MIDDLETON.

On Mr arrival, I was advised by Mr. Duroscentx net to present on the committee of my charge. The heads of the towns, were at this time gone to a talk, to be held at the half way houfe, where the beads of the Upper and Lower Tagens were to hold a meeting, and confuit whether they fixed that the Savier's talk at not.

"On meeting, the Mad Dogand Tame King of the Upper Towns, effect the Lower, whether they had al-ready asken Bewiger, and where the white many was, who was to read those lenses? The Indian in Dowles's employ passeed, he was to give them the talk; they made a lumph of this, and faid they could hear his mount every day—they had count there, to fee-

talks, they made a lough of this, said faid they could hear his mouth every day—they had come there to fee the fe letters and hear chem read: And opposition mode of the Chiefs of the Upper Towns left the meeting, the few who remained took the talks. It was afterwards agreed, that a talk should be held at the point, to know whether Bowles, who had soot got the nation generally to take his talks, would then, proceed to do with the could for them according to his promifes. The privacy was the lead got all the wanted to just him more the high writer to the hig man, and that he, Bowles, would also write to Georgia to have their lands, pitanity, and it hip did not, he would write to Roughad for affiliance to have their lands taken back again. Held there adviced them to go a hanting; but charged then advifed them to go a hanting; but charged them to be perceable, not to first hories, and to be friendly to the white people; that it was not his talks to kill or first. Healfo told them he had fix the offend men on the illands, and he could get men by fending for them, if these were not enough; that when he should bring his men there, if any of the indiana chose to join him they might, if not they might he fill. Bowles also informed the Iodians that he was about to nonvieranto informed the Iodinis bat he was about to frend letters for Georgie, and had pointed out as In-dian who could talk English to bring them; the Is-dian that appointed informed Darouseaux he flood carry them to Beard's Bloff; but Durouxant directed him to carry them to the Rock Landing; and it was believed the letters were fent off when I left the towns The Indian who carried the diffratches to General way experienced asy interruption; if these way are most experienced asy interruption; if these way are a work of the property of the property

thrown away his and oow he had thrown their taway, they might get fomebody elle to make talks; and lea-ters for them. He then declard he flowid Leave the nation; a good many of the heads of the Upper Towns heing prefeat, craved him to flay; but he would not liften to them: Those actions them, he faild, which he thought to be fentilible men, held taken a firanger's talk; a man who had deceived him once by telling him he was a great man, and when he ziked for his com-mission, faid, he had letter at home; That by the firing million, faid, he had felt si et pome; s'ma ty me aprine the expected to fee them all killed or drove, and then they would be glad to hear his calls: For when the Great King was here with all his people, and had furth of the Indians as chose to join to 2Est. the Addistions derive notation at cross to join to saint, the Antericans down him and his people away; and, 7 Whit could they, with a handful of mrs. expect to do againf, the Americans ? That he had kept peace for them a long time, but they would not find it to herestier.

A TALK, received by Major Care, November E.

A TALK, received by Major Call. Novimber & 1791.

The White Bird King came over, attended by a chief warrior of the Colletts, called the Mole, and George, the great warrior from the fame rown.

The White Bird king begin, and delivered a tell-from the chief king of the Colletts, called the Big Little Man, which amounted to this: That they were for nothing but peace and questions, and wither in the the white people all by the hard, and to ketp a white pain from her't to the nation; but if a white man wil killed above here as reported, they knew and ting of it; that the Cowelas, to whom the debt was due, had not yet feet out a party to take faitafedion:

the Cowelas, to whom the debt was due, had not yet feart out a party to take Initiatedion;

The chief called the Mole; delivered a letter from Bowles, (called by them the lying Captain) directed to the commissioners of the United States, for fetting the boundary line, ac. Ac. which was read, after which the White Blatter daing prefered Mr. Blictor with a white wing which the Mole had brought down as a substant friendling, and to be feat to Congress; he also requested foundating which in return, to carry to the majorn to thew that the path was white.

GENERAL BOWLES'S LETTER. Usachers, October 25, 1791.
By order of the Chiefs in Countil met.

By order of the Chiefe to Council mei.

GENTLEMEN,
FEBLING with the deeped concern, the Incilling
and bloodflood, which have been produced by the difference, inhifting between us and the United States,
in all our horders, we now ofter our endersowin; in
behalf of the foor nations, towards 'terminating' the
prefers war, and adjuding fool termin of conciliations,
so may decide forever the matters low in different.

You well know that the coile of differenteem with ord,
has ever been the limits be modern of poor commry. Without entering into the particulars of this different,
relates to various parts of the hordiffied flow between its
relates to various parts of the hordified flow between its
relates to various parts of the hordified flow between its

relates to various parts of the invitable line between mand the white people, we only beg you to confider, whether on an inspection of the map of this country, and the white people, we only beg you to confider, whether on in infections of the major this country, and the hidrory of the Lift 100 centures, it does not appear, that of the two people, it is the Indians, and not the white people, who lave most readon to compain of fraitened limits.—We have retreated from the plan in the woods; from thence to the momanist, but no limits clabified by nature or by compact, lave a fayed the arbitron of situated or you can be a fayed the arbitron of situated the waivie of you people. But there is a time when political diffurdes here ple: But there is a time when political difurders have their and, as you pourfelves have experienced, and we

shele and, as you possible have experienced, and wallook forward too.

It is the folcome determination of all our chiefs, in council met, to adhere the border fairly agreed upon; but with agreement mult be by national acts, that have the encouraces of the legislative council of the mail rion, and not a chandeline bargain with an unconnetted individual, as this prefent pretended convention with Alexander M'Gilliviay has been , foch trablacwith Alexander of Frank and always lead to animolities and bloodthed.

You should be reminded that when his Britishick

Majeth had possession in the Carolinas, Georgia and the Florida, he never chimed any forereignty over these nations; but we continued, during all that time, fpread over this confirm, and were confidered the Liw-ful owners of all the land not fold by us to the British

We therefore concrive, and you well know, that no fovereignty was ceded to you at the peace of 1783,ex-cept over fuch lands as was porchaled by his Mejelly's thingth by a follow treaty; and that we are now, as we alway have been, an independent and free people. Knowing this, and knowing our abilities to maintain nut independence, we view, with affonthment, the fleps taken by the United States to rob as of our land,