that they be encouraged and called to exercise those gifts to the glory and honor of our great head and Master.

May every one, according to his capacity and station in life be diligent in the work and great privileges in the Lord, by manifesting that the belief of the truth as in Jesus, doth ever influence to love and good Works.

We have appointed our next annual convention to be held at Philadelphia, the twentyfifth day of May, 1793, at three o'clock P. M.

And may God, who guides, governs and directs all things to his own glory and the good of his creatures—who hath all flesh in his holy keeping, keep you and us, with all the brethern of mankind, in the bond of peace and the fellowship of the gospel—is the prayer of your brethern in the full atonement of Jesus Christ our Lord.

Signed by request and in behalf of the convention.

JAMES MOORE, Moderator.

Attest

DAVID EVAN, Clerk.

The Printers throughout the United States will oblige the convention by inserting this in their newspapers.

## FRANCE.

## NATIONAL ASSEMBLY,

April 25.

In the sitting of the 19th, *M. Dumouriez* read the following communications:

*Letter from M. Noailles.*

To the French Minister of foreign affairs. April 4.

SIR,

"YOUR dispatches of the 27th of March, were brought to me by the Courier Deroille, on the 4th of April I immediately obeyed the instructions contained in them, by visiting the Count Cobenzel, vice chancellor of state and of court. I preferred addressing myself to him, because I was sure by his means, of introducing whatever I should to the knowledge of the sovereign.

"I said every thing to the vice chancellor which could produce a definitive explanation, such as you wished. I presented to him how much our uneasiness increased every day, upon observing the hostile preparations directed against us.

[M. Noailles, after some similar observations, concludes his address to Count Cobenzel by saying, that he had received orders to demand a declaration by which the court of Vienna should renounce its armaments and coalition; and to announce, that, in default of this declaration, the French king will consider himself as in a state of war with Austria, in which he would be supported by the whole nation, who with only for a immediate decision.]

"Count Cobenzel undertook to justify his court from the hostile views imputed to it, and contended, that the reinforcements sent to Brifgaw were for the preservation of order. I observed, that in many precautions, after the concert that was known to us, justified our alarms. I insisted especially upon the conclusion of this concert so contrary to what we might expect from an ally.

"The reply of Count Cobenzel confirmed me in my former opinion, that his court did not wish to attack us; but would make requisitions, which it would be difficult to avoid without War. He said, that the concert was no longer personally to the king of Hungary; that he could not withdraw himself, but with other courts; and that this concert would continue till what remained to be settled with France was brought to a conclusion.

He specified to me three points.

1st. "That satisfaction should be given to the princes possessioned in Alsace.

2d. "That satisfaction should be given to the pope for the county of Avignon.

3d. "That the neighbouring powers shall have no reason for the apprehensions which arise from the present weakness of the internal government of France.

"I asked Count Cobenzel, if, for answer to the representations which I had made him, I might say, that his court adhered to the official note of the 10th of March. The minister, perceiving himself formounded by the circle which I had drawn, said, that he would take directions of his Majesty, and inform me of what he should be ordered to say.

"M. de Bischoffswerder, (about this day upon his return to Berlin.) He would have begun his journey sooner, but that he waited for a circular letter, which will be addressed to the *envoyed* courts, and probably to the state of the empire, as *estates* demanding from each the assistance that they have proposed to give, either in money, or men, in case of War.

"This, I am informed, was the motive of his delay, but I have no certainty upon the subject.

"M. de Bischoffswerder will stop at Prague to see the prince of Hohenlohe, and agree with him upon the time and place for an interview between the Austrian general and the duke of Brunswick. This interview is expected to take place at Leipsic, in the course of next month. According to the opinion, the court of Vienna has adopted a plan purely defensive, notwithstanding the endeavors of the court of Berlin to suggest another."

*Second letter of M. Noailles.*

"I have waited, sir, for this answer of the Count de Cobenzel. He hasjust informed me, on the part of the king, of Hungary, that the note dated March 18, contains the answer to the demands which I had been charged to renew; and that the disposition expressed in that note could be the less altered, since it contained also the opinion of the king of Prussia upon the affairs of France, an opinion agreeing in all respects with that of the king of Hungary.

The president then read the following Letter from the King.

"Mr. President,

"I entreat you to make known to the assembly that I shall come there to-morrow at half past twelve o'clock.

Signed "LOUIS."

On Friday his majesty came to the assembly, the members of which rose and were uncovered as he entered, and took their seats when he had reached his place. The king then spake as follows:—

"Gentlemen,

"I have come among you for an object of the highest importance in the Present circumstances. My minister of foreign affairs will read to you the report which he made to me in council on our situation with regard to Germany."

The minister of foreign affairs then went up, and standing by the king's side, read the report, which the king had notified the assembly.

*Minutes of the Cabinet Council of France addressed to the KING.*

"SIRE,

"When you took an oath of fidelity to the Constitution, you became the object of the hatred of the enemies of liberty. No natural tie could stop them, no motive of alliance, of neighbourhood, or propriety, could prevent their enmity. Your ancient allies refused your name out of the list of despots, and from that moment they forgot your majesty's fidelity. The emigrants, rebels to the laws of their country, are beyond the frontiers to prepare aguilty aggrtesion against France. They wish to carry into its bosom fire and sword. Their rage would have been impotent if the foreign princes had not seconded and encouraged their criminal manoeuvres. The house of Austrian has done every thing to encourage their audacity.—The house of Austria, who since the treaty of 1756 has found us good and faithful allies.—This treaty, Sire, subjected us to the ambitious views of this house. She engaged us in all her wars, to which she called us her allies.—We have been prodigal of our blood in the cruel tragedies of despotism. The infant that the house of Austria saw she could no longer govern us for her purposes, she become our enemy.

"It was Austria that had stirred up against France the restless Nothern Potentate, whose tyrannical phrensy had at least made him fall under the sword of assassin—It was Austria in office, of which Europe shall judge, advised one party of Frenchmen to take up arms against the other. The note of the court of Vienna, of the 18th Feb. was in truth a declaration of war. Mr. Kaunitz there avows the league of the powers against France. The death of Leopold ought to have made some change in this ambitious system but we have seen the contrary.

"The note of the 18th of March, is the ultimation of the court of Vienna. This note is more provoking still that the former. The king of Hungary withes that we should submit our constitution to his revision; and he does not dissemble the project of arming Frenchmen against Frenchmen.

"Sire," continues the minister, in charging me with "the administration of foreign affairs you have imposed on me the telling you the truth. I proceed to tell you the truth. It results from this exploiture, that the treaty of 1756 is broken, in fact, by the house of Austria, that the maintenance of a league of the powers is an act of hostility against France, and that you ought this instant to order M. Noailles, your ambassador, to quit the courts of Vienna without taking leave. Sire, the Austrian troops are on the march, the camps are marked out, fortresses are building: The nation, by its oath on the 14th of July, has declared that any man who shall accede to an unconstitution negociation, is a traitor. The delay granted to Austria is expired, your honor is attached, the nation is insulted: Therefore there remains for you no other part to take but to make to the nation Assembly the formal proposition of war against the king of Bohemia and Hungary."

The minister having read the minute, the king resumed his speech—

CONCLUSION of the KING'S SPEECH.

"You have heard, Messieurs, the deliberation and the decision of of my council. I adopt their determination. It is conformable to the wish, many times expressed, of the National Assembly, and to that which has been addressed to me to be the wish of all the French people. Frenchmen prefer war to a ruinous anxiety, and to a humiliating state, which compromises our constitution, and our dignity. I have done every thing to avert war; but I judge it indispensible. I come, therefore, in the terms of the constitution, to propose to you formally to declare War against the King of Bohemia and Hungary."

A burst of applause broke from the galleries.

The Assembly maintained a dignified silence.

The President answered.

"SIRE,

"The Assembly will proceed to deliberate on the great proposition which your Majesty has made to them. They will address to you, by a message, the result of their deliberations."

The King then retired with his ministers, and conducted by the same deputation of members. The the Hall rong with acclamations of the People.

The Assembly was adjourned to five in the evening.

*Dr. Johnson's Letter to the late Earl of Chesterfield has been much spoken of and eagerly sought after. We are happy in the opportunity of presenting it to our readers.*

*February* **** 1755.

My Lord,

I HAVE been lately informed, by the proprietors of the world, that two papers, in which my Dictionary is recommended to the public, were written by your Lordship. To be so distinguished is a honour, which being very little accustomed to favor from the great, I know not well how to receive, or in what terms to acknowledge.

When, upon some slight encouragement, I first visited your Lordship, I was overpowered, like the rest of mankind, by the enchantment of your address, and could not forbear to wish, that I might boast myself *le vainqueur du vainqueur de la terre*, that I might obtain that regard for which I saw the world contended. But I found my attendance so little encouraged, that neither pride, nor modesty, would suffer me to continue it. When I had once addressed your Lordship in public, I had exhausted all the art of pleasing, which a retired and uncourtly scholar can publish. I had done all that I could: and no man is well pleased to have his ALL neglected, be it ever so little.

Seven years, my lord, have now passed since I waited in your outward room, or was repulsed from your door; during which time I have been pushing my work through difficulties, of which it is useless to complain; and have brought it at last to the verge of publication, without one act of assistance, one word of encouragement, or one smile of favour. Such treatment I did not expect, for I never had a patron before.

The Shepherd in Virgil grew acquainted with love, and found him a native of the rocks.

Is not a patron, my Lord, one who looks with unconcern on a man struggling for life in the water, and when he has reached ground, encumbers him with help? The notice which you have been pleased to take of my labors, had it been early, had been kind; but it has been delayed till I am indifferent, and cannot enjoy it, till I am solitary, and cannot impart it; till I am known and do not want it. I hope it is no very cynical petitty not to confess obligations where no benefit has been received; or to be unwilling that the public should consider me as owing that to a patron, which providence has enabled me to do for myself.

Having carried on my work thus far with no help, no obligation to any favourer of learning, I shall not be disappointed, though I should conclude it, if I can conclude it, like a lonely traveller, from a place where no kindness is shewed him, to my retreat, I am not yet so much a stranger to the courtesies of life, as to resent this as an injury. Such treatment I should have expected, if I had not, perhaps, by my long application to literature, lost the power of perceiving it. Many wishes I have formed in my solitary walks, that some great patron of learning or elegance, would cast a favourable look on my labours, or kindly remove the obstructions which lie in my way. But I have sometimes been so much disturbed by the civilities of those, who, when they have seen me struggling for life, have thrown out to me the cork of benevolence, that I cannot but wish, that some of my friends may be found by those who shall hereafter be in the same state, to hinder their progress, by the same method which has been so long and so successfully employed to hinder mine.

To the Publick I am not a stranger, I have long endeavoured to be known to those, whose favour I have thought honourable, and those who have received me, have not been ashamed to own that they countenance me. I hope, that if I am ever known, I shall be known as one who has not sought, but disdained, the patronage of those who can neither feel nor feign a desire of the happiness of literary merit.

I have, perhaps, by this long address, lost the benefit of your Lordship's favourable disposition, but I am willing to hope from your Lordship's politeness, that you will not be my enemy, for I have not yet learned how to be your Lordship's most humble and most obedient servant.

SAMUEL JOHNSON.

## LONDON, April 15.

The Dutch mail, which arrived on Saturday, brings less intelligence than might have been expected from Stockholm, the advices from that place being of much later date than those received.

They concur in confirming former reports of the greatness of mind shewn by Gustavus during his illness. It appears, that, while he waited for the arrival of his surgeons in an apartment adjoining to the saloon of the opera house, several of the Foreign Ministers presented themselves, to whom he said, "I have given orders, gentlemen, that the gates of the city shall be shut.—You will, therefore, not take it ill, if you should be unable to send couriers to your Courts, until five or three days. Your advices will then be more timely, since it will then probably be known whether I survive or not." His conversation then related to the effects which the accident might produce in Europe, and the love of fame, which was always his predominante passion, was perceptible in his remarks.

General Baron D'Armfelt, one of his most affectionate friends, entered the room, pale with fright, and unable to utter a word. As he approached the King, stretched out his hand to him, said, "What the matter, my friend?—Be not so alarmed upon my account. You know by experience what a wound is, thus flatteringly alluding to the wound which the General received in Finland.

At eight o'clock on the morning of his death, he received the sacrament.—The Queen had taken leave of him the evening before. At half past ten, he died in great agonies in the presence of the first physician Digerkin, of the Grand Almoner Wallquist, of the Chamberlain Borchenstierna, and of two pages.

The will was opened the same day at noon in the apartments of the young King, by Lathom, the Secretary of revision; the two Princes his uncles, and the chiefs of all the regiments & of the department took the oath to him; and the usual proclamations were made.

The reports in Stockholm were, that the conspiracy was formed by an hundred and eleven persons of rank, and residing partly in Stockholm, and partly in the provinces; and that the plan consisted of 36 articles, one of which was, that, "as soon the King should be dispatched, the Duke of Sudermania, and the prince moft attached to his Majesty, as the Generals Tolle and Baron D'Armfelt, the Baron Ruth and M. Rikauson, should be attached; and their heads should be carried in triumph thro' the streets; that Lieutenant Col. Lilienhaum, Major of Guards, should immediately take the command of the troops in Stockholm; that when the publick force was won over, the constitution should be restored to the ancient principles of a limited monarchy; that the Prince Royal should be merely executive, and committed to the national sovereignty."

The persons arrested are chiefly young men.—Several nobles, who were most forward in the opposition to the King, but who were incapable of meditating his death, repaired to the palace, soon after the attempt was known. The King being informed that the Count de Brahe, one of them, was in an anti-chamber, making inquiries concerning his situation, desired that he might be admitted, and said to him—"that though he was under circumstances much to be lamented, he regarded that day happy for himself, since it had given him an opportunity of reconciliation with one of his oldest friends."

ARREST of Mr. PAINE.

April 19. *At the London Tavern, about half past five o'clock, on Friday last, the 13th of April, Thomas Paine, Esq. was arrested, at the suit of Mr. Mark Gregory, and others, by Wild the bailiff. Paine was immediately carried without his hat, to the King's Head Sponging-house, in Wood street, opposite to the Old Compter, where he arrived about 6 o'clock. About an hour afterwards, he was bailed by Mr. Johnson, bookseller, in St. Paul's Church-yard, and Mr. George Wilkins, bookseller, in Paternoster-Row.*

PITTSBURGH, May 23.

Molly Herbeson, on her oath, according to law, being taken before John Wilkins, Esq. one of the commonwealth's Justices of the Peace, in and for the County of Allegheny, deposeth and saith, that on the 22d of this instant, she was taken from her own house within two hundred yards of Reed's Block House which is called 25 miles from Pittsburgh; her husband being one of the spies, was from home; two of the men that had lodged with her that night, but had left her house about sun rise in order to go to the block house and had left the door standing wide open; shortly after the two scouts went away, a number of Indians came into the house and drew her out of bed by the feet; the two eldest children, who also lay in another bed, were given out in the same manner; a younger child, about one year old, slept with the deponent; the Indians then ransacked about the articles in the house; when they were at this work the deponent went out of the house and hollowed to the people in the block house; one of the Indians then ran up and stopped her mouth, another ran up with his tomahawk drawn, and a third ran and seized the tomahawk and called her his squaw; this last Indian claimed her as his, and continued by her; about fifteen of the Indians then ran down towards the block house,—and fired their guns at the block-house, in consequence of which one soldier was killed and another wounded, one having been at the spring, and the other in coming or looking out of the Block house; this deponent then told the Indians there were about forty men in the blockhouse, & each man had two guns; the Indians then went to them that were firing at the block-house and brought them back; they then began to drive the deponent and her children away; but a boy about three years old being unwilling to leave the house, they took it by the heels and dashed it against the house, then flabbed and scalped it; they then took the deponent and the two other children to the top of the hill, where they stopped until they tied up the plunder they had got; while they were busy about this, the deponent counted them, and the number amounted to thirty two, including two white men that were with them painted like the Indians.

That several of the Indians could speak English, and she knew three or four of them very well, having often seen them go up and down the Alleghany river; two of them she knew to be Senecas and two Mingoes, who had got their guns mended by her husband about two years ago—they sent two Indians with her, and the other took their course towards Pucky—that she, the children and the two Indians had not gone above two hundred yards when the Indians caught two of her uncle's horses, put her and the youngest child on one, and one of the Indians and the other child on the other—that the two Indians then took her and the children to the Alleghany river, and took them over in bark canoes, as they could not get the horses to swim the river—after they had crossed the river the oldest child, a boy of about five years of age, began to mourn for his brother; one of the Indians then tomahawked and scalped him—that they travelled all day very hard, and that night arrived at a large camp, covered with bark, which, by appearance, might hold fifty men; that she saw appeared to have been occupied some time, it was very much beaten and large beaten paths went out in different directions from it; that night they took her about three hundred yards from the camp into a large dark bottom, bound her arms, gave her some bedclothes, and lay down one on each side of her; that the next morning they took her into a thicket on the hill side, and one remained with her till the middle of the day, while the other went to watch the path, lest some white people should follow them; they then exchanged places during the remainder of the day; she got a piece of dry venison about the bulk of an egg that day, and a piece about the same size the day they were marching; that evening, (Wednesday the 23d) they moved her to a new place, and secured her as the night before. During the day of the 23d she made several attempts to get the Indian's gun or tomahawk, that was guarding her; and could, she have got either, she would have put him to death: She was nearly detected in trying to get the tomahawk from his belt.

The next morning (Thursday) one of the Indians went out as on the day before to watch the path, the other lay down and fell asleep, when she found he was sleeping she stole her short gown, handkerchief, and a child's frock, and then made her escape—she ran was this short half an hour high—that she took her course from the Alleghany, in order to deceive the Indians, as they would naturally pursue her that way; that day she travelled along Conequenessing creek, the next day she altered her course, and as she believes, fell upon the waters of Pine creek, which empties into the Allegheny—thinking this not her best course, took over some ridges, fell in on the head of Squaw run, followed it down to Sunday morning, the 24th, and on Sunday came to Squaw run, continued down the run until to Indian or some other person shot at a deer; she was in perfect alarm about a coward from her, the deer running and the dog pursuing it, which from the appearance, she supposed to be an Indian dog—she then altered her course, but again came to the same run, and continued down it, until she got so tired that she was obliged to lie down, it having rained on her all that day and the night before; she lay there that night; it rained continually on Sunday morning she proceeded down the run until she came to the Alleghany river, and continued down the river until she came opposite to Carter's on the inhabited side, where she made a noise, and James Carter brought her over the river to Carter's house.

This deponent further says, that in conversation with one of the Indians that could talk English very well, which he suspects to be George Jelloway, he asked her if she knew the prisoner that was taken by Jeffers and his Senecas, and in Jail in Pittsburgh? the answered no—he said, you lie. She again said she knew nothing about him; he said she did; that he was a spy, and a great Captain; that he took Butler's scalp, and that they would have him or remote scalps; he again said that they would exchange for him; that he and two more was sent out to see what the Americans were doing; that they came round from Detroit to Vincennes; the Indian took paper and throwed her that he, at Fort Pitt, could write and draw on it;—he also asked her if a campaign was going out against the Indians this summer—she said no—he called her a liar, and said they were going out, and that the Indians would serve them as they did last year; he also said the English had guns, ammunition, &c. to give them to go to war, & that they had given them plenty last year; this deponent also says, that the few one of the Indians have Captain Crib's sword, which the well knew; that one of Indians asked her if she knew Thomas Gitty—she said she did—he then said that Gitty lived near Fort Pitt, that he was a good man, but not as good as his brother at Detroit, but that his wife was a bad woman, she tells lies on the Indians, and is a friend to America. Sworn before me the day and year first above written.

JOHN WILKINS.

PHILADELPHIA, June 16.

*Extract of a letter dated Trenton, June 8. 1792.*

"A Coroners inquest was held on Wednesday last, on the body of a young Negro woman (late the property of Samuel Hunt,) at the Presbyterian church in maidenhead (where it had been sent the evening preceding, for interment.) The Coroner's inquest reports, that her death was occasioned by a most barbarous and inhuman whipping, she survived but a few hours, inflicted by her said master—To his shame be it spoken, he is seventeen years of age. The murder was committed by him and a connexion of his by the name of Elias Hunt, under the direction and superintendance of Mrs Hunt, wife of the former. Such of the Jurors as I have had an opportunity of conversing with on the subject, say, that upon the appearance of the mangled remains of the poor wretch, they are of opinion that a more painful death than the most have suffered, can scarcely be possible; refused by her mistress even a drink of water, which she supplicated with her last words; and yet these monsters are not even committed to prison.

Elias Hunt is in the custody of the Coroner, but Samuel Hunt has been suffered to slip out of the way, and his connexions are taking measures to have him bailed, while Mrs. Hunt, who is generally believed to be the most criminal of the three, it is feared will entirely elude punishment.

One of the Jurors assured me, that if a judgment might be formed from Mrs. Hunt's countenance when she appeared before the inquest, she felt less concerned on the occasion than he did at that moment on her account."

*June 21.* A letter received by a settler in Greene county, from Kentucky, mentions, that 6 hundred Indians had broke into that settlement; that a party of them had burnt the town of Frankfort, and killed about fifty white persons.

*Capt. James Wells, of Delaware state put a period to his existence a few days ago. He was in the recruiting service and had raised his company, but having transgressed the limits of his allowance, was involved in debt to the company's account, to the amount of about two hundred dollars. He received orders to repair to the rendezvous at Pittsburgh; but, owing to this embarrassment, was detained. He applied, stated his case, and requested relief. His application proved unsuccessful.—In the presence of his lieutenant he wrote a letter stating the cause of the act he was about to commit, sealed it, directed it to the lieutenant, stepped into an adjoining room and shot himself; the lieutenant hearing the report of the pistol, ran in and found him lifeless.*

BOSTON, June 23.

THE EXPECTED WAR IN EUROPE.

ON THE PART OF FRANCE.

400,000 FREEMEN—Led by *Patriot Generals*—Fighting for the cause of *Universal Liberty*, the *Equal Right of Men*, their *Wives*, their *Children*, and all they hold dear—panoplied in *Conscious Rectitude*—Encouraged by the *good wishes of Mankind*—and animated with the *smiles of Heaven!*

ON THE PART OF AUSTRIA.

250,000 *Austrian*, 50,000 *Prussian*, 15,000 *Electoral*, 20,000 *Swedish*, 20,000 *Russian*, and 20,000 *Spanish* Slaves—Commanded by the *Parricides* of arbitrary Courts—Stimulated by a desperate set of runaway Frenchmen—Fighting *(if they do fight)* to rivet more firmly the chains of their fathers, brethren and friends—against every principle of conscious rectitude *(if any they can be suspected of)*—and for a paltry farpence per day.—Agitated by distrust—Deprelled by the *habits* of slavery—and instigated by the *Devil* himself.

From this view of the two Pictures—and truth marks the lines—can AMERICANS entertain a doubt, whose cresti will bear the palms of *Victory?*

KING OF SWEDEN.

By the Anna, from Hamburg, several German papers, which contain many particulars of the assassination of the King of Sweden, have been received. The conspirators were only three in number, viz. Count Horn, Count Rising, and Capt. Ankerstrom, amongst whom lots were cast, to determine who should be the immediate executioner of their design. The lot falling on Ankerstrom, he prepared himself with two pistols, the one designed for the murder of the King, the other for himself. Count Horn gave the signal of destruction. The King was in a masked walking with his Queen. The Count, on discovering him gave his signal by approaching, clapping his Majesty on the shoulder, and saying, "*Bon fair, Mascue*"—on which Ankerstrom fired. Gustavus, it appears, preserved great presence of mind during the residue of his existence, and supported the pangs of an excruciating desolation with a magnanimity that charmed and astonished even his most inveterate enemies.

NEW-YORK, June 29.

On Monday last arrived in this City from his settlement at Grand River, on the north side of Lake Erie, on a visit to some of his friends in this quarter, Captain *Joseph Brant*, of the British army, the famous Mohawk chief, who so eminently distinguished himself during the last war, as the military leader of the Indians. We are informed that he intends to visit the city of Philadelphia, and pay his respects to the President of the United States.

NORTHAMPTON, July 4.

The late election in the state of New-York, has greatly agitated that state; and this agitation has been encreased by the decision of a majority of the Committee appointed *to canvass* the votes, that Gov. Clinton, and Lt. Gov. Van Cortlandt, were re-elected. Three of the Committee have published a formal protest against that declaration—one of the reasons of which is,—"Because, it cannot be ascertained, whether George Clinton, was chosen Governour or Ferre Van Cortlandt, Lt. Governour of this state, by the greatest number of votes at the last election, without examining the ballots contained in the boxes delivered into the secretary's office, by the sheriffs of the counties of Otsego and Clinton; there being a sufficient number of freeholders in these counties, with the votes given in other parts of the state for John Jay, as Governor and Stephen Van Rensselaer as Lt. Governour, to give them a majority of votes for those offices."—The *allegued* majority in favour of Gov. Clinton, was only 138 out of many thousand votes—the papers are full of spirited speculation and pasquinades on the subject—and by the last papers, meetings of the citizens were called to take this infringement of their rights of election into consideration.


EBENEZER HUNT,

Has just received from London, a large assortment of PAINTER'S COLOURS, which he will sell on the most reasonable terms. He has like wise for sale, Madeira, Sherry, Port, Lisbon, and Malaga Wines, best Claret Wine in Bottles, also—London and Bristol Porter, &c. &c. fine Sweet Oil, for the table.

DRUGS & MEDICINES

as usual. Northampton, July 4. 1792.

Baldwin & Storrs,

MOST respectfully inform their Customers and the Public in general, that they have formed a Partnership under the firm aforesaid, and that they improve the Shop lately occupied by *STILES & BALDWIN*, nearly opposite the Meeting-House, Northampton:—Where Clock and Watch making and repairing is performed in its various branches, such as Chime Clocks to go with springs or weights, spring Quarter Clocks, Clocks which exhibit the Moon's age with elegant China Faces, common eight Day Clocks with or without an Alarm, thirty hour Clocks, also, a variety of time-pieces, warranted Watches which shew the day of the Month, plain do.—Surveyors Compasses, Chains, Protractors, Scales and Dividers—All kinds of Silver Smith and Jewellers work, such as Spoons, mounting of Swords, Buttons, Goldbeads, enameled mourning rings, Garnet rings, Earrings. Silver and plated Buckles agreeable to the newest patterns, they have a new fashion for Buckles from Newyork, superior to paste, for beauty and strength. They have just Received from New-York an elegant assortment of Goods in their way of business, among which are the following, viz. Dial Plates, main springs, Fusee chains, Christials, Chains, Scales, keys, Trinkets, &c. which they will sell by the doz. or single. A few English Warranted Watches, gilt Necklaces, Lockets and Breast pins, Silver and gilt Thimbles, Chapes and Tongues, Plated Spurs, Penknives, Scissors, together with a good assortment of fashionable Buckles.

N. B. CASH given for old Gold, Silver, Brass and Copper. Wanted at the above business a good JOURNEYMAN, one that is master of the clock-making business. Northampton, July 4. 1792.

*To the Gentlemen Proprietors of the LOCKS and CANALS on Connecticut River, in the County of Hampshire.*

YOU are hereby notified and requested to meet at the house of Capt. Samuel Clarke, Innholder in Northampton, on Wednesday the 18th of *July next*, at one o'clock in the afternoon, then and there to consider and act on the following things, viz.

1st. To choose a Moderator, to preside in said meeting.

2d. To receive the report of our Committee, of their proceedings hitherto and to give them any directions for further proceedings if the Proprietors think proper.

3d. To consider of the expediency of making any Purchases, or providing any materials, or employing any persons in any labor preparatory to making the Canals and to pass any votes for effecting any or all the proposals aforesaid, and to do and transact any and every other matter relative to the making the Locks and Canals aforesaid, that may at said meeting be thought proper.

John Worthington,
Jona. Dwight,
John Williams,
Ben. Prescott.

*Northampton, July 4. 1792.*

JOSEPH CLAPE, Jun.

HAS just received a large and beautiful assortment of ENGLISH and INDIA GOODS, consisting of a large variety of Calicoes and Chintzes, West-India Rum, Crosscut Saws, Steel Plate do. Will receive in addition, in a few days, W. Island N. E. Rum, Wine, Brandy, Fryingpans, Allum, Copperas, Rice, Raisins, &c. &c. &c.

N. B. Most kinds of Country produce received in payment.

Northampton, July 4, 1792.



ing, for each offence; Innkeeper keeping an inn, holder or person licenced to keep a public | Court of Justice, the same shall be invalidated | *vented.*