

"of any one fed or denomination to another shall ever be established by law."

"This is liberal beyond all example.—I should, however, have admitted it more had it been more liberal, and the words ALL MEN OF ALL RELIGIONS been substituted for the word every denomination of Christians."

It appears farther from the preceding observations, that I cannot but, dislike the religious tests which make a part of several of the American Constitutions.—In the Massachusetts constitution it is ordered, that all who take seats in the House of Representatives or Senate shall declare "their firm persuasion of the truth of the Christian religion." The same is required by the Maryland constitution, as a condition of being admitted into any place of profit or trust. In Pennsylvania every member of the House of Representatives is required to declare, that he "acknowledges the Scriptures of the old and New Testament to be given by divine inspiration." In the State of Delaware, that he believes in God the Father, and in Jesus Christ his only Son, and in the Holy Ghost, one God, blessed for evermore." All this is more than is required even in England, where, though every person however debauched or atheistical is required to receive the sacrament as a qualification for inferior places, no other religious test is imposed on members of parliament than a declaration against Popery.—It is an observation no less just than common, that such tests exclude only *knave* men. The *Zealot* never scruple them.

MONTEQUIEU probably was not a Christian.—NEWTON and LOCKE were not Unitarians; and therefore not Christians according to the commonly received ideas of Christianity. Would the United States, for this reason, deny such men, when they living, all places of trust and power among them?

"The North Carolina constitution also orders that there shall be no establishment of any religious church or denomination in that State in preference to any other."

To the Hon. the Senate and House of Representatives, of the COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS, in Convention at Boston, on the last Wednesday of May next. Humbly Shew

THAT when the County of Hampshire was incorporated the situation and circumstances of its inhabitants made it most eligible that all the courts of justice should be holden at Springfield—as the fourth part of the County was at that time far the most fertile and cultivated.—That the great increase of population in the western part of the County, soon afterwards rendered it necessary, that the County of Berkshire should be incorporated into a separate County of itself.—That such is now the very great increase of its population, settlement and improvements, in the northern part, as render it also necessary, in the views of your Petitioners to make a further division, by a line running east and west.—Therefore, at a Convention from a number of towns in the northern part of the County of Hampshire, it was voted to petition your Honors, for such a division. We therefore humbly solicit your Honors attention, to the situation and interest of this County, and praying a division of the same, may be effected by a line running east and west, across the same, where your Honors may see best.

By order and in behalf of the Convention & forefaid.

DAVID SMEAD, Greenfield, December 20th, 1791. COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS.

In the House of Representatives, June 23d 1792. On the petition of David Smead, by order and in behalf of a convention of a number of towns in the County of Hampshire, praying for a division of the said County.

Ordered, That the petition notify the Inhabitants of the several towns in the said County to three camps if any they have upon the second Wednesday of the next session of the General Court, why the pryers of the said petition should not be granted, by causing the substance of this petition, and this order thereon, to be inserted in the several newspapers printed and published in the said County of Hampshire, three weeks successively, the last publication to be thirty days at least before the said second Wednesday.

Scat up for concurrence. DAVID COBB, Speaker. In Senate, June 25, 1792. Read and concurred. SAMUEL PHILLIPS, President. True Copy—Attest. SAMUEL COOPER, Clerk, Senate.

MR. PRINTER, PLEASE to insert the foregoing, petition with the order of Court, in your next weeks paper, agreeable to the order of court, and you will oblige your friend.

By order and in behalf of the aforesaid convention. DAVID SMEAD.

Extracts from English papers in June 10. LONDON, June 9.

Party cabal is busily employed in endeavouring to turn Count D'Aranda out of the Ministry.—The under-secretary of State Don Juan de Alarcón has increased the number of those enemies, that ignorance and superstition formerly raised against D'Aranda; great pains are taken to incite the idea, that his chief reason for adopting a pacific system with respect to France, is because the new constitution abolishes the clergy and the monks; and that he intends to do the same thing in Spain.—Alfonsus as this information is, there is reason to think that the court will be enforced by intriguing courtiers, and by certain specified characters, they will produce their effect, and deprive Spain of the benefits

of the only man who is capable of successfully promoting her prosperity.

The new regulations for the French army are, in many particulars, very severe. Whoever, within reach of the enemy, speaks a word, utters any exclamation contrary to order, is condemned to be put in irons for 6 years.—Murdering is rigorously punished, and the harsh treatment of prisoners. Death is the punishment of any soldier, who cries out "we are betrayed," or any thing of similar tenor.—No man is commuted to be afterwards questioned for acts of ferocity which may become necessary during an engagement.—This article is thought hard; but it is thought indispensably in the heat of action.—Officers are subject to double the punishment incurred for any fault which they neglect to prevent, or any act of disobedience to which they give way.

Extracts of a letter from Madrid, May 7. "Every mind here is struck with astonishment to observe how deep an interest the Court of Prussia appears to take in the affairs of France: nor can people conceive why Prussia thinks herself obliged to exert her whole force. It is supposed that the Prussian monarch is only the tool of another power that looks behind the curtain, but is much more interested than he, in the success of France. Generally prevalent in this opinion, that even Spain herself could not refrain from denunciation of contempt for those Frenchmen who rejoice at the league formed against their native country. It is certain, that the religious, who have called in assistance even of the enemies of France, have proved themselves infamous traitors, and that the irregular conduct of the factious citizens (to which they themselves had given rise) cannot possibly palliate their guilt."

Letter from Marshal Luckner, and Rochambeau, read before the National Assembly of France, relative to the repulsing of the French from their town Bay.

On the 17th of May, at day break, the patriots of the post at Bayre were, reporting, that they had not observed any thing. Not long after the enemy, of about three thousand, made its appearance in the country, coming out of the forest of Sarthe, —one column marching towards the road to Mansbourg, the other towards the road of Valenciennes, and the third keeping between the other two, opposite to the centre of that of the town of Bayre that leads to the forest of Sarthe; their cannon were brought to play upon the town, which boasted national colours.

The French detachment of 80 men stationed at Bayre, showed much courage, and killed and wounded some of the enemy; but, according to the declaration made by the municipality to Marshal Luckner, they desisted from the exploit on the order of the commander, who had directed them to occupy the centre of the town, to fall back before superior force, and consider themselves simply as patriots. The detachment on the contrary, attempted a vigorous opposition, instead of withdrawing by the gate of Louvigny, on the side of Quenoy, and were made prisoners of war.

An officer and some men of the third regiment conducted themselves with more prudence and propriety. They fell back, only after the surrender of the town, waited for the infantry behind Louvigny, but finding that they did not arrive, fell back through Quenoy upon Jallin.

As soon as the marshals were informed of the movement of the enemy, they gave orders to M. Noailles to march immediately with a van guard, composed of 4 squadrons of hussars, 3 companies of the 1st regiment of chevau-lights, 3 of the 5th, 2 pieces, and a piece of artillery. Marshal Luckner went forward with the van guard and M. Noailles.

At the same time, Marshal Rochambeau, determining to take Bayre, whatever forces the enemy might defend it with, put in motion the battalions of the 5th, 7th, and 74th regiments of dragons, and 4 light squadrons.—The marshal ordered at the same time, a detachment to move from Mansbourg and one from Quenoy: to first with artillery. They took an advantageous position before Jallin, while the troops that were to co-operate moved forward.

The marshal gave orders to the van guard to reconnoitre the position of the enemy, so enter Bayre if evacuated, and to march on to surrender if otherwise.

Marshal Luckner informed Marshal Rochambeau, by M. Montpenier, as he expected, that the van guard had entered Bayre at 11 o'clock, two hours after the enemy had left it; that they (the enemy) had taken with them six carriages full of wounded. The enemy entered Bayre, 2,300 in number, with 6 pieces of artillery.

Too much praise cannot be given to the silence and rapidity of the movements of the van guard, under General Luckner, as well as of the troops immediately under General Rochambeau.

N. B. The enemy will do nothing Bayre; but the Austrian officer opposed with great energy the wish of the soldiers.—They took with them the arms of the inhabitants. They fell back with expedition behind the forest of Sarthe, whence they came. The Marshal left a small body of troops at Bayre, which will be reinforced as circumstances may require.

(Signed) MARSHAL LUCKNER and ROCHAMBEAU.

Copy of a letter from General FAYETTE to the Ministers of War, dated "Hampshire, near Florence, May 24."

SIR, WHEN I left camp for Valenciennes, I gave orders to a body of detached and the orders of Camp-Marshal Govion, to take possession of some force intended for the enemy, but to make sure of a retreat upon Philippewille.

The day before yesterday upon my return, I learnt that this expedition has perfectly succeeded. Col. Lallemand commanding the foraging detachment, and the same day been followed, but not interrupted by the enemy.

Yesterday at day-break, M. Govion was attacked at Hamptone, near Florence, by a force greatly inferior, that had collected from several quarters.

He had only under his command here, the first battalion of National Volunteers of the Côte-d'Or, the second Marme, the 5th and 8th regiments, of regular infantry, the 5th light infantry, six squadrons of the 3d and 4th of mounted, six Chevau-lights, a company of the 6th regiment of Hussars, and eight four pounders; it is less than 4000 men.

The enemy more than double the number, had with them a formidable train of artillery; but, notwithstanding this superiority, M. Govion declined fighting without first making some opposition.

I enclose an extract of the account this General affords his glemen etc.—it follows:

The Austrian vanguard was at first twice driven back by a detachment of light infantry, grenadiers of the 5th, and one squadron of the 11th regiment, while under the orders of the lieutenant colonel, who they gave way at the third attack, and then formed again with two companies of volunteer grenadiers posted in the village of St. Aubin.

While the defence of that village was pursuing, M. Govion seeing that the enemy displayed a superior force, put his camp in motion towards Philippewille, leaving behind about 20 tents, which could not be taken for want of sufficiency of carriages.

The cannon of both bodies played for a considerable time on each other; and a column of the enemy having displayed on the right of our troops, and three established batteries, M. Govion, to prevent their entering a hollow road, placed upon his wing the 11th regiment of chevau-lights under Col. Lallemand; the 3d regiment Col. Victor-Labor-Bourbourg and the company of the 6th regiment under Capt. Bloudeau. These troops were exposed to the fire of the enemies' artillery, but stood firm and showed the most cool courage. But as the enemy were preparing in great force to cross the hollow road, which separated them from the infantry, a volunteer battalion of Côte-d'Or under Lieut-Col. Gantez of St. Marie, under Capt. Dugayle, and the 5th and 8th under Col. de Villeneuve, and Lieut. Col. Casanpou, were formed in column; by half battalions retired exactly in the order of battle, each body preserving its proper distance.—The cavalry, consisting of the infantry while performing this manœuvre, and the artillery making use of every advantageous situation to annoy the enemy.

During this retreat of half a league, three pieces of cannon did execution to the last moment (one of which fell into the hollow road) but were taken, their horses having been killed. A fourth was saved under a heavy fire by artillerymen, and a few volunteers of Côte-d'Or. They enemy having then fallen back to the place from which they started, were to closely followed, that their cavalry of the rear guard attacked them, and was destroyed; that officers, and the field of battle was occupied by our detachment two hours after the action.

The artillery of the van guard was commanded by subaltern officers M. de Manoeuvre, commanding at Philippewille, managed with much skill four pieces of cannon belonging to that place.

I enclose an account of our killed and wounded. The enemy's loss is greater than ours, because our advanced detachments were defended by hedges and villages, and our artillery was admirably managed, and that it was thought best, rather to risk in being taken, than to diminish its execution.

Such is, Sir, the account given me by M. Govion. I cannot speak too highly of his conduct in the command of the corps under him. The best officers, Col. Demottes, the officers, subalterns and soldiers all deserve great credit.

I have the more pleasure, Sir, in communicating to you, an account of this affair, as, for five hours, not one man left his ranks, and as the troops preferred perfect silence, composure, and showed all the courage that could have been expected from veterans.

I brought here yesterday evening a body of reserve, composed of some companies of grenadiers and squadrons, under the command of Camp-Marshal Mansbourg. The armistice had not renewed the attack, but has withdrawn.

(Signed) FAYETTE

TRANSLATION Of an official note lately presented by M. Charvois, the French Minister at the Court of London, to Lord Grenville, on the 24th ult.

The under-signed Minister Plenipotentiary from the King of the French to his Britannic Majesty, has the honor to inform Lord Grenville, Minister of State for the foreign department,

"That the Royal Proclamation published on the 21st of the present month, and communicated to the 21st of the present month, contains some expressions, which appear, (to me) contrary to the intentions of his Britannic Majesty, to give credit to the numerous opinions which the enemies of France strive to propagate, relative to the intentions of Great Britain.

"If individuals of the kingdom have entered into foreign correspondence, tending to excite troubles and if, as the proclamation seems to insinuate, some Frenchmen, have joined into their views, this is a circumstance, unconnected with the French nation, the legislative body, the king and his ministers: it is entirely unknown to them, entirely repugnant to all the principles of justice, and which, on being brought, will be universally condemned throughout France.

"Independently of those principles of justice, from which a high people ought never to depart, if any one is anxious to reach candidly on the true interests of the French nation, it is certain that they must be anxious for the internal peace, and the source and duration of the constitution of a country which they already look upon as a national right.

"Is not this the sole reasonable wish which a people can form, who perceive to many effects excited by their liberty?"

"The minister plenipotentiary of France, no longer protracted with their unproductive maxims of universal equality, has already developed them in an official manner, has already presented them by the express note of the present, on the 1st of the present month."

"The honor of Science, the desire which the minister to preserve and augment the good intelligence between the two countries, and the necessity of obviating all doubts on this subject, requiring that it should acquire all possible publicity, the under-signed minister plenipotentiary, begs Lord Grenville to obtain permission from his Britannic Majesty, to communicate the present official note to the two houses of parliament, before their deliberation on the subject."

PROCLAMATION Of the 21st of May. He also seizes this opportunity to renew the testimony of his high esteem and respect for his excellency.

"CHAUVÉLIN. Minister Plenipotentiary of France."

PROCLAMATION Of the King of Great Britain &c. forbidding his subjects taking any part in the war between the King of France and the King of Hungary.

"WHEREAS hostilities have broken out between the most Christian King, and the King of Hungary; his Majesty, for the preservation and continuance of friendship and amity between him and his said Majesty, doth, by his proclamations (with the advice of his privy council) prohibit and forbid all his subjects whatsoever, to take any commission as sea, from any foreign prince, or to take any other foreign prince, or to take any amity with his Majesty, or their subjects, or to take any order or colour of any such commission, or to take any vessel or ship of war, or to serve as marines in any ship or vessel which shall be employed against surprise or force now in amity with his Majesty, or their subjects, during the present war: and all his Majesty's subjects are required to take notice of his royal command, and to conform themselves to the same, upon pain of incurring his Majesty's high displeasure, and of being punished with the utmost severity of law and justice.

And whereas the most Christian King hath applied to the King of the said Majesty, that his Majesty would, conformable to the third article of the treaty of navigation and commerce, concluded at Versailles the 26th of September, 1763, renew and publish in all his dominions and countries, the strict and express prohibitions contained in the said article: His Majesty doth hereby strictly forbid all his subjects to receive any commission for arming and aiding at sea as privateers, or letters of reprisals, from any enemy of the most Christian King, or by virtue or under colour of such commissions or reprisals, to disturb, in fact, or by any means damage his subjects; or arm ships as privateers, or go out to sea thereunder, under the severest punishment that can be inflicted on the transgressor, being to be liable to the full extent of the law, and satisfaction to those whom they have done any damage.

Given at our court at St. James's, the twenty-fifth day of May, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-two, in the 22nd year of our reign."

St. PETERSBURGH, April 7. "The grand Duke of Russia seems to be progressing exactly in the steps of his unfortunate father, and when the grand dukes should possess a heart replete with all the benign virtues, he will one day experience the fate of Peter the 3d. He himself expects it anticipates it, and is therefore deeply chagrined. He is weak, in quality of mind, and destitute of the feelings, and the feelings of the grand dukes, one of the ugliest and most perfidious creatures in the world. Such qualifications are not the most proper to fill the throat of a prince, who is every day becoming more and more gloomy, ferocious, and forbidding. He has no longer confidence in any body; the courtiers hate him; the military that are immediately under his command, are disgusted with his strictness to trifle and unrelenting severity; the guards despise him in one word the day he mounts the throne and his revolutions will be the consequence, and will undoubtedly put a period to the brilliant career, that has distinguished the reign of Catherine. Such a prospect is to be dreaded, and it is to be regretted that he is his own infidel, he is continually quarrelling with the Empress his mother, and even goes so far as to threaten her. His ill usage of his consort the grand duchess has occasioned a remorse on her part to the Empress. Touched at her statement of matters, the Empress caused the grand duke to come into town from his country residence. She then held a conversation with him, besetting a mother and a foreigner; but she could not prevail upon him to be a subject. He still persisted in his former language, in the face of a man who is fully conversant in his own impotence, and badly furnished with his own infirmities. When he returned to his chamber, all who came near him were full of the effects of his chagrin. He complained of being surrounded with spies and traitors; and mentioned more than once that people were around him were plotting to depose him, as his father before him had been; but that, previous to any such event taking place he would send at least a dozen persons to the other world, who he knew to be his enemies. He sent orders to Madam Benckendorf (the dutchess's chamberlain) to pack up and depart from Russia immediately; and to signify this dutchess the most he fear after two French gentlemen, one who acted as her lawyer, the other her drawing master. He suspected that they both entertained French revolution principles; and had represented the National Assembly affairs in a more favourable light to the dutchess than he would himself do.—His children, however, entertain very different sentiments, and interest themselves in the success of the patriotic cause. Those who have the care of their education are enlightened characters, and make it a point that nothing shall be concealed from the young princes. It is highly

probable therefore that the King's family will one day be a blessing to Russia; but this is a distant, and even this will be doubly so, if the grand duke is to govern during the interim, who both hates the French nation, and is universally hated.—As I mentioned before, there is no doubt but we are on the verge of a revolution of great characters, which will involve many others. The grand duke is decried by the Empress; and he, in his turn, is suspicious of her: And the death of Prince Potemkin, had not added to the confidence he before reposed in his mother. It is generally thought that if his suspicions and distrustful temper had not banished all those from about his person who were entitled to his confidence, he should be directed at the helm of the empire; but the natural course of events, in all probability may frown upon his reign, without the commission of a crime to obtain them. The health of the Empress is daily on the decline; her whole frame is bent forward, which much alarms the courtiers; who dread nothing so much as revolutions."

RICHMOND, June 28. By accounts from Kentucky we are informed that about the 18th of this month, a party of Indians appeared near Frankfort, and took a great number of horses and negroes. Col. McDowell with 300 men pursued them to the Ohio, but not falling in with them he crossed the river, leaving 100 men to take care of his horses; after marching about 12 or 13 miles, he overtook a large party, when a severe engagement ensued, and being overpowered by numbers, was obliged to retreat. He then sent for the men left behind, and came off with the Indians the next day, and after engaging some time, obliged them to make a precipitate retreat. Col. M'Dowell took six Indian warriors, two Englishmen and a French man from Detroit, and all the negroes and horses.

PHILADELPHIA, August 11. THIS Philadelphia Gazette of last Saturday contains the following intelligence, that according to a letter from Boston, dated the 26th of July, upwards of 2000 Indians were assembled at the Miami villages;—that ten tents of Indians were out intending to strike on the frontiers;—and that it was expected they would soon strike the Six Nations.

On Sunday last arrived at New-York, the ship Sarah and Lucretia, Capt. M'Call, from Barbadoes, after a passage of 16 days: he informs us that he met a Capt. Wells at Barbadoes (who brought a Cargo of tea from China) who informed him that on his passage he spoke with a ship belonging to the English East-India Company, in the Bay of Bengal, the Capt. of which informed him (Capt. Wells) that Tippoo Saib, had ordered the sailing of a million of men to the Company, one million to Lord Cornwallis, and the others under his command, and the other million to the assisting powers.—Capt. M'Call says that he also read the same in the Barbadoes papers before he sailed; and that Tippoo had left two of his sons hostages for the due performance of his agreement.

We give the above intelligence verbatim as we received it, without vouching for its authenticity; as the next British Packet in all probability will furnish us with more further particulars sanctioned by public authority.

John Brown and John Edwards, Esqrs. are chosen to represent the State of Kentucky, in the Senate of the United States.

The King of Hungary and Bohemia in the 24th year of his age, having been born on the 12th of February, 1768.

The 17th were by the Queen, on the Birth day of his Britannic Majesty, was valued at the moderate sum of 100,000 Sterling.

The Count Stary, who commanded the Austrians in the engagement with the French, is an Hungarian Nobleman of the first rank, a Knight of Malta, and of the order of Maria Theresa.—He is usually designated from Prince Ragotski, a Prince of Transylvania.

He was trained up in the Military School of Marshal Laudon, and made all his campaigns under that General. Stary served in the late war against the Turks, and killed, with his own hand, the Basha of Belgrade, and took his horse and accoutrements, and sent the Turk's bridle as a present to his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales.

Many people affected by the circumstance of a Noble Lord's (Rodney's) body, being kept above ground by the Sheriff's Wit, exclaim against the cruelty of such a law; but, alas, say the Prisoners in many of the goals of England let us only be free while we live, and you may smelt our bodies, when dead with all our hearts.

The corpse of a Peer may certainly be stopped by the laws of England—The body is no longer a Peer.—The soul is the Peer as soon as the Father is dead, whether he be buried or not.—O, the pity of it, Immortal Rodney, O the pity of it.

A superb monument it is reported, will be erected to the memory of the gallant Rodney, at the expense of the West-India Merchants.

The Duke of York is buying several running Horses. He gave Lord Barrymore 2800 guineas for Chancery after his last match won.

LOST. ON the 17th inst. between Lanold Edwards's and Northampton, the PIESO of a pair of large STEEL YARDS.—Whoever has found the same, and will leave it with the Printer hereof, shall be rewarded for their trouble. SPENCER WHITING. Worthington, August 18, 1792.

WHEREAS JANE SMITH, my Wife, has eloped from my bed and board, without any just cause, all persons are hereby forbid harboring or trusting her on my account; as I am determined not to pay any debt, of her contracting after this date. Whately, August 19, 1792. JOHN SMITH.

TAKE NOTICE. ALL Persons indebted to the subscriber on BOOK, are desired to call on him and settle the same, by the first day of September next, and they will greatly oblige their humble servant, THADDEUS CLAP. N. B. WANTED: Good JOURNEYMAN Clothier, for four months, for which good pay will be made. Bathampton, August 21, 1792

Horwester