The very favourable account I have every heard, fince I have had the pleafore of being on this Circuit, of the good order and respectful submission to the laws which universally prevail in it, have given me the utmost fatisfaction. In addition to my own per al observation, they have impressed me with the high eft respect for a people who have had the good fense sit happily to combine an inviscible spirit of freedom, with an chlightened regard for such a government and such laws as can slone be adequate to secure it. May this excellent disposition forever prevail! May it be reward ed with as much happiness six is possible for men to enjoy! And may the true spirit of freedom and order united, assure all virtuous cirizens of the Union, to the

LYONS, September 15.
In imitation of the example fet by the Farifians, the In imitation of the example fer by the Farifana, the prifons in this city were fore'd open, 5the prifoners, the defended by the Manieipal Officers, were all flaughtered indiferiminately; nothing could exceed the fury of the populate, and the effects it produced are too shocking to relate; fertral heads were carried through the firsts. One of the prifoners had eleaped from his nourderers, and came to the Hall of the Magditanes, to implying proceedings in the waven the ladder could not fertile the state of th neurocrets, and came to the main of the programmes, implore protection; but even the judget could not see him from the moulters who were in purfuit of him, and who cut him in pieces, with feveral more unfortunate citizens and prilocets, in the very prefence of the offi-

At night the bloody scene increased-At night the bloody frome increafed—every mo-ment the prilons were opened—a great number of priefls were murdered—one of them was disguited in woman's clothes; the flaughter did not cease—until the fitteels were covered with dead bodies. An inforcetion has also taken place at St. Martia, near Lyons, seven per-fons, among whom were from priefls, were faved from being malacred by a party of National Guarde.

FRANCE. NATIONAL ASSEMBLY.

SETTIMER 3.

M. Baignoux, member of the commission of general face, read to the assembly a report made by the commissioners of the community, respecting the events of the preceding night, of which the following is an abstract:
The commission assembled during the suspension of the night sitting, being informed by feveral citizent, the night litting, being informed by terral citizens, that the people were continuing to ruth in great numbers towards the different prilons, and were there executing their reageance, they thought it necessary in order that they might fearn officially the true flate of that they might fearn officially the true flate of der that they might feern officially the true thate of things. The community feat back word, that they had ordered a deputation to go, and give an account to the commission of what had happened. At two o'clock the deputation confishing of Messis, Taillion, Trouchos, and Cuirant, were latroduced into the hall of the assembly. M. Trouchon then faid that the greatest part of the prigns were entire, that about from hondred on. the prisons were empty; that about four bundred pri-foreize had been maffacred; that he had thought it pri-dent to release all prisoner confined for debt at the prison of La Force, and that he had done art the prison of La Force, and that he had done the same thing at St. Pelagie.— That when seturned to the commandity, he recolleded, that he had forget to visit shatpart at La Force where the women were considered, what he immediately returned, and fet at liberty two of four. That he and his colleagues had taken under their particular protection, Madame Toursle, and Madame Saint Brice, observing that the latter was pregnant, and that they condocted these two ladies to the fection (des Dreits de THomme) of the Nights of Man, to be kept there till they are tried. The mob next proceeded to the Chatelet, where they likewise Perisoned all the prisoners. About midnight they were collected ound La Forte, to which the commissioners instauly repaired, but were notable to prevail on the prople to deful from their fonguinary proceedings. Several departations were force fively, sent to try if they could retire transpility; and orders were given to the commandant general to draw out deterborate of the rommandant general to draw out detachments of the National Goards; but as the fervice of the harriers recuired fuch a great number of men, a fofficiency was not left to reprefe the audacity of the populate. The Commissioners once more attempted to bring back the ungovernable and infansared multitude to a fenfe of impression on their minds, or check their ferocity and M. Goiraud, a third commissioner, faid, " We pro-

M. Goiraud, a third commiffioner, faid, "We procreded to the Bicetre with feven pieces of cannon.
The people, though they exertifed their vengeance,
fredered judice however, to detrors; many of them
were released arried the clathing of arms and thours of
wire la Nation. The prifons of the Palais, he added,
were all empty, and that very few of those confined in
them had escaped death."

M. Guiraud mentioned, that the people were fearch
into the bodiest on the Paor News, and calleding their

M. Guiraud mentioned, that the people were fearching the bodies on the Pont Neuf, and collecting their money and porket books, to have them deposited in fome place of fafety—A man found ficaling a handker-chief was infantly put to death. He added, that he forgot to mention one faft, which he faid, did homour forgot to mention one fact, which he faid, did nomour to the people: "I nithe different prisons they formed a tribural, confising of 12 persons, after examining the gaoler's book, and asking different questions, the judgese placed their bands upon the head of the prisoner, & faid, "do you think that in our conficiences we can release this gentleman it." This word release, was his condition. When they answered yes, the accorded compation. When they answered yes, the accorded demarion. When they salvered yer, the accorded person was fet at liberty in superatance, and immediately adulted upon the pixes of the furrounding people. If they were judged innocent, they were related a midfl the thours of—Yure Is Nation.

The Assembly ordered this report to be printed.

The minister for the home-department communica-ted to the Assembly a letter from Sedan, which an ted to the Attembry a letter from Sedan, which almounced that the enemy had entered Sensy, and that they were preparing to attack Montmedi. The administrators of Sedan added, that the enemy were frizing the grainer to the fields, and transporting it behind them to Luxemburg.

BELFAST, September 12.

The very interesting news from France, that came by this day's mail, has induced us to defer feveral immy this may small, has induced us to delet leveral important articles, in order to make soom for its infertion. At the fame time, that every man of fensibility most shadder at the transactions of the 2d instant at Paris, let it be considered; that the first accounts of fall tumnits, are not to be exaggerated, but the lift in the first way to be exaggerated, but the lift was a three three forms. notally mifrepresented, for the first two or three days. totally mifreprefented, for the bit (wo of three says, No dobut this, as well as every other popular challition, will be charged to the account of the Jacobins, although it is notorious, that the leading members both of the Alfimbly, and of the Municipality of Paris, are allo the leading members of that Society, and all of them exerted their turnost influence, in vain, to flop the fury of the mob.

(Lateft intelligence from France.)
NATIONAL ASSEMBLY,

SEPTEMBER 4.—Morning.

The affembly charged the community of Paris, to noteft the Albe Sicard, influence of deaf and dumb,

who was arrefled without any proper reason.

An address from Marseilles was presented, stating that the place of sitting of the department of Aix was transferred to Marseilles, as they had been informed. the cuemies of liberty were plotting to make a general mailacre of the parriots of that place.

M. Dalbon, commandant of St. Manehold, wrote,

complaining that 10,000 men had been fent to

companing that 16,000 men that been leat to the without arms." Weeks not want courage, fail the, but arms,"—Referred to the executive power!—M. Chabot fail, that are supports had been faread that the National Alfembly meant to re-flibblith Louis XVI. on the throne of France, or to place on it the Dake of York, or the Dake of Brandwick, and that as thrie reports were propagated with a view to make the National Affembly unpopular, it was necessary to con-tradict them in a public manner, "Let us (wear, faid be, "that we ablor the doctring aferibed to us, and let us declare, that we have fuffered to much already from the vices of Kings, and from Royalty, that we hold them in detellation.

The whole Assembly theorete, and took the cath

fed by M. Chab M. Dubayt—"Let us fwear, that no foreigner shall

M. Dubayt—"Let us wear, that no tortigner that ever give laws to France."

M. Lativire—"Let us "wear that no King, no Monarch, find ever be a fain noon out liberty."

The Affembly again rofe, and with their hands raifed up, took both the proposed oaths.

M. Chabot communicated to the Affembly a letter which he had received from his colleagues, M. Merlin, one of the Commissioners-employed for garoling citizens. "My friend," faid M. Merlin, "a raned men former no from the earth—Out country is fared—Lem foring up from the earth-Qur country is faved-I em

The Commissioners sent to the army of the South, wrote that every thing there was in the best possible

EVENING.—The administrators of the diffrict of EVENING.—The administrators of the diffrict or Bar-le-duc wrote to the Afficialty, continuing the news of the expure of Verdua. The enemy they fail were advancing towards Monumedi. They added, that a detachment of Pruffina Hudhrs having entered St. Minchael, carried away the public treasure, and had made fruitless attempts to discover M. Sance, who arrested the King at Versenes on the 16th of June, 1791.

M. Lucroix moved, that the Extraordinary Com-

mimon mould concert measures with the Executive Pro-visionary Council, for making known to the Legisle. vinonary Conneil, for making known to the Legithe-tive body the finite of the magazines and arienals, and for giving fuch details respecting the plan of the cam-paign, as might be rerealed without detriment to the public.—Detrend.

A courier from general Dumoutier, who had brought dispatches to the minister of war, appeared at the bar A counter from general Damoutte, and as the bar, adjusted at the bar, and informed the Affembly, that the general bad posted himself in some defiles, where he would have great adwhich the bad infufed polion.

LONDON, September 8.

The withdrawing of our Ambaffador from Paris in the prefent moment was a matter of mere etiquette; but to order, him to deliver foch a note on his departure, is viewed by every liberal politician in this country, not merely as an infiduous act, unworthy of a manly people, but as an onwife merafine, calculated to involve us dancer only with France-dancer only we men a second langerously with France-dangerously we mean as to

our permanent intereffs.

It is mentioned at Valenciennes, as a shocking proof of Ls Fayette's treachery, that his army on his depar-ture was found to have only three days provisions. In the adversity of private men, who have filled eminent fittations in the revolution of fintes, accufations are

quickly multiplied.

A gentleman yesterday gave 100 gunies to sective one guines a day until the Duke of Branswick, at the head of a hossile artist, shall arrive at Paris. This is no proof, that much confidence is placed in his operations. erations. The perion who gave the money, congratu-lated himfelf on having purchased an annity of 365 guineas for life.

It has been faid that the Doke of Bronfwick can met with no ferious refifance in his march to Paris

A whole people unlet, it but a trifling obfiacle t
to an invading for the control of the A whole people united, it but a trifling chilacle then to an invading foe!—The truth is, that tyranta will find that all their boafted difeipline must be inefficiences; gaint a nation determined to be free, and that radies are only good opposed to takine.—A mere trial of firength and kill, prefents no imageof the patient war in France. It is sat against principle—feience against the affections—the arm against the fool—and in fach a copiest victory innot triumph. They may murder one brillion, but the remaining twenty-three millions will continue unsubdued.

SEPTEMBER 17

SEPTEMBER IC Extral of a letter from France, braught by the mail of

- 11

1.10

"Things is the capital remain much as they were last post; the flow approach of the combined since gives rife to many and various coalectors; they friends arrivate to the money of the fraction to the friends arrivate the flowness of their access to the combine and bure is to fear of being farmounded, detected, and can be to the flowness of the flow to pieces, but we have fome reason to believe that it will turn out that the wilest councils direct their operations. turn out that the wifelt conneils direct their operation; and that it will appear that mediaries of configurations are concerting that will occasion an important change in the affairs of France; in fact, the feasible put of the nation, those who meither with to be defposition within the contract of another with the definition of the contract of another with the series. nation, those who neither with to fee definition re-sinh lished nor the reign of anarchy prevail, but who remostly define to fee a liberal government ethablished, find as will do honour to human nature, are [feconded by a strong party) bodily employed in negociation within a timen party) bodily employed in negociation within Court of Great-Britain, and that of Frosts, in endanging hing about a proposal from those two Count, to adkowledge the Conditation as accepted, and from the Transport of the William and the North at ground of the State of th to acknowledge the Confirmation as secrepted, and from to by Louis the KVIth, and upon that ground to rainfast that Monarch again upon the throne of Francand to enter into an alliance with the French union and to enter into an attiance with the French union for the formation of a government upon the above principles. It is thought, that floudd fach a model be made to the National Affembly, they would not relief it, as it would be grounded upon fach fair principles, that the nation would not fairly for opportunity of effablishing a rational government, to pair by.

SECTIMENT 27.

SPETEMBER 20.

The Datch mail confirms the report of the forcefirst fortic made by the French from Thionville. It fay, "the befieged displayed not merely firmeds, but this, ing themselves onto fall danger of being times, they insist the befiegers, and approach even so may, as particularly to direct their mosquery against the camp of the emigrant French, which is in the counter the allies. The son of the CountD'Artois was very one being killed by a cannon thor; a person was killed by his side. The artillery is played with great effect. The Austrians have chiefly exerted themselves to by the town in albes, insisted of attacking it by a regular free.

The rading faction in Paris, have intimated in writing to the Date of Brunfwick, that his attempt to approprie

the Dake of Brunfwick, that his attempt to approve the capital shallbe the figual for murdering the King

The influence of the Emperour and the King of Prof. fix over the Diet which is shortly to affemble at Rang-bon, cannot be doubted; and when they declare war against France, they must by their Constitution furnish an army of near 100,000 men. Of these the King of England, as Elector of Hanover supplies 10,000.

September 22.

Advices received yetherday from France mention, that it was reported that the Duke of Bransfewk had cocountered the Franch army under the command of Damourier in a general action near Chalons, node-tained a decifive victory; near 10,000 of the Franch being faid to be cut to pieces. WAR was declared by Dambotte in Section state 10,000 of the Franch being faid to be out to pieces. WAR was declared by Spain against France on the 1st of this mostle, and Medics. Rubi, Alvarez and Delafey, are appointed to be the Catholick Majelly's Generals.

DUKE of BRUNSWICK'S ARMY.

From the late delay of the Dake of Bronwick at Verdon, and from some other circumstances, it began to be believed that he had no intention of marching to be believed that he had no intention of marchago Paris, whatever might be his opportunities, or his thrait. In contradiction to that opinion are thefe circumflator, that his irroption into France, was made exally so that part of the frontiers which is nearest to Paris the has taken a road, where are the fewest passes: that part of the frontiers which is nearest to an inhe has taken a road, where are the fewest passes: and
that he has sent bock to Laxemburg-his heavy ariller,
and whatever might ennumber his march.

The Savoyards, it is faid, are deserting in great
the Savoyards, or Sardina's sumy. Not

numbers from the King of Sardinia's army. Not hundred and fifty of them, if the account may be believed, went over to the French in fix days.

Kellerman has joined Dumourier, and they at prefes cover Chalons, but the enemy is prefling close open them. Thiowville ftill holds out. Luckner string, that of three battallions whom he ordered to join M.Da-

The barriers of Paris are guarded, but not that.

Those who pais are fearched, to fee whether they cary

Thoic who pais are fearched, to fee whether usy cary any jewels with them.

Extra@ of a letter from Paris, dated September 100, and the genius of this once polithed people, feets to feffer a gradual deterioration; their cruelty excredible lief, and they every day give new and thocking prosit of their ingenious barbarity. In my left 1 had occasion of their ingenious barbarity. In my left 1 had occasion on the control and one of the National Affembly for traffic mention an order of the National Affembly for traffic. to mention an order of the National Alternaly to the ferring the State Prifoner from Orleans to Samour'. The banditri of Marfeilles, whom the fappulsary chief of the capital feature effort them, received and dis-beyed the legiflative and manicipal mandate, marked on to Yerfailles, where they arrived yefterday, with their devoted wifetime—marched them in great power through the principal firetts, until they came cashly the principal firetts, until they came cashly the principal firetts. through the principal fireets, until they came candy Office, where, dreadful to its out of them to drath, without of a mock trial! The prifoces, they put every foul of them to death, even the formality of a mock brial! The fifty three in number, were all either Bifops taries of the Church, or officers in the army.

PARIS, Sept. 7.

At three o'clock in the afternoon, of the fatal at of September, the farguniary mob reached the Teople, where they were met by two of the comfioners from the National Affembly. It was with great difficult they could be reftrained from further afts of violeted they demanded the head of the Queen; the comfioners therefore to prevent a greater mifchief, forth receiffury to accompany them to the rower of the Teople, one of their leaders carrying on a point head of the princers Landmalle.

Temple, one of their leaders carry's head of the princers Lamballe.

The commissioners, attended by an officer of the National Guards, and M. Palloi, the manager of the National Guards, and M. Palloi, the manager of the work round the Temple, undertook to reform the King and Owen of what was transacting, and the

the people infified on their viewing the fpectacle they I the people infiner on their successing the forciacle they into buright. Theybrad of the unfortunate victim war-displayed on their majedlies preferring themselves, are displayed on their majedlies preferring themselves, are misdow. The Queen, and her daughter Majame Elizabeth, according to the report of a violent Pairs orint, displayed, for the first time forme fendibility; and the King, who obeyed without any helitation, faid to the first commissioner. Six you are in the fails. one of the commissioners—Sir, you are in the right. We have noticed this remark, in order to thew the

the calumnies that are propagated concerning thefe

Angust Personages.]

When the mob went to the prison de la Force, where When me mon went to the pritten de la Force, where the royal attendants were chirfly confined, the princefs of Lumbella went down on her knees so implore a for-persion of her fate for 24 hours. This was ar fifth person of her rate for 24 minutes. This was a first granted, until a second mob more serocious than the granted, noted her apartments and decapitated her. The circomisances which attended her death were such as circonfigures which attended her deam were men as more humanity funder, and which decency, forhids on repeat: Previous to hir death, the mob offered her crey infalt. Her thighs were cut acrofs, and her bosch and her heart torn from her, and for two days her mangled body was dragged through the fireeft.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 12.

By the lateft-by all accounts, from France, the na-tional troops keep the field, and have been in an aftonishing miner impeded the march of the enemy. They are united, like a band of brothers : and, acknowledging to favoreign but the national affembly, are determined to defend their country or die in the conflict. ing no forceign but the national affembly, are determined to defend their country or die in the conditation of the conditation one. Your enemies propagated, among them; fean-daton flories respecting you—they believed them nor —bot, in the hour of danger, they coulded the Autoric to your affidance—they fought for you—they fought rith you, and conquered.

with you, and conquered.

The feene being now changed, France is what America was. Lawlefs invaders are in the heart of that country, and the leaft we can do is to fulpend our opinion, with respect to the conduct of our friends— The event will most afforedly thow that the patriots of France are right. Heaven failes on their prefent exrion-they will-they muft be free!

BOSTON, Nov. 10.
FROM CONCORD, Nov. 7.
A quorum of the Legillature bas met. The Honfe lemble in the New Meeting House, the Senate at Mr. Emerson's inn.
The Governor is accommodated at Mr. Ric HARD-

no statem. He was met on his journey, at the en-trace of this town, by Capt. Hear's company of uni-formed. Light Infanty, a number of gentlemen of the town, and the officers of the militia, who effoured him to his refidence. After which, the company fired thir-

The Reverend Mr. RIPLEY is chosento act as

A number of private petitions, have been read, and committed; and His Excellency, it is supposed, will address the two Houses, to morrow.

The Members are pretty well accommodated: But the like of taking the Snail Par, is by no means lefs here than town—Within two days, two persons have died

LEGISLATURE OF MASSACHUSETTS.

CONCORD, Nov. 8.
A COMMITTEE of the two Houses having waited en his Excellency the Governor, to inform him that a quorum of the two Branches were affembled, his Excellency came to the Meeting-Houfe, where the two Houfes were affembled, and addressed them as fol-

Gentlemen of the Senate, and
Gentlemen of the Honfo of Representatives,
1 Should for may own, as well as for your convarience, have been glad to have met you at the anduct fact of our Government; but as it has pleafed
the MONTHIES, to vifit that, as well as many other of
four two ments. not town, with a troublefore and contagious difease, bare, with the advice of the Council, thought it most bryput faiety and comfort to convene you at this

The ordinary business of the Commonwealth might by expected, that the capital will be intirely free from anger of communicating the infection: But the whaving rendered it necessary that the Elections wild be determined upon before the first Wederfally Deember, I was obliged to yield to the necessity. in Dirember, I was obliged to yield to the necessity, I that not regenop nyou any further bolinefast athis, the, though I shall be ready to strend to any matter which you may present as a necessary measures. Should you be inclined to attend, at this time, to the

odiarry bulneft of the Government, I shall beg leave to submit to your attention the propriety of the Com-monweigh becoming interested in the UNION BANK. I do the meavestable becoming interedied in the UNION BANK. Ido this, because, if advantages are use destriced from neisminos of this nature, a participation of them, by the fine, will be for the interest of all the citizens: Assistance of the commander streed in this fabject at prefent, you will judge, when it is expedient to appoint a Committee to conn the recess.

GENTLEMEN,
Isa signed by a fenfe of duty to communicate to you to sind upon a transaction, which I cannot but con-

fider as an open infult upon the Laws and the Govern. I 300 fouls, out of which forty three are tick of fevers & .

ment of the Commonwealth:
In the year one thouland feren handred and fifty, th In the year one throughout force happined and fifty, the Legillatine of this then problems of Midlichuletts Bay, palled and it, initied, "your action prevent Singe Pay, and other Theorical Englemmens." The afters temporary, and only fer University. Perhaps the improvement probabilities of facts entertainments, was the reason which induced the Legillatine to conduct the haffiness in this manner. The set was continued from time to time, by inflequent afts; and on the fecond day of July, in the year 1785, it was by an aft of the Legillatine of the Commonwealth, continued in force until the year 1767.

until the year 1797.

The pre-suble of the Aft is in these words, "For prethe presument meant is in these wors, for pre-venting and avoiding many great milichiefs which arise from public Stage Flays, Interleden, and other Theretical Enternaturents; which not only occasion great and numerifury expendes, and diffeourage industry and fragality; but likewife tend generally to in-crease immorality, impiety, and a contempt on re-

create immunity.

Whether the apprehension of the rules which might. Row from Theatrical Exhibitions, to fully experted in the preamble of that all, are well forested or not, may be a proper-fully ret for first first first and a monthly of the routinesses or the rule of the law of the law of the second cause or the rule of the law of the law of the second cause or the rule of the law of the second cause or the rule of the law of the second cause of the rule of the law of the second cause of the rule of the law of the second cause of the rule of the law of the second cause of the rule of the law of the second cause of the rule of the law of the second cause of the rule of the law of the second cause of the rule of the law of the tion for the continuance or the pages! of the law of the Commonwearth; the principles thun which it is predi-Commonweath; the principles (fiven which it is predicated, have been recognized by; and derive forport from the consideration of feveral Legislaures; and forely it goals to claim the respect and obedience of all persons who live or suppens to he, within the Commonwealth. Yet a nomber of aliens and foreigners, have lately entered the State, and in the metropolis of the Government, under advertisements infuling to the babits and education of the citizens; have been pleased to invite them to and exhibit testing tech as attended, to invite them to and exhibit before fuch as attended,

to invite them to and exhibit before fach as attended, Segge Pleys, Interludes, and Theatrical Entertainment, onfact the little and appellation of "Moral Lectures."—
This field is fo notorious, that it is in vain to attempt a
concralment of its coming to our knowledge.

Whether the Judicial Departments, whole bufinels
it is, have attended to this dubject or not, I am undels
it is, have attended to this fubject or not, I am undels
in the laws been taken to possifi a node open breach'
of the Laws, and a most contemptous infult upon the
powers of the Government.

You, Gentlemen, are the guardians of the Common-

powers of the Government,
You, Gentlamen, are the purelime of the Commonwealth dignity and honor; and our Fellow-Cirizenarely upon year vigitates and wildow, for the fopport
of the fovereignty and importance of the Government. I therefore refer the metter to your determimation; and cannot but hope that your refolutions and
measures will give efficacy to the law, and be the
means of bringing to condigo putiliment those who
clare to treat them with contempt or open, opposition.
Gentlament

GENTLEMEN,
The inflitation of a Grand Jury in a free country, The infittation of a Grand Jury in a free country, appears to me, to be very effential in the prefervation of good morals and the protection of jenocency. It is great believit to personal fiberty and fafety: It mught therefore to have the unusual stream of the people; and to be guarded by the Legislature against covery possible corruption. The law of the Commonweilth enasted in the year 1782, appears to have been well adapted to this important purpose: Nevertheless, by the general practice upon it, we may helly done to the action of the commonweilth of the com foffer the golly to eleape positiment. If there is any thing which can be done, to support the importance and parity of this institution, and effectually prevent its being abofed, it will be worthy your attention. I shall be much obliged, by having the Actiyoo shall

I thall be much obliged, by having the Act type thall fee fit to pass laid before me at as early a period as you may find it convenient, and I well do every thing in my power, to render your buffness pleasant and agree able.

JOHN HANCOCK. COUNCIL CHAMBER, Contord, Nov. 7, 1792.

November 14.
"Galliepelis, so the Obes, Angust 31st, 1792.
"I will endeavor to give you foun information of the fittuation of the fettlements on this river. On the 13th inft. our feouts which we daily feed our famounting to one corporal and four privates) for the protection of the inhibitant, while at work in the fields, upon their return at 6 o'clock, P. M. were fired upon by a party of Indians within half a mile of the flockade. One foldier was that through the arm and body, fealped and tomahawked five times—not-withflanding which be made his cleape, and came into garrifon, and is in a fair way to recover. One other was taken prifoner, and the remainder made their feape, by the loss of clothing and arms. Frequent fince we have had alarms, and Indians feen within querier of a mile of the gatrifon, and a camp differen-ed of about 190 men near the fettlement; and they have robbed the inhabitants of a great number of cattle. On the 13th inf. one of the inhabitants was at work in the field, with his fervants : they discovered and pay the alarm that I odinas were upon them—a party under a Licoteant of militia, went out, discovered them, and Lieut. Moldon, who commanded the militia, thot one through the body; the party purfied them by the tract of the blood some diffance, while they got into so of the blood fome diffance, while they get into fo greats thicker of bruth and woods, that they were o-bliged to return. In faft the Indians have done da-mage to a number of feitlements on this river. One family of five or fix mandered two weeks fince; and a ober of horfes and cattle taken, and fields rob

"It is very fickly at this place, which contains about

Capt. CLARKE, of the Boap Stock, in 45 days from Gpr. Crause, of the floop Stock, in 25 days from St. Schaftlan, [Spain] brings intelligence, that a Spanish strip of 20,000 men was expected therein a few days and that large bodies of men were also to be fluided in the neighbourhood of that place—their object was not generally known, but topposed merely to be in readinglyin cafe of an invasion: He further informs, that great numbers of non-fishfeithing Priess were dealy are riving there—and found protection and support from Snawth inshibitant.

Spanish inhabitants. NORTHAMPTON, Nov. 21 In the National Affembly of France, Aug. 26, M-Guader proposed, and it was decreed, that the title of French Civizens, should be conferred on the following perfoss, who had rendered themfelves illufrious by their love of liberty, viz.—Thomas Paine, Dr. Prießly, De la Paw, Wilberforce, Washington, Clarkson, Williams, Maddison, Hamilton, Richard Feldebert, Ma-lachooki, Palatoski, Poniatouski, and Mackintosh. declares they are her children, face they are

those of liberty."

The National Assembly may have been perfectly The Miles alicinity may have been personnelly right in depoing the king, and calling a convention to decide whether France flouid be governed by a republic or by a manarchy, and La Fayette may not have coincided in opioton with them, and yet not be a trainer.
The conflictions fettled by the first affembly form-

The conflictions stetuted by menutaneous romed the limits of his political belief: he may have thought it imprudent to go further,—the National Affembly thought otherwife—La Fayette may have been mittaken, but this does not make him a traitor.

In Partie through the shole of his political constitution.

miniarm, but this does not make him a traitor.

La Fayette through the whole of his political conduct has been confident. He here fought for our libertie, and first frame took the lead in the revolution and in framing a confliction, to which he has uniformly athered. He was awrife to taking after furtherend etablishing republicantin on the roins of that condition; His conduct was firm in the line of his political faith. train. His country was firmin the line of his po-litical faith.

The affembly were probably right in adopting

The affembly were probably right in adopting decisive measures with respect to him as it was known that he did not approve of the disposition of the King. A different line of condoct would probably have produced a division of the people into two great parties, and eventually have proved the min of France. This conjecture will appear extremely probable it we take a view of the proceedings of the municipality of Sedan noon the requisition from them by M. La Fayette. This part even of La Fayette's political conduct was decided and worthy of himfel' it His motives were our. he asked under the La Fayette's political condust was decided and worthy of himfel. His matives were pure, he nelted under the imperfilion which a violation of the condition in one of its fundamental principles, must have made, he afted up to his principles, to his oath, and not like a traitor.

La Fayette studing the republicant party backed by a majority in the National Affembly and army, left his country—not to join the enemy; but to avoid an impeding ignominated early: And in this he afted like a man of honor and not the part of a traitor.

a man of nonor and not the part of a traitor.

About the laft of July, a treaty was held at New-Oslean, between the Spanishts and the Creeks, Cherakees, Chickafawa, and Chofawa, ar which the Spaniards offered them arms and amunition, to go to waragainst the United States. They also made them large
perfens to goods. The Creeks and Chorokees of the
lower towns received their talk. It is faild, that Gen.
M. Gilliarra artered de the interest. lower towns received their talk. It is faid, that Gen. M. Gillivray attended the iteraty. On the 14th of September, about 1000 Creeks and Cherokers affembled at the Teneffer, and marched against the fertiement of Combordand. No information of their having made an attack was received atknoxyille, the 11th of

We hear from Fayetville, North-Carolina, that a fire broke out there on the evening of the 23d of Oct.
and was not extinguished until about to tenantable
dwelling houses and flores were confumed.

. The Prefidents Spreech to both Houses of Congrefs we have received, but too late for this weeks pub-

WINTER GOODS.

ROBERT BRECK & SON. INFORM their Customers and others, that they have just received a general affortment of English, Iudia, and Hard Ware

C O O D S.

which they will fell UNUSUACLY Low for payin, hand.—They have likewife for fale, Welt-India and N. England Rum, Franch Brandy, Holland Gine, by the Cafe and gallon, Linfeed Oil, belf Mafeavado So. gar, Lost ditto. Sochoug and Bohea Teas of the first Quality, 8, 40 and 20d Nails, German and English Cantry 8, 16 and 200 Point, Cerman and English or Crawley Sizel by the figgot, Refin and Sweds I ron, and Iron Ware, 6 by 8, 7 by 9 and 5 by 7. Window Glafe, Cotton Wool, Ginger, Pepper, Alifyiec, Cinazmon, Raifins, Coffee, and most kinds of Graceries as usual, helt English Cornfan. — A good

Crockery and Glass Ware. Very low. Most kinds of Produce taken in payment,

very 10%. Note Fluid of Freduce taken in payment, They, wente purchase a quantity of PORK, the approaching fealon, for which coop rax will be made; All favours will be thanfully attended to, by the public's humble fervans, R. BRECK & SON. (7.7 ALL perions indehend, whoch decounts are more than one years fluiding, are defired to make payment. New Islandson, New 21, 1792.

R A G

CASH GIVEN FOR CLEAN COTTON AND LINEN RAGS, AT THIS OFFICE