

to be redeemed, does not appear to be sufficiently afflu-  
ficient. The scheme, A, will show the effect of it  
to January 1802, when the deferred debt will become  
redeemable in the proportions stipulated. Supposing  
the investment of the interest which is each year liber-  
ated, together with that which has been, and will be  
made, by purchase, pursuant to provisions heretofore  
made, in the purchase of 6 per cent. stock, a sum of  
principal equal to 2,043,877 dollars and 7 cents would  
be paid, and a clear annuity, equal to 459,212 dol-  
lars and 62 cents would be created, towards further  
redemptions; but the fund then necessary for the  
future progressive redemption of the debt, according to  
the right reserved, would be 1,126,616 dollars and  
44 cents, exceeding by 667,403 dollars and 62 cents,  
the amount of the redeeming fund. Something more  
effective than this is certainly desirable, and appears to  
be practicable.

The fall of the three plans betwixt accounts with the  
most accurate view, which the Secretary has been able  
to take of the public interest.

In its application, it is of material consequence to en-  
deavour to accomplish these two points: 1st. The  
complete discharge of the sum annually redeemable  
within the period prefixed, and the reimbursement,  
within the same period, of all auxiliary loans, which  
may have been made, for that purpose. 2dly. The  
constituting, by the expiration of that period, a clear  
annual fund competent to the future redemption of the  
debt, to the extent of the right reserved.

The period, to which it is conceived the plan ought  
to refer, is the first day of January 1802; because then  
the first payment, on account of the principal of the  
deferred debt, may rightfully be made.

In conformity to these ideas, the following plan is  
most respectfully submitted, premising, that the sum  
redeemable for the first year of the 6 per cent. stock,  
bearing a present interest, is computed at 550,000  
dollars.

Let an annual fund be constituted during the pre-  
sent session, equal to 103,109 dollars and 6 cents, to  
begin to accrue from the first of January 1793. Let  
the sum of 550,000 dollars be borrowed upon the credit  
of this annuity, reimbursable within five years, that  
is, by the first of January 1799. The sum borrowed  
to be applied, on the first of January 1794, to the first  
payment on account of the principal of the debt.

The proposed annuity will reimburse the sum bor-  
rowed with interest, by the first of January 1799, and  
will thereafter be free for any further application.

The sum redeemable the second year, that is, on the  
1st of January 1795, is computed at 583,000 dollars.

Let an annual fund be constituted, during the se-  
cond session after the present, equal to 109,391 dol-  
lars and 6 cents, to begin to accrue from the first of  
January 1794. Let the sum of 583,000 dollars, be  
borrowed upon the credit of this annuity, reimbursable  
within five years, that is, by the first of January  
1800. The sum borrowed to be applied, on the first  
of January 1795, to the second payment on account  
of the principal of the debt.

The proposed annuity will reimburse the sum bor-  
rowed with interest, by the 1st of January 1800, and  
will thereafter be free for any further application.

The sum redeemable the third year, that is, on the  
first of January 1796, is computed at 619,980 dollars.

Let an annual fund be constituted, during the third  
session after the present, equal to 115,975 dollars and  
7 cents, to begin to accrue from the first of January  
1795. Let the sum of 619,980 dollars be borrowed  
upon the credit of this annuity, reimbursable within  
five years, that is, by the first of January 1801.  
The sum borrowed to be applied, on the 1st of Janu-  
ary 1796, to the third payment on account of the  
principal of the debt.

The proposed annuity will reimburse the sum bor-  
rowed with interest, by the 1st of January 1801.

The sum redeemable the fourth year, that is, on the  
1st of January 1797, is computed at 655,035 dollars  
and 80 cents.

Let an annual fund be constituted during the 4th  
session after the present, equal to 122,012 dollars and  
48 cents, to begin to accrue from the first of January  
1796. Let the sum of 655,035 dollars & 80 cents, be  
borrowed upon the credit of this annuity, reimbursable  
within five years, that is, by the first of January  
1802. The sum borrowed to be applied on the first of  
January 1797, to the fourth payment on account of the  
principal of the debt.

The proposed annuity will reimburse the sum bor-  
rowed with interest, by the 1st of January 1802.

The sum redeemable the fifth year, that is, on the  
first of January 1798, is computed at 694,362 dollars  
and 33 cents.

Let an annual fund be constituted, during the fifth  
session after the present, equal to 127,743 dollars and  
12 cents, to begin to accrue from the first of January  
1797. Let the sum of 694,362 dollars and 33 cents  
be borrowed upon the credit of this annuity, reimbur-  
sable within five years, that is, by the 1st of January  
1803. The sum borrowed to be applied on the 1st of  
January 1798, to the 5th payment on account of the  
principal of the debt.

The proposed annuity will reimburse the sum bor-  
rowed with interest, by the first of January 1803.

The sum redeemable the sixth year, that is, on the  
1st of January 1799, is computed at 736,024 dollars  
and 7 cents.

[To be continued.]

FOR THE HAMPSHIRE GAZETTE.

MR. BUTLER.  
WHAT has become of Mr. DION, and my Bro-  
ther TAYLOR KERR? When they began to  
part, I was in hopes to have had a good deal of sport.  
My Brother, I find, is a smart fellow:—is worthy of  
his reputation. He has given that Storie of a Dion e-  
nough to chew these few months—and chew he may for  
the world's willow, his throat is so filled up with cotton  
wool; for he swallows and spits nothing else—and all for

want of generous—forming—vivid spirit!—Poor  
fling goggle-eyed fool—how he thives and quivers;  
come in and take a cordial draught to thaw your icy  
stomach in this inclement season—and not think of  
waging war against the most pious order of men in  
the whole community. What does it signify to write  
and print and preach eternally about the duty of the  
Selectmen—and the Sessions—and about the require-  
ments of the law? We know all about it—We care  
nothing about it—We know the law says that no in-  
terest shall suffer any *mine or furnace* for drinking in  
his house, or to *have any strong drink*, without the spe-  
cial allowance of his parish or market. And we know,  
if we do suffer it, there is a fine of twenty shillings for  
each offence. But what care we for that? Who dare  
inform against us? Not a soul you—a No, not even  
the great Dion himself!—Is not this a fact? If it is not  
—produce your information—your have had opportu-  
nities enough. For you have not, and will not come  
into any of our houses without giving a goodly num-  
ber of those precious young fellows a *drinking* and a  
*drinking*! O how I love to see their eyes sparkle—  
to train them up in the way they should go, and when  
they are old they will not depart from my house! And  
thus you see I have the advantage of the *former* and the  
*latter* harvest! Is not this good industry?

We know the law makes it the *duty of Tythingmen*,  
to inspect our houses, and to *inform against us* for let-  
ting these little penny faced lads, fit drinking &  
gaming, and lewdness, and—  
—I am not obliged to blab out the whole  
at once, I suppose—but the *old boy is in it*, if you can't  
guess the rest.

And we know too that 'tis the *duty of the Selectmen*,  
to POST up the names of Tipplers, Gamblers—and  
those who mispend their time and estate in our houses  
—(twould make a royal list) and they are also requir-  
ed to *forbid us* to sell from liquor to a certain descrip-  
tion of persons—and who, that has half an eye, does  
not see persons enough of *this class* at our houses—but,  
(silly my dear Dion—for we don't mean to complain  
against the Selectmen any more than they against us)—  
and we intend to strip these generous souls of their  
farmings, and then the Selectmen may *spit* their her-  
mitic and then too, we will *hang* these heroic  
pious and fathers of the town—and whose confidence  
prudent and inspectors of public houses! And—well we may  
laugh—and laugh loud too—for they dare not do  
their DUTY!—They are our, creatures?—We make  
them—and we would fain make them, should they  
begin to show any such sign—We landlords—Yes,  
we Lords of the land feel the choice of all town of-  
ficers at our houses, with our rosy customers, before  
the town meeting comes—Sometimes, by way of a  
change, we suffer persons to be chosen selectmen who  
really are no more than tavern-keepers and tavern-hau-  
nters—but then we take care that these pious haters, that  
be lovers of their office more than the lovers of the  
king, or risen generation! Here too we read on Jeru-  
salem—Indeed we are amazed at all points. And you  
Mr. Dion, may we not be much surpris'd about the  
original design of *inns*—that they were to accommodate  
travellers, &c. Originally too, tavern-keepers were  
complained of and punished severely, if they did not  
comply with the law. But now, in these days of mo-  
dern refinement, *Grocers*, are deputed for pleasure-  
for gentlemen, (young and old) to refer to—To spend  
their precious money, and more precious time in e-  
legant amusement—And here our politicians and elec-  
tioneering tribes agree to diminish the reputation  
of a virtuous man, and to puff off upon the public,  
some loquacious demagogue of their own, who would  
hail eternally without uttering a sentiment of wisdom,  
or a period of truth!—Here too—Bail must forbear—  
Peradventure I may *spit* the sentence some other  
time.

INNHOLDER.

FOR THE HAMPSHIRE GAZETTE.

MR. C. D.

I WONDER how you come to pass your rights respecting  
the AMBER REPRESENTATIVE. A. B.

FRANCE.

More Good News From France.

NATIONAL CONVENTION.

OCTOBER 10.  
General DUMOURIER is the President of the Conven-  
tion.

"CITIZEN PRESIDENT,  
"Two battalions of the Paris Fédéralis have  
brought disgrace upon the French Nation, and sullied  
its honour. The Minister at War will give you an  
account of the measures which I have taken for pun-  
ishing the guilty. There would soon be an end of our  
liberty if such deeds were not to bring upon the per-  
petrators the infamy and punishment which they so  
richly deserve. I will send you the culprit's names  
if it will be for you to name their judges, and bring them  
to trial.

"DUMOURIER,  
The circumstance to which the General alluded in  
his letter was that by the Minister at War, who had  
received his account from General Chazot, who com-  
manded at Rhelet.

Four Prussian deserters were brought into Rhelet, who  
expressed a wish to enter into the French service; but  
the two Paris battalions, one from the Section of Mau-  
couff, the other from that which is called the Section  
of the republic, regardless of the laws of honour and  
of war, and of the dictates of duty and humanity, fell  
upon these unfortunate deserters, and like henchmen  
cut them to pieces, while their General like a hen-  
chman, with tears in his eyes not to disgrace  
them, they, their country and the cause of Liberty, by  
such an outrage and violation of every law human and  
divine. But the ministers, who were deaf to the  
feelings of humanity and honour, were dead to the  
voice of discipline, and equally disregarded their Ge-  
neral as a man and a commander; for they threatened  
to hang him for his interference.

When this shocking account reached General Du-

mourier, he gave orders that their two battalions  
should be surrounded by the whole army, and com-  
pelled to lay down their arms and colours, and to  
offer their uniforms, as unworthy of the name of  
soldiers; that they should be forced, under the  
pain of military execution, to point out and deliver  
the traitor of their ranks who had actually embraced their  
in the blood of the murdered Prussians; that the  
rallies should be then broke, their arms and equipage  
laid up in the publick stores, and their colours re-  
turned back to their Sections; and their colours re-  
tired to their Sections to be given to other more war-  
thy of marching under them.

The Convention highly applauded the conduct of  
General Dumourier, in thus vindicating the national  
honour by a signal punishment becoming the rigour  
of a genuine Republican.

The Minister at War stated, that the criminals  
under a guard of 100 men, on their way to Paris.

A letter from the commissioners sent to Lille brings  
the agreeable news, that the frigate of that city was  
completely raised.

OCTOBER 11.

One of the Secretaries reported to the Convention  
that, having scrutinized the ballot for the election of  
members to form a committee for drawing up a plan of  
a Constitution, he found that choice had fallen on  
the following members, viz. Abbe Syreys, Thomas  
Paine, Brisson, Pétion, Vergand, Gendreau, Barthe-  
lanton, and Condorcet.

It is also reported, that the majority of votes for  
fraternal ties laid up any vacancy which might be occa-  
sioned by death or infidelity in the above commit-  
tee was in favor of citizens Barthelet, Herault, Lantier,  
Jean Derby, Bisson, Fauchet, and Lavi Contrair.

OCTOBER 12.

Letter from the Minister of Foreign Affairs.  
"A letter from Berlin to the Prussian Minister  
Schwarzenberg, has fallen into my hands. The Con-  
vention will no doubt be glad to read what effects the  
projects of our enemies against us have had upon their  
own dominions.

"The translation of this letter is as follows:  
"The frigidation of money to the Prussian govern-  
ment has effected the publick mind; it is to be wished that  
the Prussian government may in future be more care-  
ful, and the War Office more secret in its operations.  
"The people that tears when they saw the Prussian  
flag up by the Great Frederick fell towards the Rhine.  
It is believed that 25 millions of livres in specie  
taken that road. Prince Henry, on his return from  
Cathold, told M. Monckowizer, that 13 millions had  
passed by Merbourg. The general opinion is that  
the Treasury is exhausted.

"The Duke of Brunswick's declaration is  
blamed. Prince Henry, who most cordially  
Duke, has nevertheless an opinion of the  
to much, to indeed, that had any one told him  
before the declaration appeared, that such an  
come forth, he never would have believed it. De-  
Kaster, a minister at Gottenburg, has made a con-  
spicuous part which the King has taken in  
the war.

"The substance of it is this:  
"God at one time would spare a whole city, in  
account of one just person who was found in it. But  
in our days, a German Prince would destroy all  
on account of one weak man in it, because he wears  
a crown."

"Hilary will blush in recording the fact, and  
people call this Prince by the name assumed by him  
the *foe of God*. It is feared that this enterprising  
France will have a fatal issue. It was long  
foretold that Longway and Verdun would be  
gates; when the news reached Berlin, that the  
place was besieged, Count Schmettau said, 'that  
will throw some few shells into the place, that  
may be able to lay it waste.'

"The President, is the intelligence from  
Berlin to the Prussian Minister, by a person who  
doubt, was intrusted to communicate to him the  
of the capital. Such a source is not to be  
The different letters which I receive from Germany  
fore me, that our successes in this country have  
given a turn to the publick opinion, highly  
able to us. This shows that we are not less  
to the bravery than the good conduct of our troops,  
the effects with which we are beginning to inspire  
ations, by which the concert of Princes will be  
disconcerted.

"IN BRUN-  
DUMOURIER'S ARRIVAL IN PARIS, and  
SPEECH IN CONVENTION.

The President informed the Convention, that Gen-  
Dumourier had just arrived from the army, and was  
fitting, and wished for leave to appear at the bar  
of the Convention, for the purpose of paying the homage of his  
Affenby was immediately relieved that he should  
be called in. He accordingly entered, and addressed  
to the bar, attended by several of his staff officers.  
thus addressed the Convention:

"Liberty is every where triumphant, and  
Philosophy for its guide, will soon go round the  
It will be feared on every throne, after having  
down and trampled upon Deism, and  
man-kind.

"The Constitution which you are going to  
will be the last days of the empire of  
and establish between nations the empire of  
love. The present tyrant and privileged  
shall ever be engaged, by their criminal hopes and  
will be the only victims of this struggle between  
Power on the one hand, and Reason on  
The army which the publick confidence  
to my command has well deserved of  
Reduced, when I joined it on the 28th of August  
oomen, dispersed by traitors, who, without  
punishment are every where pursuing  
hearthed by the numbers, or the  
or barbarity, or the successes of  
Despots. The duties of the French of

the Tennessee, where this handful of soldiers of lib-  
erty, in fifteen days made a noble stand against the  
formidable army. More fortunate than the Spartans,  
we were rescued by two armies animated with the  
same spirit, which we joined in the impregnable camp  
of M. Monckowizer. The enemy in despair, ventured to  
try the effect of an attack, which added a new victory  
to the military career of my colleague and friend, Kel-  
lerman.

"In this camp of St. Menchould the soldiers of lib-  
erty displayed other virtuous virtues, without which  
even courage itself may be prejudicial—Consider  
in their countenance, obedience, patience and persever-  
ence. That part of the French Republic prefers to  
the eye a barren waste, without wood or water. The  
eye will long remember it: Their impure blood  
perhaps fertilize the barren land on which it has  
been spilled. The season was very rainy and cold.  
Our soldiers were ill clothed, without straw to lie upon,  
without blankets, sometimes two days together without  
bread, because the position of the enemy obliged our  
camps to take a long compass, by crots roads, laid  
at the best of times, but rendered almost impassable by  
copious rains; yet never did I hear a single murmur from  
any of them. They made a formidable camp for  
one of those camps of pleasure, in which the luxury of  
King formerly assembled regal and aristocratic  
for dissipation and entertainment of their  
and children. The hope of victory inspired the sol-  
diers of liberty; their ranks, however, and their  
hunger did not go unrewarded; the enemy sunk under  
fatigue and war; and their formidable army, reduc-  
ed to half its number, brook itself to fight. The  
roads are strewn with the dead bodies of their men and  
horses. Kellerman is pursuing them with orders of  
40,000 men, with an equal number, an  
to the relief of the Department of the North, and  
of the neighboring brave people of Brabant and  
Lieg, who so justly shudder at the  
of submitting their heads to the  
of the executive Council in the  
of the campaign. My being here, I availed myself of  
opportunity to present you the homage of my respect.  
I will not take any new oath to you; but I wish myself  
worn to command the SONS OF LIBERTY, and to  
maintain the laws which a Sovereign People are, thro'  
you, going to make for themselves.

Load and repeated applauses showed how much this  
speech was liked.

THE PRESIDENT'S ANSWER.

CITIZEN GENERAL.

"THE reception which you met with from the Na-  
tional Convention expresses more clearly than I can  
your confidence. Citizens to direct the zeal and  
of the army, to lead you your soldiers to glory  
in the path of honor and victory; continue to fer-  
veil your country, and you will have new claims to  
esteem and gratitude of the Republic. The Con-  
vention invites you and your fellow soldiers at the bar,  
to honorors of the fitting."

"The General was then introduced into the body of  
the House, with his brother Officers, in the midst of the  
loudest plaudits. He and Lieutenant General Moreau  
took off their crowns of St. Louis, and laid them on  
the table, as an offering to their country.

General Dumourier's Adjutant General then inform-  
ed the Convention, that a standard which he then held  
in his hand had been taken from a body of 800  
of the British Packet, Carteret, has arrived at this port,  
in 42 days from Falmouth, with Paris accounts to the  
14th, and London to the 20th November, from which  
we are able to give but few extracts this day.—In ad-  
dition to these accounts, we find, that the subject of  
the trial of LOUIS XVI. has been in debate for several  
days, in the National Convention, and had not termi-  
nated on the 13th of November. In these debates are  
found many ingenious, dispassionate observations, and  
if we may judge from the complexion of them, Louis  
will not be tried, but kept in confinement—no precedent  
can be found, in laws of nations or usage, to try  
the Lord's anointed, and judge upon laws are violations  
of the principles of natural justice.

It was said at London, but just confirmed, that  
Brussels was taken.—The Court of Stockholm has re-  
cognized the new government of France. Great part  
of Ireland is in commotion. The last accounts of the  
combined would be delusive army is collected at or near  
Halle, between 30 and 40,000 strong—this is not far  
from Brunsfels, and a conquest will here take place, it  
is presumed before Brunsfels can be taken—but what  
cannot an army of Freedom effect.

FOR THE COUNTY OF HAMPSHIRE.

WILLIAM LYMAN, Esq. had 92.—Dwight Foster, Esq. 20.—Thompson T. Skinner, Esq. 7.—William Lyman, Esq. 1.—William Shephard, Esq. 3.

FOR THE COUNTY OF HAMPSHIRE.

WILLIAM LYMAN, Esq. had 84.—William Shephard, Esq. 42.—Samuel Lyman, Esq. 3.—Samuel Lyman, Esq. 3.

FOR THE COUNTY OF HAMPSHIRE.

WILLIAM LYMAN, Esq. had 81.—William Shephard, Esq. 29.—William Lyman, Esq. 2.

FOR THE COUNTY OF HAMPSHIRE.

WILLIAM LYMAN, Esq. had 67.—William Shephard, Esq. 3.—Samuel Lyman, Esq. 1.

FOR THE COUNTY OF HAMPSHIRE.

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Legues of Colliers, when the last dispatches came a-  
ways—This may be depended on.

The Andrian has raised the siege of Lille, and  
have left between eight and ten thousand men, so  
much for the interests of monarchs!—Let us hear so  
more of the casual destruction of a few hundred traitors  
during the progress of a Revolution.

OCTOBER 16.

The report of the day is, that the King of Spain has  
at last accepted of the Confederacy against France, which  
he means to attack both by sea and land.

Don Martin Alvarez, Count de la Colomera, and  
Viceroi of Navarre, had to have been already de-  
clared Generallissimo of the Spanish forces to be em-  
ployed in the defence of the Kingdom of Sicily.

The advocates for Universal Liberty may now re-  
joice—the cause is every where