and report the refolutions fubmitted fome time fines.

It being remarked that these resolutions were yet to It being remarked that these relolutions were yet to be determined on, having neree been reported to the Houle, they were again read; and then a motion for the committee to rife and report, was made, and agreed to. The committee accordingly rofe and reported the refolutions, which were taken into conditional to the these.

the Hogle. The items of the efficience were again re-eited—the fum in the efficient for the support of expenfes of the loan offices, occasional confiderable con-vertation—the accounts of the feveral loan offices were again called for; that from the officer of New York being read, it was remarked that the amount of this account exceeded that of Pennsylvania, and indeed of all the other accounts. This diforrity, it was faid, of all the other accounts. This disparity, it was state, was very extreordinary, and did not appear to be accompanied with any inflicient reasons, for so great a difference; and though the accounts had been settled by the proper officers of the Treasony, yet that they were liable to be revised by the House.

Some remarks in opposition were made.

The question on agreeing to the sum reported in the estimate for the loan offices was carried in the assuma-

ive. The House baving proceeded through the items incloded in the feveral re

A motion was made and agreed to that a committee

A motion was made and agreed to that a committee be appointed to prepare and report a bill in conformity thereto. And Meffra, Luvrance, Baldwin, Smith, N.H. Steele and Giles were appointed.

A motion that the effimate of contingencies received from the War Department, with the other papers relative to the effimates of appropriations, be referred to the felect committee was, after fome debate, soperfeded by a motion to adjourn.

(In confequence of a proposition from the King of PRUISEA to Gen. DUMOUREER, as preliminary to a cellation of bolidities between the Prafficus and French, the balis of which was, that Louis XVL should be releafed from his confinement, and admitted to form feate is the new Government, and sammer to four feat the following beautiful and spirited Manifetho, to the Mouarch to whom it is addressed.]

SPIRIT of ELOQUENCE.

TO THE FRENCH ARMY. COMPADES IN ARMS.

THE following are the resionable propositions which I made to the Prassian, after receiving two meffages requesting an accommodation.—The Dake of Brunswick fent me for answer an infolent Manifesto, which will irritate the whole nation, and increase th number of its foldiers. Let us observe no longer truce
my friends—let us attack these tyrants, and make
them repent of having polluted the land of libert.

DUMOURIER.

MEMORIAL to the KING of PRUSSIA.

THE French nation has unboundedly decided its fare, and foreign powers cannot refale to acknowledge the truth of this affertion. They no longer fee the National Affembly, whose powers were confined; whose will required to be constitued or abrogated, to have the force of laws; who possessed to the whole will be a substantial to the whole authority, which might have been considered as usurped; and who had the wisdom to appeal to the whole nation, and to request of themselves the eighty-three Departments to put an end to their existence, and to supply their place by a representation invested with all the powers and comply in soverigity of the French people, authorited by the Constitution titell, under the name of the National Convention.

This assembly the first day of its fitting actuated by a spontaneous movement, which is the same throughout MEMORIAL to the KING of PRUSSIA

a foontaneous movement, which is the fame throughou This decree was every where received with great joy; it was every where expected with the utmost impatience; it every where sugments the energy of the people; and at prefent it would be impossible to make the nation re-establish a throne over-turned by the crimes which furrounded it. France then must accelfarily be confidered as a Republick, fince the who nation has declared the abolition of monarchy. This Republick must cither be acknowledged or com-

The powers armed against France had no right to intermedile in the debites of the National Affembly on the form of its government. No power has right to impofe laws on for great a sation; they therefore refused to employ the right of the fitougeth.—Bor what has been the refus! ?—The nation has been more incenfed; they have opposed force to force, and the deducating certainly which the numerous troops of the King of Prufita and his allies have gained are of very little confequence. The refusitance which he meets with, and which enteracts as he advances, is too great not to prove that the cooped for France represented to him as very easy, is absolutely impossible. Whatever difference of principles may easily between the respectable mosarch who has been milled, and the French people, posither he not his Generals can any longer. consider his poole, or the zemies which oppose him, as ddle in the debates of the National Affembly fider that people, or the armies which oppose him, as a collection of rebels.

The rebels are those infatoated nobility, who after having fo long oppreffed the people in the name of monarchs, whose throne they themselves thook, have completed the difference of Louis XVI. by taking up arms against their own country, by filling Europe with their fallshoods and their calamnies, and by becoming by a conduct as foodish as it is conby a conduct as foolish as it is criminal, the most dan derous enemies of Louis XVL and of their country derods enemies of Louis AVL lament their

rimes and their chimeras.

I that leave the King of Profits and his wohle are my to judge of the conduct of these dangerous tebels -are they effected or despited? I do not require an ac-

Me Kitchell moved that the committee (hould rife I wer to that queftion I already know it wet these men re suffered to remain in the Profilan army, and to Auftrians as harbarous as themfelves.

come to the Antirians fines the fatal trea-Let us now come to the Antirians ince the interal al-ty of 1756. France, after facrificing the natural al-lies became a prey to the ambition of the Court of lies, became a prey to the ambition of the Court of viena.) All our treatures lerved to state the ava-rice of the Auftrian. In the beginning therefore of our Revolution—at the opening of the National Af-fembly, under the name of the States General, the intrigues of the Court of Vienna were multiplied to decrive the nation respecting its real interest; to millead an enfortunate King, surconded by bad advisors, and lastly to render him perjuted. It is the Court of Vicana, that has occasioned the

down fall of Louis XVI. What that been done by that court, the crooked politicks of which are too fob-the to dilplay a bold and open conduct? It reprefented the French as monflers, while it, and the criminal Emigrants, paid emiffaries and confpirators, and kept up by every pofible means the most frightful discord. This power, more formidable to its allies than its

enemies, has engaged us in a war against a great King, whom we esteem; against a nation which we love and which loves us. This pervension of all political and

moral principles cannot long continue.

The King of Profix will know one day the crimes of Auftia of which we have proofs, and will ahandon it to our vengeance. I can declare to the whole world that the armies united against the forces which no invade us cannot be induced to look upon the Profise invited of Canoni or manifer his body and a remains as their cameries, nor the king of Profile it the influence of the pridy and rengeance of the duffician and the Emigrants. They entertain a nobler idea of that courageous nation, and of a King whom they with to confider a just and honeft man.

to confider a jud and honest man.

The King, fay they, cannot abandon his allies—
Are they worthy of him-! Has a man who has affocitted with robbers, a right to fay he cannot quit their
foreigy? He campor, it is first, break his alliance—upon
what is it founded? On periody and projects of inva-

Such are the principles upon which the King of

Such are the principles upon which the King of Priffin and the French nation ought to reason in order to understand each other. The Profilers love Royalty-because-since the Great Elector, they have had good Kinga, and breause the who now conducts them is doubtless worthy of their

The French have abolifhed Royalty, become, fine The French have abolithed Royalty, become, inner the immortal Hurar IV. they have always had weak, proud, or timid Kings, governed by miftreffes, confeliors, infolent or ignorate minifiers, hafe and abject courtiers, who have miffield, with every kind of calamity, the most beautiful empire in the universe.

The King of Profile has too pure a foul not to be truck with these truths. I present them to him for he interest of his own glory, and above all for the inthe interest of an own gury, and anove at tor the in-terest of two magnatimous nations, the happiness for milery of which he can fecture by one word; for as it is certain that his arms will be resisted, and that no power can subdue France, I funder when I think on the dreadful mistorians of feeing our plains stream with the dead bodies of two respectable nations, from with the dead bodies of two respectable nations, from a vain idea of a point of banoue, for which the King himself will one day bloth, when he fees his army and his treasure facrificed to a system of perfidy and ambi-tion, in which he has no thate, and to which he is ren-dered the daps.

In the fame degree that the French nation become a Republick, is violent and capable of making every ef-fort against its enemies, in the same degree it is gener-ous and affectionate towards its friends. Incapable of ces and effectionate towards its friends. Incapable of bending its head before armed mee, it will give every focusor, and even expend its blood for a generous ally; and if ever three was an expot when the affection of a nation could be depended on, it is that when the general will form the invariable principles of a government. It is that whit treaties are no-longer-fab-jected to the infidious politicks of Ministers and Courters. If the King of French aution, it will become a generous, powerfol, and unchangeable ally; but if the illufion of a point of boncer prevails over his virtues, his humanity, and his teal interest, he will then find commission worthy of him, who will combat him with regret but to the urnost, and who will be continually faceceded by avengers, whose number daily increases. hy avengers, whose number daily increases, and whom no human effort will prevent from living or dying

free. Is it possible, that the King of Profile, contrary to the roles of true policy, immetable justice and humanity, should concert to be the infirmment of the will of the perfidious Court of Vienna; should facilise his brave army and his treasures to the ambition of that Court, which in a war it has been directed to undertake, has the finede to expose its allies, and to formish only a the fireffe to expole its allies, and to farmith only a finall contingency, while it alone, were it have and generous coucht to fupport the whole burthen I—The King of Priffic at prefent can aft the oublet part that any King ever afted. Histoperations alone have been attended with facecife; he took two towns; but this facecife was owing to treachery and cowardice.—Since that he has found free and brave men, from whom he cannot withhold his effects.—He will fill find a greater number, for the army which flops his march encreals every day; it is an excellent displicing, and animated by the fame fight;. It has been freed from traitors and cowards, who might have excited an idea. traitors and cowards, who might have excited an idea that France could be easily conquered, and inflead of defending, it will foon attack, unless a restonable negotistion make a diffinition between the King and his army, whom we effects, and the Austrians and the Em-

bloody war, which can never end her with the emit-

bloody war, which can never end bet with the mire defruction of the opprefer on or the opprefed.

This dreadful refliction ought to agitate the brant of a just and humane King. He sught in confair that instead of protecting by his arms, Loris XVI. and his family, the more the continues our enemy, the more to continue to the continues of the continues o

he will aggravate their calamities.

I hope, for my part, that the King, whofe vinea! refpet, and who has fivery me marks of effects which do me honeur, will be pleafed to read, with attention this note, dichard by the love of humanity and try this note, included by the beauty and incorrected of the first of the first truths from an old foldier, country fill more effectively with military operations which fill more effectively with military operations which must decide the fate of the war. DUMOURIER

ROME, September 29.

IN this place the friends of the French are moreummerous than you can imagine, and the people was
nothing but a leader to cruth the Papal authority, and
refence themselves from superstition sod-opperation.
Four thousand men were last west railed, and ordered to the banks of the Tyber. They defined to
know for what pumpile they were embodied, but they
requisition was denied. However, having comets the
knowledge that they wete to embalk for the superrequisition was denied. However, having comets the knowledge that they were to embank for the purple of affitting the Auftrians to fight agains the liberties of France, those Citizen Soldiers to a man laid down their arms, and fold their regimenals to the Jews. The flatne of St. Peter, in St. Peter's church, has ben-

first of its gorgeous and could reporal, in which the Saint is annually dreffed, in compliance to the bird day of his Holiness the Pope. He now uppears in design moverning, lamenting the misfortunes of Louis !—The Pope and bit Cardinals have put on facted on the and a the, and the flatue of Pafquin is covered daily with fittin-cal poems against his Holiness and his friends, which in days of yore would have been by the ignorant pro-

LATEST NEWS FROM EUROPE-

LATEST NEWS FROM EUROPE-(By the arrival of a Paikst from England, at New-York, Ludan Newsjapers have been received in the 20th November; by which is appears that the Fried-gastions to be every where transplant, and that the bove made themfoleus mafters of a very confidentle part of the Aptrian Networlands. The following paragraphs are all that one have time to extra for this work's paper.

FARNCE

NATIONAL CONVENTION,

NOVEMBER 14.
A letter from Licutemant-General La Beardannage, to the National Convention.

"I haften to inform you, citizen, that I, this dry, made my entry into the capital of Flanders, without finalled difficulty or opportune. My advanced good, under Major General Lamoriters, found there one found foldiers, who had conocaled themfelrs, and form deferters. Licutemant General Lawre, the Afferian Commander, had arrived there four or feed the filters. before Courtray and Menin, with 1000 men. He fear fome troops to Antwerp, and this evening fer out him felf for Aloft and Bruffels. If my army had not mare ed forty two miles from Tournay to this city, without once pitching their tents, I would have some hope of being able to overtake his rear; but the troops make take fome reft. I fill expect, however, that after my pact came tell. I mill expect, no weer, that and ay advanced guard final have repole, from of his beggers, which he embarked on the Scheld, may fall into my hands. GeneralDamourier has defired a tot march upon a line with him he thall not find as lagging in the rear, though we are not as well provided with florers has the second of the second has it.

LA BOURDONNAYE."

BRUSSELS, November 4.

Yefterday morning at eleven o'clock, the French made an attack upon the advanced posts of the impe-rial army on the fide of Bosso, with an intension eith-

nial army on the fide of Boffin, with an intention either to reconnotive or to forage.

Baron de Keime, coloasel of the regiment of Bender, indiantly placed himself at the head of a division of the fan, in order to inflain the out pods; and he fell upon the Franch with fach impetcoftry, that he killed you men, and made to prificeer, among who had in one of their chiefs, whose name we are unocquained with. The Franch in the count of yellerday all struked the advanced posts on the fide of Tournay, and have ben recolled with fome lofs.

repalled with fome lofs.

These resterated successes ought not to aftenish those Their reiterated fuccesses ought not to assonit these acquainted with the unexampled andour of the impriral troops; for General Schzegmeister Counte de Clairfay, having arrived at Namor, after feveral force marches, offered to permit bit harrassed troops to the repost; but they all waved their, have in the air, demanded to continue their route, and after their arrival at Mous, requested to be led against the enemy.

November 9.
You must have observed in my last, that the affain You must have obferred in my last, that we are in this country were taking a very different min from what had been expected. The event of Torfolf id it to great a proof of this. The French stacked, or that day, the Anstrian army near Mons, with 60 must imperuously, that in the actions, which lasted from 8 in the morning until 4 o'clock in the afternoon, the whole Anstrian army was completely conted, and retracted a Casting a league beyond Mons. At fix in the creating Domourier tent a trumpeter to offer the place to capitally

The capitulation was accepted, and the French took army, whom we effected, and the Anfirians and the Emigrants, whom we definite. It is time that an open and finence explanation thould terminate our differilions, and the emigrants of the free profession as the fuperiority of the French and An foo

Hated that the capitalation was figured on the feventh I by General Domonier's Adjurant and General Bean-birs, who had remained in the city with two lattalions by who had remained in the city with two lettablors. For expiralistic flate, "That the Adrian troops The capitalistic flate," "That the Adrian troops mil have exacated the Belgick Provinces before the light flate flate, and Gaelderland." Domoories bough, Linberg, and Gaelderland." Domoories bough, Linberg, and Gaelderland." Domoories had be fall manifelt a fairt of party, or final difficult the publick tranquility. This flately police should tran-collect manifelt as for the cities; this however, collect and here, for fines, the 4th perfore welfer-

or the cafe here, for fince, the day before yelle

is not the case here, for fince, the day before yester-dar, it is in the greatest agintion and alarm. Every body is getting away, and though the Doke of Sex and the ArchdokeCharles are till in the army, the Archdonches for off yesterday, some say to Bonne, other may for the Hague. The pleasparentiary Min-iller, it well as all the members of the government, are ider, as well as an the memory of the government, are also gone to Rotemonde in Guelderland. In Short, it is a general breaking up. The army of Bourthon, which haded from the environs of Namur, arrived. Last night at the gates of this city, but entrance was refused them The number of inginives to Holland had already fill The number of lugitives to Holland had already hill-ed therity of Antwerp, where a number of emigrants who could not procent: lodgings, attempted, fword in-hand, to force the inhabitants to lodge them, on which highbitants fell upon them and their baggings, which

LONDON, November 20.

Extrañof a letter from Lifte, November 12. "The gallant conduct of the French at the taking of Mons, decided the fate of all the adjacent country, and determined the Austrian stray at Tourney to eva-

Thursday morning before day break, without og for La Bourdonnaye's army, which was ad-og to befree it, the megilirates immediately came not to meet the French, with advice of the event, waiting for La Bo toward to meetine riches, and daylood the event, and to offer the homoge of their citizens to the General.

A delpriate combar is expected before the puries set Brullels, the enemy having all directed their reto bender the best of the present flate of ardour on the ut of the French, and animated as they are by the e-stof the bettle at Mons, it is not imagined that the Aufrins, inferiour befides in number, will be able to

old mt long.

"M La Bourdonnaye raifed his camp yefterday

4 M. La Boardonnaye raifed his camp yellerday maning at these o'clock, and marched on towards Adu, when Dumoutier's army will probably jain him, and he expedition on Bruffels be attempted.
4 Ohead, Courtary, Inres, and all the reft of the movinces of Flanders being ungerrifoned, are no doobt like into the hands of the detectment for Dunklik, the were committioned with that expedition.
The news of the taking of Bruffels arrived yelferday by three chunnels: the first from a Banker of Bruffels arrived yelferday by three chunnels: the first from a Banker of Bruffels arrived yelferday by three chunnels: the first from a Banker of Bruffels arrived yelferday by three chunnels:

Part, who writes to his correspondent, that as he wa remy mentioning that Dumonier had taken pol-felon of Buillels; the fecond by a gentleman who de-cired apon Chinege, that he had advice from his rela-tions to Dunkirk, flying, that three days before, the 166 ink, the French had entered Bruffels: the third, means, the greene and entered british; the third, sucher gentleman arrived this morating from Braffels, affect that on Friday, left he had the pleafact to break-fet with General Damourier, at Braffels; and yet the Manior, of the Tolk does not mention a word of the

agure of that place.

If the French should offer to attack Holland, after evertaining the Antirian Netherlands, it is probable that a confiderable number of British troops will be feat to the affishance of the United Provinces, to oppuse the progress of the Frencharms, which may eventually engage this country in a war with that power.

Orders have been fent to Woolwich to complete the

wo battalions of artillery now in England, with the atmost possible expedition; and accruiting parties are to be immediately dispatched to every part of Greatbe immediately dispatched to every part of Great-Britais for that purpose.

On the 13th of September, a fire broke out at Con-

trainople, which completely confumed 6300 houses, 6000 flops, 5 molques, numberlels ware houses, and 100 noble buildings, the refidence of the principal minary great officers, and Generals of the Ports.

Durk great officers, and Generals of the Forth.

November 2:

Estracrdinary Sitting of the Franch National Convention

Thursday Night.

LETTER from GENERAL DUMOURIER.

EFIER from GENERAL DUMOURER.

CITIZEN PLESIDENT,

1 YESTERDAY prefeated myfelf before Bruffels

with my advanced guard. The Anthrians difputed

with ce the heights of Anderfecht. I was unwilling

to expole my brave comrades to fixed blood in valor. right came on; I kept my troops under arms; and, a the morning, I was received at Broffels as the deli-ture of the Nation! The citizen Minifer at War will by before you the concile details which I have form to him. The army of the Republick is more animated than ever : It may receive for motto, Viner acquirit

(Signed) DUMOURIER, General in Chief of the Army in the Austrian Netherlands.

BATTLE and CAPTURE of MONS.

BATTLE and CAPTURE of MONS.
Onte of the November, a letter was read in the
National Convention, from Gen. Damestier, duted
Mar. Nov. 7,10 which he informs— That after fighting
with the Imperiality for fore forceflive days, the zury
deep Republic had conquered, and Mars hadten the first of their victory. Forty thouland French,
had stracked twenty eight thouland Auditians currenchtional lides, defended by a redoubts, to piececheztional lides, a defended by a redoubts, to piececheztional lides, a defended by a redoubts, to piecechezand stacked twenty eight thouland Austrians currends to the requested of the requested of the results of the requested of the results of the requested of the results of th

wounded. The French took nine pieces of cannon, and a number of chells with ammunition. He has diff patched General Boneron with 8000 men on the one fide, and Gen. Dempirere, with 25 many on the other fide, to feize on the city of Ath, which contains feveral large Magazines. He found feveral in Mess. Auftrian army has retired in the greatest diferder Auffrian army has refired in the greateft diserder to-wards Huffri and Brust le Cemic. It wasto have been juiced the day after, he attacked, it, by the copts com-manded by Gen. Clairfait; he was then going in pur-foit of them. This letter met with frequent burits of

luit of them. This letter met with frequent burils of appliants.

Larve, aid de camp to Gentes Discourier, mentions to the Conventition on this overly of the justifie, a valet de chamber of Discourie, who rallied five figuations and three battallions, and was the first to mount found in land upon an entreechment which the forced a when the General after him what reward he would have, he replied the honor of waring a national antiform. Bashife afterwards appeared at the har, was rectived with great applacle, and embraced by the President. The Convention afterwards decreed that he should be farmished with a complete un'form, at the expense of the Republic, and that Gen. Damserier Bundl's mucket him this terms.

The Convention decreed that a National Fete should be given to celebrate the successor the French struy.

and to conferrate the received the Friends stray, and to conferrate the cyochaof the first victory obtained in a pitched battle by the armies of the Republic.

"Dansurier cottened Emificia, with his numerous army_midd the_moft enthulation codemation of the inhabitants, whose persons and property were held ininhabitants, whole persons and property were held in-cred on the occasion; the versum of yearly, who had long nefiled in this city, retreated at the approach of the Republican; the amb-dutchell, princes, peen, ra-refites and minious, and in the rear of the train Lord Elgin, the most noble & pullant Ambiguates of England. "On the 19th of Cito, the French army under Gen-Coffice summand Mexica to forceaster; which being

Coffice summanded Meets to foureact; which being retained, the cings was hastored till the maning of the 21 R, when it was delivered up on capitalism jube Electur had previoually retained using example firstly, but was found from the many. Gen. Coffice has also taken Freedjins, "On the 1sth, Nov. the French were in policilism of

on the 12th Nov. Gheat, the capital of of the Ast trian Flanders, furrendered in the Freech army, under Gen. La Beardways, without opposition.—Gen. Kellerman, (Valence) at the head of many thouland of his victorious treops, had renered the victorious troops, had entered the province of Namer the country every where submitting to the republica

"The King of Sardinia has folicited the affiftance of na Anigor accuracy associated the amusines of the Scopic Constant against Former; the aniwer was, that it was the determination of the Helevitic Budy, to preferre the firstell neutrality; and prefing any accellion to the Lexuse against the French nation.

"The Ming of Perific has ordered his troops to occu-py Luxenburg, till the Emperor of Germany has in-demnified him for the expence of the war.

The National Convention have decreed, that the

thall not lay down their arms, until the Auffrigen

re-cross the Rhine.

In thort, by the atrival, there appears to be an entire breaking up of the combined forces; the whole Audirian army was reduced to 50,000 men, continually waitling away, and in a most techle and dispirited condition.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 12.

EstraB of a letter from New York.

"The Packet brings an account of a probable revolution in Ireland; So, aon menare already raifed for the purpole."

Mr. Blanchard, agreeably to his advertisement, at

five minutes past ten o'clock last Wednesday morning rose with his Balloon from the prison Court in this c ty, in prefence of an isomente concourte of Spectators, affembled on the occasion. The species of inflating the balloon commenced about may o'clock. Several cannon were fired from the dawn o' day until the mocanon were fired from the dawn of day until the mo-ment of eleration; a band of mufe playedduring the sime of inflating, and when it began, also flow move-ment of, the band added discipative not be feete. In-deed the attention of the multipule was to ablothed, that it was a confiderable time true filence, was broke by the archimations which forceded.

that it was a connective unit of the check was blook by the acchanations which increded.

As foon as the clock haddruck tee, every thing being ready, Mr. Blanchard mok a refectiful leave of all the predators, and received from the hands of the Predictor a paper, at the fame time the Preddent flooke a few words to this boat, which was painted blaeand fepalenged in this boat, which was painted blaeand fepalenged; the balloon was of a yellowish coloured file, high yearnibids, over which there was a firming are work, Mr. Blanchard was dreffied in a plain blue finit, acock'd hat and white feathers. As foon ashe was in the boat, better won't found ballast, and the balloon began marcend flowly and perpendicularly, whils Mr. Blanchard waved the colours of the United States, and also those of the French Republic, and drowinds his are to the thousehout of clitized from every part of the country. the french strength from every part of the country, who flood gratifed and afrontitled at his interplating, After alew minutes, the wind blowing from the northward and weltward, the balloon role to an immente ward and wellward, the balloon role to an imment heighth, and then flaped inscourfe toward the fourth

height, and then thaped inconfe toward, the four-ward and callward. Several gentlemes galloyed down the point, pail, but from loft fight of it. For it moved at the rate of zo salles as hour.

About half after 6 o'clock on the evening, Mr. Shanchard recorded to the city, and paid his repetit-to the Predefent of the United States. His real veryare latted 46 minutes, it which time be ran over a fance of more than zerolles and those defended a links to the

Or vuone and tell the Gone that Freethers be officione and implore the cit of Mans, that the arms of france may cruft the ambitions defigue of THANTS FOREVER,

NORTHAMPTON, January 22. NORTHAMPTON, January 23.

M. Necker has published a long pleading in favoir of Louis XVI. A battalion has fet our from Dankirk, to take pod-filon of Oftend, agreeable to an invitation.

to take possession of Oftend, agreeable to an invitation of the magistrates of that city.

DIED—ISSICIP, IN VIRGINIE, AWTHER LET, ESQ.

At Charddon, (S. C.) HENRY LAURENS. ESQ. aged about 70 years. His copper was hornt the third day aster his decesse.—This was done by the Son, by the regard of the Faster, who made a referre in his will that halfsh his Son compiled with this request, he should be out flort of any of his classe, which was worth about of cord facility. The charge was the back continered any of a memory, where was worth about 60 cools freiling. The sther remaining from the body were taken up and put into a filver orn, made for that purpole. The remains he gave for this fingular deline, was, that his body was too good to be caten by worns.

* THO SEperfina who received the Madischnetter Maggaine, the last year at this office, and who with reconstruct to receive the Nary of the continue to receive the Nary of the continue to receive the Nary of the Nary of

continue to receive it the year cofuing are requested to lease their names winnine rinter nereor by the in to February next, when a feitheneous for the last year inchered.

SETH WRIGHT,

TNFORMS the publick that he has just received & new collection of R O O X S which he has no open'd for fale, viz :

open'd for fale, viz.:
Large and famall Ribles,
Large and famall Ribles,
Telianbut,
Milon's Sell-Knowledge,
Pratt on the Scripture,
Watr's on the Fallous,
do. I fuse Temes,
do. I fuse Temes,
do. I fuse Temes,
do. I fuse Temes,
Vicar tel Watefuld
Vicar tel Watefuld do. Lyric Poems, do. Pfalms and Hymns, Vicar of Wakefield do, on the Mind. Young's Night Thoughts Paradite Loft, do. Regain'd, Carver's do.

Robinson Crufoc, Line Doddridge's Rife and mail vol.

Progress.

do. Evidence of the Beanch's do. New Complete Letter Christian Religion.

do. History of Redemp 19 pertetor 8 vol. Pamela 4 do. Tom Jones 3 do. Juillet Grenville 3 tion. do, on the Affections, do, Differrations. Chauceey on Salvation, Edwards against Chaunce ady of quality's advice Hemmenway's Difeour

do. Accidence,
do. Menitor,
do. Library,
Female Favourite, History of the Martyrs, Boston's Four Fold State William on the Sacramer lio on Taffe, sherlock on De he Rudiments of Take

Langdon on the Revela Locke on Educar Scott's Art of Speaking. tion. Herrey's Dialogues, do. Meditations, Rowe's Letters, Right of Women,

Exfor's Fables, Tooke's Panthron, or History of Heathen do. Devout exercife Chapone's letters on th Thompson's Seafons. Shakeipeare's Character, Lavater's Aphorism's on

Pilgrim's Progrefs,
Fordyce's Address to
Young Men.
Youngman's best Com Man. Life of Tofeph. Vinall's Arithmetick,

do of Cain, Conflication of Malles Bell's Surgery, do, on Ulcers, Brown's Elements of Ma

chufetts.

lo, of each of the United States, together
with the Federal dodicine. Cullen's Materia Medica, New Difpenfatory, Buchan's Domefric Me according to the Litel

amendments. dicine. Nicholion's Philolophy. Narative of the India Plato's do. Salmon's Geography, Wars, in New-Engrand. Geonemy of Human life, Path to Riches, Young's Lattin Diction do. Gazetter Guibric's Geography,

Morfe's dn. Perry's Dictionary, ary. Clark's Introduction. Entick's do. Goldfmith's History Eugland. do. of P Ward's Lattin Grammar

Lattin Accidence, Perry's Spelling Book, Webser's 1st and 3d part, Ramicy's Hunory of the Account Books, rice with the lateRevo Primers and a variety of Intion.

Children's Books Hilbrry of the Revolation Alfo the lafe chimos of the Wortschire Collections of the Wortschire Collections of

Mulick. Cook's Voyage,

Likewife has received an addition to his afforment of DRY GOODS.

Alfo a few barrels of LIVER OIL, and PAINTER's COLOURS, DVE STUFFS, and a greens affortment of GRO CERIES.

ment of GRO CRIES.

Northampton, Jan. 16, 1393:

THE tree and accepted Matous of the Hamphire
Lodge, are informed that in confequence of the
lare fire which happened in this town, the records of
faid lodge were comfuned, they are therefore requeled to return their aums (specifying the time of their
initiation, alin the time of their taking the Subsequence
degrees) to the Subsequence of the Materians Weather their
specific produces of the Materians Weathers. fame. By order of the Mafter and Warden, Section.

Nerthampten, Jan. 23, 5793-