thip with three cheers when the people flew to their work, anticipating the orders of their officers.

"The Affifance, Admiral Sir Richard King, and

Rattlefinite, the Hon, Capt. York failed on Friday night and Saturday morning with fealed orders, for the pur-

and Saturday morning with fealed orders, for the pur-pole, no doubt, of supporting a general imprefs, which will certainly take place in a very short time.

"If a war takes place on the prefent occasion, the Dake of Clarence certainly goes out Communder in Chief to the West-Indies, and is to holfs his slag in the Frince of of suma." Prince of 98 guns."

Extraß of alenter from Paris, Dec 11.

"The Commissions of the Temple have rendered to the Council General an account of their execution of the decree issued for taking from the persons of their Royal prisoners all edged infirmments and offensive weapons. It appears from their report, that the King on this occasion behaved with the most perfect complacency. His Valet de Chambre gave into the hands of the Commissioners and the infirmments of that defeription that were in the Court; and his majerly delivered all those which were in his pocket, observing at the time, that they had no reason to be afraid of him; he wished only to testain a tridling article; but the commissioners of the commissioners of the commissioners of the commissioners. time, that they had no reason to be afraid of him; he wished only its retain a trifling article; but the commissive is termly instituted means are the care affaired. The triple affaired in the care afterned a triple after a triple and the decree, he immediately gare it to them.—They afterwards repaired to the apartment of the Queen, who, delpting; the indignity too much to appear meel it, calmly enquired, if the decree extended to, deprive them of their seedles allo. Her Majedy was apparently inclined to have added something more, but, on a sign from madam Elizabeth she desseld.

"At fix o'clock yesterday erening the charges exhibited against loss XVI, were read to the Convention. The principal articles are as follows:

The principal articles are as follows:

The interruption of the proceedings of the National Conflicent Affembly on the 10th of June

1789. The calling in of foreign troops.

The maissere at Nancy.

The corruption of the members of the Legisla

The flight of Louis to Varennes. His protest to the Foreign Courts against the

refinitions on the fovereignty.

8. His paying correspondence with, and encourage

ing the Emigrants-

9. The maffacer in the Champ de Mara, Jo. The orders given at the Intilleries on the roth of Angust to fire upon the people. "The guards at all the ports have been quadrupled and all the inhabitants are invited to repair to their refpettise fettions.
"The pafortunate Monarch is to be brought to the

"The unfortunate monarce is to be obtained by a still of clock to-morrow morning.

"Thirty members of the Council general are to ferround the carriage in which the reduces. King is to repart to the Convention.

"The mayors to fit by his fide, and the procureur and fecretary of the commune are to be placed oppo-

merous patroles are to parade the city in all pof-

"Nomerous patroles are to parent use typi as publishericitions.
"General Anfaire's van guard has gained a vidory over the troops of the King of Sardinia, and taken pofferion of their camp. The prifoners amounted to no more

than thirty.

"M. Egellis (M. d'Orleans), publified on Monday last a Proclamation, declaring, that he for ever renounced all title and claim to Royalty."

PARLIAMINTARY INTELLIGENCE.

PARLIAMENTARY INTELLIGENCE.

HOUSE of LORDS.

TSURIDAY, Dec. 13.

THEIR Lordships met this day, in obedience to Proclamation; and at about half past we his Majesty came down to the honde, and having taken his feat upon the Throne, Sir, Francis Molyneux was fent down to the Commons to require their attendance; the Speaker and several of the members thorsty after appeared at the bar, when his Majesty was pleased to make the following most Gratious SPEECH:

"MY LORDS AND CENTLEMEN, "HAVING judged needings by embody a part of the militia of this kingdom, I have in pursuance of the provisions of the law, called you together within the time limited for this purpose; and it is on, every account a great satisfaction to me to meet the Pattinent at this toojuncture.

"I should have been happy if I could have amounted to you the secure and undisturbed countensance of all the blessings which my subjects have derived from after to tranquility; but evens have recently occurred, which require our united vigilence and exerting.

red, which require our united vigilence and exertion in order to preferve the advantages which we have hith

in order to preferve the advantages which we have hitherto enjoyed.

"The feelinium practices which had been in a great
menture, cheeked by your firm and explicit declaration
in the last feeling, and is the general concurrence of my
people in the fame feetiments, have of last been more
openly renewed and with increafed activity.

"A finite of tunuls and diforder (the natural confequence of fine) practices) has thew intelled in a fine
and influenchion, which required the interpolition of a
military sorper in funport of the Civil Magistrate; the
industry sorper in funport of the Civil Magistrate; the
industry sorper and office in the posttracts, and indifferent parts of the kingloom, basappeadet to proceed from a defigo to attempt the defrection
of our happy Confirmton, and the full-refion of all ordet and government; and this delign has cyclently been
perfined in connection and concert with perfoun in forrient constities.

I have carefully observed, a first neutrality in th portent are our the Construct, a time to entirely at the portent are our the Construct, and have uniformly abstract from any interference with respect to the internal afters of France; but it is impossible for me to fee, without the most fernious uncafinely, the strong and envisioner the most fernious uncafinely.

creating indications which have appeared there of an intention to excite diffurtuaces in other countries, to diffregard the rights of recutal nations, and to purfue views of conquell and aggrandizement, as well as to adopt towards my allies the States Georgia, who had observed the fame neutrality with myfelf, mendires which are neither conformable to the Law of nations, nor the positive finulations of existing treates. Under all their circumfances, I have felt it my independable durates have recomplete to their work of preventions. thefe circumfances, I have felt if my todetpenable duty to have recourfe to those means of prevention, and internal defence, with which I am entroffed by I aw 2 and I have also thought it right to take 4eps for making some augmentation of my away and military force; being persuaded that these energious are necesforce a being persuaded that these exertions are necessary in the present state of affairs, and are best calculated both to maintain internal tranquility and to render a sirm and temporate condoiled estimated the respective of the state of

ready to make a due provision for the feveral branch-

es of the public fervice.
"You will certainly join with me in lamenting any To write certainty join with me in sameting any meeting forestratedianty expenses, which may for a time present the application of additional fams beyond those which are already annually appropriated to the redefition of the public deht,or retard the relief which my subjects might have derived from a further diministration. in But Law confident you will feel, that those great

ands will oftimately be belt promoted by fuch exertions are necessary for our present and future safety and

ranguility.
"And it is a great confolation for Me to reflect, the you will find ample refources for effectually defraying the expende of vigorous preparations, from the excets of the actual revenue beyond the ordinary expendi-

are. " My Lords and Gentlemen,

"I have great pleafure in acquainting you, that the brilliant feecels of the British arms in India, under the able conduct of the Marquis Conwallis, have led to the anie conduct of the Marquis Lonwallis, nave for to the termination of the war, by an advantaged in and, honorable peace, the terms of which are peculiarly fatisfactory to Mr., from their tendency to fecure the future tranquility of the British Dominions in that part of the orld.

"Your attention will now naturally be directed to the taking fuch measures for the future government of those valuable perfessions, as shall appear from experi-ence and full confideration, most likely to provide for their internal profilerity, and to fecture the important advantages which may be derived from thence to the

advantage which may be derived from the one of the country.

"I am purjuded that it will be the object of your impediate confidention; to adopt fach measures sample necessary, noder the prefent circumstances, for conforcing obedience to the leave, and for propelling every attempt to diffurb the peace and tranquility of these

cingdoms.

\*\*You will be featible how much depends on the reful of your deliberations; and your uniform conduct is the heft pledge than nothing will be wanting on your part which can contribute to the prefent fecurity and

part which can contribute to the piffent fecurity and permanent advantage of the country.

"I retain a deep and unalterable feede of the repeated proofs which I have received of your conful and affetionate attachment to me pand I place as equire reliance on the confundance of those featiments, as well as on your firm determination to defend and maintain that confilmion which has fo long prombed the happiness of every class of my subjects.

"In moderaturing to preferre, and to transmit to

ed the happinels of every class of my subjects.

"In endeavouring to preferve, and to transfinit to
pofferity, the inclimable bleffings which, under the
favor of Providence, you have yourcless experienced,
you may be affaired of my zealous and contial co-opervation; and our joint efforts will, I doubt not, be readered compleately effectivel, by the decided support of
a free and layar people." a free and loyal people."
HOUSE of COMMONS,

HOUSE of COMMONS, Friday, Describe 14.

Mr. Fox role to move an amendment expredise of the great centers the Hunle felt at the probable interruption of transpiling and frongs precommending if it were politic, that a sepatiation found precede a suppose with France. Able, he faid, as the chaines had been on both fides the preceding evening, he remained onconvinced of the occelling of the unanimity on this occalion that had been to much insified on. Gentlemen, in particular, who had blamed the tardy condect of administration at with a presentations of the country should particular, who had blamed the trary condect of an-minification, alrow he preparations of the contact, thould recolled the inconfiftence they would betray to voting for this address, that praided the neutrality of minifiers as a measure highly prodent. Many thought minifiers had done too much, form thought they had done too lit-

had done too much fome thought they had done too lit-tle, but among many condicting degrees of the opin-ions unanimity was clearly discoverable in this—all condemned the conduct of Ministers.

Should he be fo unformate as to fail in-this amend-ment, he declared his intention of making a specific motion for the purpose of acknowledging the repol-lic of France, and entering into negociation with her on the Scheldt. Had we, he said acknowledged the Republic long ago, we might have averted many evils to that country, and to other nations—perhaps we might have faved that Royal blood which possibly was now fireaming from the axe of injustice and impositor. might have faved that Royal blood which pomnly was now fireaming from the age of injuries and impolicy, and which would call a fixin upon the cause of Franco that never can be effected. He had been blaunded for mentioning fireland last nights, as irrelevant to the af-fairs of this country; but he contended, when a nation was about engaging in war, every connection and de-pendance was to be adverted to, as well as the internal part of the flate. He then took a particular view of the condition of Ireland and Scotland, which he repre-

Office; and, on the whole greater exertions were never before made on the most organic occasions.

The orders for a stual ferrice were received in each diffrested the rights of secural nations, and to portice foreign allies he represented as likewise not made and the portice. foreign allies he repretented as likewife nor much to be depended to m.—Profile, if we might judge from its can don't to Foland, and to Andria in the invaling of France, could not be reckoned a very walm or very rating friend. The internalitate of foliand was fach, the the balance of the ralliance might be found in freed much againf us. 'The had a right the faid, by light had been laid down on the country of the found in the fact. The range was difficultied for the received forms and the difficulties of the received for the foreign and the difficulties of the received for the foreign and the difficulties of the received for the foreign and the difficulties of the received foreign and the dependent of the received foreign and the received foreig much against in: The man's right are laid, to hipse at twenters from what had been laid down on the oppo-fite fide, manely, the disaffection of the people and dan-ger of our internal state. He, for one, did not believe that danger—but how were those about to all who are that danger—but how were those about to all who are believe it? The aggrandizement of France he osale not deny might be dangerous to this country, but pating-thould precede policy. We should first argueitte the, if Justice could not be obtained, we should have a sign a non-and however disadvantageous it mishe he. if Juffice could not be obtained, we make the best to arm—and however diffadvantageousit might be no this country and however ill prepared we might be this country and however ill prepared we might be a four alliance, yet unanualty and real from the nature of our alliance, yet unanimity and zel-would, from the justice of our cale, supply even de-

fe C.

Mr. Shekidan feconded the amendment

Mr. Sheridaw seconded the amendment.

Mr. Burks declared, that at the prefeat crift, he was of opinion that the Houlet cought to deliberation that the Houlet cought to deliberation that the Houlet cought of the was mach alarmed, when he merced the koule yelreday—Barthat alarme was increased in a trasfold degree after the statem was increased in a trasfold degree after the statem was increased in a trasfold degree after the trasforment of the featiments of Mr. Fox. They were featiments of Mr. Fox. They were featiments of Mr. Fox. They were featiments dangerons to the peace; and inmined to the property of the country—they were featiments which would tend to produce the conformant which they mean to swert. The first politics with which Mr. For had fet out was, that it might possibly be necessary for the country to cater into a war wink. France. Acknowledging however dits possible cafe the right Hon. Gentleman, immediately, afterwish all proceeded to investig against every one of our illies on the continent. After this carellating used of reasoning, hencest had entered into a view of the domedite function of the country, which he hadden domestic fituation of the country, which he hadde domestic fituation of the country, which he hadded clared to be replete with disconnent, disasseded and rotten. The King of Profila he had steated lightly and with regard to the Emperor, he affected to consider him as the aggressor against France. Stained with crimes, blatting and damaing all the courts of Earope, ought France to be acknowledged 4. Ought fire to bester knowledged "without waiting" in the words of Himlet, "for the whetting of the are?" Ought fire to be seen to be successed to be successed to the country of the himlet, "for the whetting of the are?" Ought fire to be seen to be successed to be success of England. The right homorable gentleman had coa-plained of his invectives against charafters. Far this invective, he afforced him, he had ample reason and as-ple cause. The present Republic of Frame differd in its formation from all former. Republic's whatever. No arguments that had been applied to them couldbe-applied to this. Foffilly Mr. Fex might with that they did. He might reply, as a learned Searjeant in a coun-of jestice replied, when enformed by the judge that he reasoning did not apply to the cate-"No, my Lord-be addressed." I with it did."

reasoning did not apply to the cate—"No, my Lord-he adiverse," I with it did."

Mr. Burke proceeded to declare, that a foor at Great Britain acknowledged France, from that momens, rebus extantibut, the mult bow the next to that constry. This was a confequence which he infilted would be the refull of fact by a neknowledgement. In her fiftin of condust, France, had followed the conduct of Man-met, who, affecting to presch peace carried bit Jona in one band and his fword in the other, to suith all who would not believe him. Thus affect the French in one hand and his fword in the other, to suith all who would not believe him. Thus afted the Fresh all who would not believe him. Thus afted the Fresh of Men, and then propagated them by the feotilethin the suith france he afferted that was had already been declared by that country again this by the promulgation of their decree-against ellies governments of Europe.

Mr. Fox in explanation faid he was forry again to trouble the Houfe, but there was one or two thing describe the ready honorable centlems, which, where

trouble the Houfe, but there was one or two things farted by the right honorable gentlema, which, which were they were meant to mitepretent what he had also to though he rather believed it proceeded from mit rake, it was necessary for him to andwer. It might feem from the right honorable gentleman's feech, they. Mr. Fox, Had in his forceth, admired as applicated the French Conditution as worthy dimitation, but that he never did what he had the same they is was proper, to necessitate with Franch the internal that it was proper, to necessitate with Franch the same propers to necessitate with Franch and the Houfe much have understood it for was the same propers to necessitate with Franch and the Houfe much have understood it for was imitation, but that he never did what he had fail, and the Houfe mult have underflood it. A. wa, that is was proper, to negociate with functional control of the proper had been admitted that the confliction of that country was had, fail the argument he had used would apply and to treat with France would be a proper medius set this constry to adopt. What the right honourse settleman had faid on that point, he must therefore of cloquence he posterior, on the must therefore of cloquence he posterior, for he could not believe to set the proper with the set of the control of the therefore it was meant to deerly his doctinest, and render these answorthy the attention of the House. Much had he faid of his love of Republicanism—On this he was frield that he had almost titled the house with quantity, them against fach a supposition as that he wither one faid of his he was found to the country. But the right honors he gentleman had good a great length indeed, which faid that his proposing that a minister should be from this country to France was a preside to made, if the high of the proper had been accused of want of loyalty to his foreversion, which had generally been at times when he had often her accused of want of loyalty to his foreversion, which had generally been at times when he had joined in the generally been at times when he had joined in the from the writing of the right be tooors he generally been at times when he had joined in the from the writing of the right becomes the read from the writing of proches to declines of that again from the writing of proches to declines of that again to make with further or the mean of the had discount the mean with further or made with further or writing the proches to declines of that again to mean the further and years of hat he had discount the mean with further or made with further of the right of the fail the had discount the mean with further of the right of the right of the had discount the mean with further of the right of the right of the right of the right of the norable gentleman he was ready to fay ten mer with fuch information and prior Mr. Burke replied that the charge was a falle H

Mr. Yorke was aftonished at the opputer address, for the purpose of weakenss the address, for the purpole of weakening the Execu-iter Power, at a time when the camptry was threatened by fedition within, and by inful without: But though eloquete and abilities neight be found on the other fed of the Houle, he would not fook there for partin-ting moderation or candor. He was against the a-

Mr. Adam faid, if by moderation was meant treach ey with country, and by candor, carelefacts to its concerns, neither moderation or candor, or patriotifm white be found on his fide of the House, or to be found which be found on his hole or meriouse, or no promot in the respectible fifty who formed, the minority of yellerday. He deprecated the war, confused the mode of calling the Parliament, and concluded by declaring Hindelf for the amendment. Earl Chrysfort spoke at fome length, and strongly

recommended to the attention of Government the fitswhich had been frequently introduced into the debate. He thought, that if we must go to wat, it was proper that anominity should prevail, and therefore it became customammery thould prevail, and therefore it became necessiry to attend particularly to the withes and hap-pinels of that country.

pinels of that country.

Mr. Secretary Dundas replied to Mr. Fox's speech, emich be thought confided chiefly of an attack upon administration whom he defended, and then took no administration whom he detended, and then took ind into fifth of what had been unged respecting Ireland arguing that whatever their claims or fitnation might be, the confideration and discussion ought to originate with their own Parliament, before they could be takes was used own remement, senter they could be taken up with propriety in this country; and then proceeded to calarge upon the impropriety of Miniflers interfering with the internal afters of France, which he had considered to be the opinion of the Right Hon. Gen

tlemen till then.

Mr. Powis, faid, he was forry to rife on this occasion Mr. rows, said, ne was surry to rite on this occasion as it was to controver the doctrines of a gentleman (Mr. For) he much effectued. It was in his power to reader most effential fervice to his country—inflead of which, it was his own opinion that the Hon. Gentteman's peach tended to alternate the minds of the people against the government. He feemed to have four object which was not yet avowed; that there was fomeabick which was not yet avowed; that there was fome-thing which be thought ought to be done and was not done. He withed Mr. Fox would explain his opin-ion openly and without difgoile. Was it that he with-ed to negociate with France? But with whom? Did he with to fend thither an Ambalfador-from the King, when the Correspinon has proferibed all Kings on the each? He raded this country was not fo deprefied, but that if France intended to harm us, we could defend outleves and refers the infult.

onfelves and refers the infolt.

Mr. For complained of the manner, in which Mr. Beyis had brooght forward this queffion—He thould, however, fairly answerit. He meant nothing more than the weight in the amendment expressed.

Mr. Wilberforce concluded the debate.

Mr. Gur's amendment was then put, and negatived with the activities.

without a division. Adjourned to 12 o'clock.
We understand Mr. For 1s to propose feeding an agrat from our government to Paris, and to acknowledge the French Republic.

For the HAMPSHIRE GAZETTE. The TALKER.—No. II.

for the most noble, and important purposes. That y may be profitituted, I will not deny; but dont let because this is the case, be afraid to talk. I mean alk and write, paril I am farisfied, unless the goo he hould fooner talk me out of my intention ieve folks talking freely, canvaling characters and aftires, bas a very beneficial influence upon all orders classes of people, and is the chief regulator of the stand little world—How often do those of the set flation take various methods to discover what is talk about them? Why is this the case?—because ranks of people know they mult bow to the public attack of people know they mult bow to the public attack. No one is excepted—why should they be? perion but has fullings; few without their vices, and are conguizable before the talking foreities in very town. Thele foreities, composed of either, or the terri, are the grand tribulant before whole but, e-y character in arraigned, and talk't about—beft in the production of the control of the by character is arraigned, and talk't about—best it wheaten every individual is on his goard, wifthe has been faulty, that his mighbour has do fit, & talk't about it.—Why are most people for it in their vices!—not fo much because they fear maker, to whom the darknefs and the light are not became they fland in awe of human laws, but they fear they fhall be bro't in guilty by the inquell, become the topic of common converfa-and expected to public derifion—Few people can by not expected to public derifica—Hew people can
the force of pidicule, or yield to negled. I feel
takin degree of pleasure that even in thit day of
the face of pleasure that even in thit day of
the have the good of their neighbour for much at
the the good of their neighbour for much at
the third pleasure that the the control of
their tife. The commission to cannat every acnot their tife. The commission of these taking,
thin they force of force of force of
their tife. tailing clubs, unveil the very fecents of families, a and not one, even the most private transaction by life citage notice, it certainly must have a migh-influence on my behavior, and deter me from the minimum private of condoct. If I for the different fextal in the control of the con manimeron to lay occasion.

manimeron you of candoft. If I fee the different lexical in a barry, puting not repailing from the various sense if the town. I know fomething wrong has happened, and begus immediately to recollect my fell fand excasion my sensowands, to investigate, if possible, how far there been influencestal in making this collection. The motives of their conduct, may possibly be questioned; but his we have un besides with - if in the effect, we are looking after—Why do we, the next

wil foul-be had not faid, or implied difloyalty to the right honourable genuleman, but had afferted what he tion, enquire what have you new? does not the very queffer the continue of that if the measure proposed by that, right hon Genuleman should be adopted, its efficient or neglet as degree of anxiety, & rare, that something was read and committed on Mr. Ivis, Mr. Garnings, and the different of the third into of the King.

When Yark was also missed as the opposition made in with to know what of the Kallings of our neighbour repetition. montage if we meet a neighbor, size the usual Lium-tion, enquire what have you nevel does not the very quel-tion to ggeft a degree of anxiety, & fear, that four-thing over night has been different endpring buridiver, that we with kept ferre? If whis is not the cafe, we will to know what of the failings of our neighbor has been found our, and talked about—if—we wishe with to know what of the failings of our unighbour has been found or, and utilized about—if we make a difcovery of this fort, do we not under the influence of a benerolean temper of foul, good inpution: to communicate it, and talk about it, with the full perform we meet, and before noon they religence is diffused throw the whole town? Take here, and influences of time whole town? Take here, and action is causeful—nor properly in the ballances of in pursuality; but perhaps, facilities on the narrow felle of cary & malerolence—so matter the effect is the fame, be thankful for the influence, to premotive of peace, and harmony in neighbourhoods—for a leftel to deter from vice in every form, and induce to easily virtuous aftion.

## Proceedings of the General Court.

HOUSE of REPRESENTATIVES.

THURRDAY, Feb. 7.

A BILL for prolonging the time for the proprietors of Effex Merrimack Bridge receiving the toll hereof, was read, and after debree, it was voted in al-

The Committee appointed in confider the propriety of the Commonwealth being interefled in the Union Bank, reported a bill in favour thereof. [400,000 dollars is mentioned in this hill, as a (inheription on the partof this State.]

The Hoofe singued Tuelday near, it o'clock to take into confideration a Refolve for diffricting the Commonwealting to the choice of Federal Reprehensives.

A Refolve for diffribiting the Laws of this Commonwealth on the forcer of States in the Illean and fee.

wealth, to the feveral States in the Union; and for procuring theirs in return. Read and passed. Sens up for concurrence.

up for concurrence.

An engrow of bill for admitting Inhabitants of Towns again certain other corporations, to be Winnelle as well for as against fact Towns and Corporations in Snitt, at Law—was read and pair'd to be enacted.

A petition of Duriel Shory, praying to be reflored to the right of Citizenhip, was read and committed.

A flate of the Treating was read, and committed to the Committed prointed in quire labor.

Many 1. S. L. Many 1. S. L. Many 1. S. Many 1. S. Many 1. S. L. Many 1. S. L. Many 1. S. Many 1. S. L. Many 1. S

MONDAY, Feb. 11. MONDAY, F.CO. 11.

A bill rendering structment valid in certain calcs, was read first time, and Thursday next, 11 o'clock, alfigued for a second reading.

TURBDAY, F.Ch. 12.

TURNEY, Feb. 12.

Agreeable to affigurent, the Hodie proceeded to the confideration of the Refolve for repealing part of a Refolve, difficing the Commonwealth, for the choice of Federal reprefentatives, and after a lengthy debute, the Hoofe concurred the Refolution, 160 members pre-

Hoofe concentrate the Ketalulum, 100 members pre-fent, 5 in Strout-of the concentrace, and 175 against it. A report of the Committee in the Valuation came down from the Hon. Senate, reporting progress, and afted leave to fit again, which was granted, read and

WEDSESDAY, Feb. 13.

WIDEFOAT, PEO. 15.

Several peritions were read and committed.

The Houte took into confideration a bill, in addition to an Ad, institled, "An Ad to incorporated frandry perfous by the name of the Prefident and Director of the Usion Bank," after found chate, the further confideration was polynomed to 3 o'clock. Additional ourned.

AFTERNOON.

The Hoyle took into confidention the hill in addition to an act, intilled, "anglet to incorporate fandry perious by the name of the incident and Directors of the Union Bank; after a lengthy debate, the question being taken, whither the Commonwealth should fobferibe to the Union Bank; it paffed in the allimative—179 the while number; 115 for the bill, 64 against it.

Thursday, Feb. 14.

A committee was cholen to revise the Law relative to the Day of Affelian, and to report any alternations to the Day of Affelian, and to report any alternations.

to the Daty of Affellors, and to report any alterations that may be thought necessary therein.

Ordered, That Mr. Fisk, Mr. BARRES, and Mr.

Hall, be a committee to confider the expediency of making any alterations in that part of the Refolte for dividing the Commonwealth into Difficial for the choice of Federal Repreferatives, which relipsch the returned the votes from the feveral rowmrand report.

FEIDER, FED. 15. "FED. 15." FED. 15."

FEIDAY, Feb. 15.
The House again took up the Union Rank Bill, which after fome debute passed too a third reading, and on the question, Shall the Bill pass? It was determined by

yea and nays, as follows: year 114; nays 64.

SATIEDAY, Feb. 16.

A Petition of the Proprietons of the Glafs Manufactory, praying aid from Government, was read, and committed.

MONDAT. Feb. 18. A great number of private petitions on various fab-

Turepay, Feb. 19. A mediage having been received from the Senate, informing the Honte that they had come to the "choice
of a Federal Senator, and that the Hon, I CALBS.
STRONG, Eq. was choice, and fent down for concurrence. The Honte accordingly singand, this day
for that purpole. The votes being given in, were 184,
—93 making a choice—CHARLES [ARVIS, Eq.
had 95 and was cholen, and fent up to the Senate for
these constructors. The Senate was tradit havedbest concentrace. The senar, we are talk have af-figured Friday near, to rake up the bunner. Wepsyman, Feb. 20.

WEDERDAY, Feb. The Memorial and Remonstrance of the town of

PHILADELPHIA, Jen. 22.

THILADELPHIA, Jen. 22.

Latt Souday evenue a citation in the lower part of Penn Street, observed a woman carrying a booker of water towards a neurilary hopfe, as an unsufal hour; which induced him to follow her, when no his great allouishment and horner, he heard the cries of an infant, and immediately-dopping the woman had an intention of throwing the water on the child to further the contract her. We have the contract her water than the child to further the contract her. tention of throwing, the water on the child to furnisher the cries, he faired and prevented here. He then note proper means to have the child taken from its dreadful fluction, and it was brought out allive, without herital most and matterfail injury. The woman was foom after examined, who had been inspected of having perpetrated this inhuman action; but the flood our furnity to deny any agency in the whole of the figure.

PORTLAND, Feb. 14 FOR HAND, Feb. 14.
Saturday night laft the Dwelling house of Mr. Sam-nel Bockman of Falmouth, took fire, and was confamed.
—Two children were burnt in the bonde, one a child of Mr. Bockman; the other a child of Mr. Grover of that Not. Joseph and the property of the control of all Govern or that town—I was one journed from the chamber window in which the children were, but did not think of them sull they were out when it was no line to return.—The house was fuppored to sale fire by wrafen of a broom which a neyer had saled the night before in weeping the hearth. We hear Mr. Ruckman fared hearting of the meaning the hearth.

NORTHAMPTON, Feb. 27:
The Duke of Readwick it is find in thanked for his fervices by theking of Platfia, but informed at the financiame, that they are as large wanted.

In the late chance of Federal Representatives re-Costs greef for this Diffitie, are your into the rath of the Hoa WILLIAMLTWAN, Ind. 2026 rotes for the Control of State of Stat

and SAMUEL LYMAN, 1675.
For the Diffrieft at large.

For the Diffirst at large,
S. Lyman had 2203 and D. Forziz 1264.
The Supreme Executive his fixed on Monday the
18 of April next, for the inhabitant to give in their
votes for Representatives to Congress in those districts
where no choice has been made.

Locks and Canals.

THE Proprietor of Locks and Canadi on Committee River, want to employ 12 CARPENTERS, and 12 LABOURERS, for fix meastle, the cuffering fedges, to begin their operations about the 20th of April meet, and begin their operations about the 20th of April meet, and the propriet in a smooth of facts public stables, may be offered of great cupre; in Cafe, and are required to call on either of the fulferthers, who are knowledged to call on either of the fulferthers, who are knowledged.

to make contracts for that purpofe.

JONATHAN DWIGHT,

JOHN WILLIAMS,

BENJ. PRESCOTT, Northampton, Feb. 26, 1793.

ROBERT BRECK, & SON HVAE just received a good affortment of IRON HOLLOW WARE,

necessary for family use, which they will fell low for Cash. Produce taken as usual. They give SEVEN PENCE 1 per pound for good

FLAX. N. B. A quantity of 5 pail kettles, propenfor mak-

Northampton, February 5, 1793.

All Persons indebted to the All PCITOID IMAGESTATE the fame with him, on or before the rath day of April next, as he is about to remove from this place.

ROGER WING.

Williamburgh, February 35, 1793.

RAN away from the Subferiber, the 22d of January, an indented boy, named draw Brand, about 18 years of age. Whoever will take up find boy and raturn him to me, final have facilities; reward.

BENJAMIN A. EDWARDS.

Northampton, Feb. 25, 1793;

THE Partnership of HUNT and RAY,
is by ground confear this day diffused. All neris by mutual confent this day diffolyed. All per-font indebted are requested to make immediate pay-M. HUNT. Sunderland, Feb. 20, 1793.

The Partnership of MAY and BODMAN, is this day diffulred by mutual confent. make immediate payment, to IOSEPH BODMAN, june

or, CALES MAY,

Williamsburgh, Feb. 20, 1793.
W. A. N. T. E. D. A NUMBER of able bodied men to labor

A NUMBER of able bodied men to laborfor-All industrions, tober men, whole unionly leads
then to fee the greatest managed men to the rearaction. An opportunity now offers for them to the
that country where they will receive good wages in
CASH, for terms inquire of Quartry Moccas, of
Wed-Springfield, where confiant attendance, will be
rived.

QUARTUS MORGAN. N. B. The men to be ready to march from Land-ord Stebbin's in Well Springfield by the 20 of west

Month, Well Spring field, Feb. to, 1793. CASH GIVEN FOR CLEAN COTTON AND LINEN RAGS, AT THIS OFFICE,