FOR THE HAMPSHIRE GAZETIE.

ole are very fond of reading the Speeches of Some people are very fond of reading the specture of great men, its graiffy them I fend the specth of a great northern personage in thyme, which if you will publish you? oblige a Colomer.

THE clock sinck leven in the morn,
They has not add were sworn;

The Ufher with his black pole came, And call'd them in the BASHAW's name. Who mounted on a throne of flare, Beneath a can'py very great : The council next fomewhat below,

Decently feared in a row;
The BASHAW rifing from his breech,
Pot on his fpees and read this—SPRECH:
"Know Gentlemen, an aft of grace,

Allows your meeting in this place,
The ulage of that Parliament,

"Well known to be omnipotent.
"Now you're affembled in this shape,
"Some of their customs you may ape;
"You are themselves in miniatore,

"And your own Speaker may procure.
"I condescend beyond all measure, To let you know my royal pleafure :

This you thould to your House repair,
And hammar out a Speaker there;
With care feek out the best you can,

" To three days time make out your man On Thursday next, at twelve o'clock, You one and all must hither flock; Produce the man that hath your voice,

Pethaps I may approve your choice,
And't letyon know I'll condefeend,
Why you are call'd, and for what end

"Why you are call'd, sad for what end.

L. Q. N. D. O. N.

Extra® of a latter from Paris, December 14"When that stayor and the Secretary afsended to
the apartment of the late Monarch, the latter, read to
thin from the decree of the convention patied on the
6h inflant. "Louis Caper thall be condedled to the
bur of the Convention, to asfiwer foch questions as may
be put to him." The Mayor then asked him if he
would go down fixin; at firth he feemed to befinate a
hittle, and Said, "My name is not Louis Caper; that
wasthe name of my ancestors, but I was never called
6b. However this it the consequence of the violent
treatment is have experienced. Int four months past."
The Mayor made no reply and having again asked him
to defeend, he immediately compiled. When he got
into the extrage he was perfetly filent, and continued
for almost during the whole way. When his examination was finished in the Convention, he retired into
found centre of bread, observing that he had are nothing
that day—it was then fire o'check. Soon after he a
gain got into the Mayor's carriage, and spoke very little during his terum. The crowd that surrounded
him, both in young and coming, was immend; but the
deliver myntarined vood order, and the elitizent wene

him, both in poing and coming, was immende; but the foldiers maintained good order, and the citizens gene-rally observed filence. On his return in the evening "The Council General have decreed, that Louis fault have no lorger any communications with his fami-ly, and that the valet-de-chambre who attends him thail

him, both in going and co

lp, and that the valet-de-chambre who attends him shall converse with no other person.

Therstop News.

It has National Convention, this murning, an order was mady, that the Afmiller for foreign affairs, should give green to all the agents of the Republic in foreign parts, to give no more passports whatever. The Diplomatic committee are to make a report on the sub-

I Louis XVI. had intimated, that he had cholen for

"Louis XVI, had intimated, that he had content for his counfel Target and Trenchet. This day Target refurded to plead for the King, on account of his great age, and his republicamilm.

"A Scienciary then announced, that Lamoignous, Ma'line-bes, and Soundat de Truyes, offered themlelves accounted for Louis. After a warm debate the Convention decreed, that commissioners should repair to the than decrees, that commissioners inotice repair to the Temple, to give notice to Louis of the letters of those who offered themselves as his defenders, and of the re-fusal of Target; and that they flouid a fine themselves of the definitive choice of Louis, and of the concur-

rence of the persons chosen. it was occurred alto; that the Commission of Twee-ty-One should employ the atmost number of clerks pof-sible to copy the vouchers, and to give copies forth-with to Louis.

with to Leuis.

"We have this day a letter from Dieppe, by which we leant that they have their come to a firing declaration against Robertpierre, and in favour of a fair and bosourable trial of the King. I really begin to form frome hopes that he will be faved."

It was on Saturday currently reported in the city, that the Queen of Portugalistic on the 3d inflant. The circumflances of her death were variously reported.

circumfiances of her death were variously reported.

Extrail of a letter fram Paris, Dec. 15.

"Yellerday morning, a letter was received in the Jacobine Clob, from the popular Society of Lyons, the purport of which was no demand, that Louis XVI, be condemand to death.—The Society ordered that this letter be printed.—It was also refolved, that they would prated against any, other judgment relative to Louis than the fentence of death.

"In the National Convention this morning, the

in the National Convention this moming, the fallowing question was differed.—How first the exprosing question was differed.—How first the exprosing a state of the state of Louis XVI. be communicated to him and his Countle, and by whom the originals be communicated to him, if he or his countled should require it?.

"It was decreed, That Commissioners chaffen for that purpose out of the Commission of twenty-one, fall be charged to deliver copies of all.—Als and purpose the countled of the co

is defence.
" The Affembly has decreed, that Louis Capet thall

"The Allembly has decreed, that Lovis Capet thall appear again at the Barneat Turlday week.
"It is afferted that the Liegeois have determined to petition the Convention, for leave to be outled to Frances as a 5th Department.
"It is also reported, that a large detachment of Dumounter's army is before Marshitcht, and that a body of French troop has arrived at Aix. la Chapelle.
"The resolution of the Conneil General to fearch, including and admittative means the Gercey to the Ad-

imprifon, and administer an oath of lecreey to the Advocates employed in defence of Louis XVL has been treated by the Convention with all that contempt which t fo richly deferves."

FRANCE.

NATIONAL CONVENTION.

In the evening felion of the 10th inft. Lindes, chairman of the committee appointed to draw up the aff fetting forth the charges againft Louis the XYIth, prefeated by way of preliminary prepart, an hillorical recital of the condet of the ca-devant King, fince the commencement of the revolution. The set of accufation itleft, however, not being ready, the Allembly adjourned full the next morning at eight o'clock, when it was to be read. was to be read.

was to be read.

The morning of the next day (Tuefday) was confe-crated to the differnion of this oft, and, the manner in which the quefficient were to be put, when it was relow-ed, that no ferries of particular quefficie flowed be put; but that the aft of securities though the divided into as

but that the aft of accutation thould be divided into a smay articles at reshibited charges, to each of which the accorded fhoold be obliged to answer.

About two ofclock hous XVIII was brought to the bar. The Prefident interrogated him. He succeedingly the shadow of the state ivily denied all the accufations, declaring that he had not the leaft knowledge of the projects and plans of configurey which they charged him with. He declined andwering many other quefficient, then as those refpeding the diffurgatization of the land and fea forces; the delays which were made with regard to the different of the laws, relative both to the county of Aix, Avigon, fee alledging that in these matters the conflictation required the responsibility of the ministers only.

lly. He was afterwards called on to adknowledge the rice was alternated in the act of accolations, namely the different memorials of Laporte, St. Folix, and Talon, figured with his name; and this letter to the hishop of nt. He differowed them all, excepting for orders of payment to his ancient military he

At his requelt, and after a very long debate, a coun-fel was allowed him; he is also to have copies of the different pieces. He was conducted back to the Tem-

Previous to the entrance of Louis into the Conven-tion, the President addressed the members of it in the

tion, the President maintain the instance of and the following terms:

"Reprefentatives, you are now going to exercife the right of National Justice. You are responsible to all the citizens of the Republic for your conduct on this occasion. Europe observes you; thistory will collect occasion. Europe observes you; History will collect your thoughts and stitions; an incorruptable potentity will judge with indicable ferently; and therefore confident with the new functions you are about to fil; let flence presail, and let the dignity of; your festions extince the majesty of the French people. It is about to give by your organ as well lessed to Kinga, an example for the entrauchisement of nations."

He then addressed himself to the Tribunes. "The

He then addressed huntest to the Iribanes. "The National Convention (1878 bc) confide in your absolute devotion to your country, and in your respect for the representation of the people. Remember the arbiful filence which prevailed on the return of Logistical forms."

Louis afterwards entered the bar, followed by the

Losis afterwards entered the bar, followed by the Mayor, two municipal officers, and generals. Santerre, and Wittenhof; the guard remained without. A profound fibere reigned on the occasion, when the Prefixent addressed himself to Louis as follows:

1. Louis, the French Nation accedes you: The National Affenholy decreed on the thingof December, that you should be judged by it; on the fith of December, that decreed that you should be brought to this bar. The aft will now be read which enumerates the charges now exhibited against you. You may be feated."

act will now be read which cumerates the charges now exhibited against you.—You may be feated."

Louis having feated himfelf, one of the Secretaries read the whole of the act, the President repeating each article, calling on Louis each time to answer the different charges it contained. He shen continued as follows:

ferent charges it contained. He then continued as follows:

"Louis, the French people accuse you of having committed a number of crimes, to establish your tyrungon the initial of their liberty. On the 29th of June 1780, you made an attempt on the fovereignty of the people, by fuspending the Assembly of its representatives and violently expelling them from the place of their fessions. On the 23d of June you attempted to fonce the laws of the nation; you forrounded its representatives with troops; you prefented them with two royal declarations subverse of all liberty, and ordered them to separate the with two they are the service of the service of the troops and the verbal process of the Assembly, as proof s.—What have you to fay for yourself?

have you to fay for youriest?

Lexis. "There existed then no Low to refirsin my

actions."

The Prefident then went on, repeating every article of the charge one by one, and Louis replying to each, no perfoa speaking doring the whole time beddes the Prefident and Louis. When the Prefident had finished, he addressed himself to the Convention, and informed them that the questions were all part, and then asked Louis if he had say thing to add. Louis replied he wished for a copy of the chargest, and the pieces an energed to them, and the liberty to choose a counsel for his defence. The Prefident after trading feweral tetters, &c. which had palled between Louis and Laporte. The state of them that the questions were all put, and then asked the state of the

tion was what time thall be granted Louis Capet for | and the Affembly would take his request into cont. and the Affembly would take his require into coal, deration. Louis accordingly retired. A long of bate immediately enforced, at the concluding of which the fubfiltence of the request of Louis was decreed at most sunnimously. The fellow broken up, at dight

o clock.

Extrad of a letter free Madrid, dated New, 18.

"There are at leaft 5000 Resignant Prices in the kingdom; and as many of them have not constitute themselves as they thould have done, our constitutions." ablified certain regulations as to their entrace in

or continuance in this kingdom."

Letters from Bruffels dated Dec. 5, fay, that the

Letters from Bruffels dated Dec. 5, by, the mer tadels of Namor, and Antwerp have both furreadend, where particles are made priloners of war; that of the former confided of 4000 men.

Two Frunch riggares have paifed won the Schelde & conveyed the florer to Antwerp. The Doub less protein against their passage, but did not accept to oppose them by force. There are three English singue also in the Schelde; for that the question of presser are were from horse for the superior of the second proteins of the superior of the sup

allo in the Scheldt; fo that the quellion all present war may be foon brought to tifue.

D U B L I N, December 4.

Yesferday morning the Catholic Delegates met at the Taylor's Hall, Backlana, to conside to the believe of Catrying into effect the measure for which they were chosen, which is nothing more than simply this; is prepare a petition to the Legislanne, laying being them the humble request of all cheCatholius of infinity prayings; that in confequence of their tried loyally and long continud uninterrupted good conduct, they may be admitted to the rank of clitzens, and thate in common with their countrymen, the advantages of the confinition.

Levi Shephard,

WANTS to contract for 50 fat HOGS. and a quantity of White Bean, for the Prope-etors of Locks and Canals on Connecticor river. Said Shephard gives 7d. per lb. for good well drifte FLAX, foirable for the Deck Manufacture. Northampton, Feb. 18, 1793.

Timber.

THE following lift of white oak Timber is fit wanting for the ule of the Proprietors of Lectured Canalson Connecticut River, viz :

DU.		iz	2 4 1 1 1 1 1	DO.		hae	
no. pieces.	length	. fqu	ared.	picces.	length	11 (quant 16 by 8. 14 14 8 8 18 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11	d.
24	30	8	by 9	2	40	to by	19
1	10	8	9	. 2	30	8.	35
40	35	8	9	20	35	10	15
2	30	18	14	8	35	14	14
1.2	30	18	18	2	ço	14	4
2	25	12	18	40	16	8	9
6	16	12	18	40	20	8	37
80	20	6	12	4	20	18	31
	30	12	18	12	20	11	13
100	20	12	12	4	30	12	1
24 7 40 2 2 2 6 80 4	30 35 30 30 25 16 20 30 20	8 8 18 18 12 12 6 12 12	by 9 9 9 18 18 18 12 12	20	30	10	ě.
	0.549085	1.5		A STIT	THEFT	C15-0-2-20-C162	

Also 10,000 feet SLITWORK.

WHOEVER inchnes to furnish the whole we may part of the above T I M B E R, notective of the above T I M B E R, notective and provided the state of the state of the above the state of Connection the part of the state of Connection the part of the state of the stat N. B. Cafe will be paid on delivery of the Tield

N. R. Cain will be plate of control of the Northampton, Feb. 18, 1793.

A. L. perfons indebted to, or who have say to mands on the effect of Lieut Lemmel Delico.

Interest of Sunderland, decaded, are defined to call as he folioriber that their accounts may be adjusted.

WILLIAM DELANO, Exercise.

Sunderland, Feb. 12, 1793. Sunderland, Feb. 12, 1793.

NOTICE is hereby given to the non-inided topriestors of Land, lying in the town of Mindsfield, Councy of Hamphire, that their Lands an Ined in a Town Tax, for the years 1791—1792.

Committed t	to the St	picriber to c	uncer
And	are as fol	lows, viz:	6.4
For 1791		No. acres.	
Cul. John Rob	ertion,	100	711
Thomas N	fartin,	90	11
No. of Lot	801-0	100	2.3
	141	100	
	42	41	
TE SHOW THE U.S.	. 37	80	
3d. Divition Lot,	37	72	C1
3d. Divition 101,	Figure 1, chie	12.5	510
	35	17	5500
5th Division Lat	33	28	1
1 2 4 5 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	28	50	77.75
	OI T		
For 1792-		100	21.12
Col. John Rober		1	
Thomas Ma	90	33.TS	
Daniel Bige	low.	47	18.3
No. of Lot	198	too	119
	141	100	建程
	200	100	4.0
	127	25	Sep 155
A 100 TO SEE TO SEE TO	43	4L	三种键
	37	80	3.3
A THE RESIDENCE OF THE PARTY OF	32	Carlo Harrison	100.64
3d Dirifion,	38	1111111	ADM
La Mandre of the and		53	20.2
	35	17	23.30
5th divition	33		100
CONTRACTOR STATE OF	58	or be	OFCU





NORTHAMPTON, (Maffachufetts) PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY WILLIAM BUTLER.

Vol. VII.7

W E D N E S D A Y, March 6, 1793-

[NUMB. 340.

For the HAMPSHIRE GAZETTE, the declaration of the Rights, of the inhabitants No subject shall be held to answer for any cris

ee, notil the fame is felly, and plainly, fubfian-d formally described to him, or he compelled addy and formally deferibed to him, or he compelled-beards or farmin evidence usaint himfelf. And neery hipfel, thall have a right to produce all proof that my be favourable to him, to meet he winted face, to fice, not not be fully heard in his defence, by him-felf, or his console at his election. And no fubijet hall be arrefted, imprilanced, defipuled, or depaired of property, immunistes, or privileges, put out of the pro-riction of the law, carled, or deprived of his life, li-berty or charts, but by the judgment of his peers, or the laws of the land. And the legislature fillal not make any law, that thall subjet any person to a capital or afarmas punishment (capter for the government). mate any line, that shall subject any person to a capital or infamous pointsment (except for the government of the army or navy justibout trial by Jury." The object of the declaration, is to focuse no every individual, a just and temperatural by Jury, without subject ing him to the malicious designs of his enemies, and they snaw of those who would with to pussible him, his any circumstances whatever, without giring him an opportunity to produce his similarity, procure his considerable provides the state of the declaration of fadice. While the good neople of this Commonwealth read this article in the Conditionion, they imprise the neit leven of better tried by their seers and agine the pris liege of being tried by their peers and lass of the land, is beyond all doubt fecured to them. Inst of the limit, is beyond all doubt featured to them. That no one at any time, or in any everygency, that further in ignorations pushingent, either by the lath or any therway, in violation of those rights which the Good of nature has given him, and of which to the world we as a people have made declaration. But it is easil blindeds that affords this feetunity to the people. For these rights are frequently violated in view of the prople, and in presence of the magistrates. Are they not violated, when freemen are simped, and drawn to the ped and whipped on the maked back, without trial, in the fact of the proplement mount ne attempt to distant in streety, that the hight rift those who are dearer to himthan any thingou the earth, and in this attempt should be detected: Is it not a violation of his network rights, when for this small. offerer he is drawn up to the grates in the gaol, and there whiped on the naked back, as many fittings as the arbitrary disposition of a Sheriff may dictate? Or as it was faid of the entantiaftic Jacobies in Paris, withenteren a mock trial? Is this my countrymen, agreea-ble to our declaration of rights, that any individual in ble to our declaration of rights, that any individual in feelety (however unfortunate he may have been) shall be judged, condemned, and whitped, by one man who has 80 authority to do it; but proceeds contrary to the law, and gives not site leaf upportunity for defence? Compare this with our Constitution. Does this arbitrary judge give the criminal an opportunity to procure his counsel and predace all proof that may be favorable to him? In he fully heard in, his defence? Surly not "Heis rather deliced (and fix we allare who Surely not ! He is rather fubject (and fowe all are who The lible to implienment to be grawn up immediate. It is the grates, upon the bare affertion of eac mas and bere ignominiously whipped without trial & controly to the laws of the land—Yes, without a mock trial! And to add to the ignoming of the punishment, many of the inbble and others are invited, by this officer and judge, to see him lay have the backs of freemen, spill their The him lay have the harks of freemen. Spill their boad and commit violence on the rights of every man; If ye rery man, because where the rights of a risk; the right are violence of the rights of a risk; the right are violence, the right of every man; If ye rery man, because where the right of a risk; the right are violated, the rights of all are elemially, invoided—Would you (my Countrymen) if one of you by misfortune should be cast into prison, and should attach to the right of you are to be penished? And if he wills forty the right of you will be right of you are a freezon, you may claim at fair and impartial trial. No man can invoide those rights of your—You are supposed to be innotent outil your peers say you are fully, and whoever thrike you does it at his peril; for 'you had mordered a man, no one person can puintly rus in any maner until it is made evident and celaraby a lary that you are guity. There is not a man do. I'm to any manner until it is made evident and declared by a Jury that you are guilty. There is not a man in this land of liberry, who is impowered to punith a prevalle to his own will, any member of the community. There was no great judgment or forefightnessing in the Immers of our conditioning, to discover the danger of trutting our lives or liberties in the hands of single man! Nor have we now any reason to expect justice administered in all inflances by one imperiod by the liberties of the danger of the danger

which his been made to fecure to againft the arbitrary will of any fole judge, yet we are all liable (my countrymen) to his sind of spinithment—It is possible roumay be lodged in priford by the malice of an enemy, & then fulpatif you fire parry, to be drawn up to the grater artile goal and shipped as many fixers as first liable, the overfeer, thought it be three hundred fripes, and after all this be object to rate your rind at the next Court, for the fame smidenesson. Here in fast the priform is valve purchade for the firm crime. Is not thus violation of the rights of freedom? Shall it be fait that an American who he been loop febtine to be faid that an American who has been long fighting to fecure for himself and children a free access to the adfecure for hindel and children a free acces to the ad-ministration of juilee, falls lin, but ever condemned and twice possible for the faircentine? Forbut is ye friends to liberty, and prevent fair news circulating a-mong our enemies, left they rejoice at the instead at ready made on our privileges. Perhaps it will be faid, that the (conseme taw of Regland will juilify a Sheriff's challing a prifuners. But what have we to do with the compon law in this citie, when we have declared as a free people that we will have no fach proceedings. That we have rightnin this reford; which were he force That we have rights in this respect which were hef alimed by the people of England, and of which no power on earth can legally deprive us. I prefuse it, will be granted that whenever our conflictation in that a directly against the Common law of England, that the Common law of England. practed directly agrient my Common faw of Angland, that the Confinetion mids he regarded and, the common law in that reports of no sculling—He this becaute the contract of the contract of the case of which we have folong bounds? For what have we fought and bled, but pferent to outside so in a many rights, and establish a Officiarious which final triumph over cerey ethalith a Officiation which hall triumph over every other law under heaven, nor be controlled by the tyranical precedents of Britain? Blath then ye advocates for tyranny when ye foek of common law in this cafe! Such condect can never be juditied in a land of litherty on any principle. I do not intend by this in frest spreachfully of our prefent Sheriff, I very much respectfully of our prefent Sheriff, I very much respectfully of our prefent Sheriff, I very much respect the lame principle, and for this reason do I write. If our right are invaded to any degree, and no one makes proposition, the very will be enterasing continually, and policity—Unraspably, conclude, that our declaration of again to stope the design of the continually, and policity—Unraspably, conclude, that our declaration of again to stope on the late of the practice of the continual late of the present the practice of the late of the present of long the practice of the tree policy are not worsely late of the practice of the tree practice of the practice of the revolution. I pray then for its immediate defination.— It has already been then for its inserdiate definition. It has already been fol long the practice that the people are not moved when they hear of it, nor it the Sheriff constanced but that he is performing his duty. The Justices of the Peace in this Commonwealth have fach a veneration for the laws and the confitution that they will not forehaps dare notly whip a manever two driftes, after baving given him a fair and imparial trial agreetable to the laws of the Commonwealth. Yet our Sheriff of his own authority will bind and chaffie a freeman according to his own pleafore, within the processions.

his own authority will bind and chaffile a freemon ac-ording to his own pleafure, within the appearance of a raid, and no one moves his benegue, against such pro-ceedings. His Excellency will Governor in his late speech to the legislature had the following obervations: "It may be well worthy of your attention to invest-igate the question, whether the Infamous possibilities if the public whipping post for frequently administered in this government is the best means to prevent the commission of crimes, or absolutely necessary to the wood order of overnment are to the feeduries of the pengood order of government or to the fecurity of the peo-ple. It is an indignity to bomen nature and can have but little tendency to reclaim the fufferer." What indeed! must have been his observations if he had fully known the manner in which many of our fellow citizens are treated? Lacerated not agreeable to the prefent but convey to the laws of nature and our country— with form or trial. If the fopenee majorituse, think this kind of punithment when indiffeed legally, fo great in indigetly that it requires the attention of the legislayer; I four juffices of the feese, are not permitlegislature: If our justices of the Peace, are not permit-ed to whip a man after a fair trial! In fine, if we are ed to whip a mansiter a fact trial? In face, it we are freemen, and as fach, have a right to claim a fair and equitable trial, agreeable to the faws of our country; why do we permit the Sheriff to lofifd this panishment arbitrally, without trial or giving an opportunity for defence? If these practices are long featured to continue, they will in a few years be eshablished as law, for in this way it became law in England. On the same printciple a man is now whipped, without trial, he may e'er long without trial, be bung on the gallows. We are furprized when we read of the conduct of despots. But forely there is no mas on earth, more defeotic, than he, who arbitrarily binds, fit pe and whips a freeman without trial. The punilinear in itself is inflamous, when infilted legally, such more for the executed arbitrarily, and in prefetce of a multitude who are called in-

from you by little and little, natil every Sheriff shall become a Bashaw, and scourge every freemen, until you thall all become very slaves, and fall profitate at his

Be it far from me, to with any criminal thould to copposited, but let it be done legally, and agreeable to the rights and privileges, of a free people.

DIOGENESA

For the HAMPSHIRE GAZETTE

For the HAMPSHIRE GAZETTE.

The LISTNER.—No. I.

Mr. TALLER.

The LISTNER proposes a friendly correspondence with your dread highness; upon the fame principle the Hiberain spoke well of the devil—Who laid to a brother country man by way of excuse, when stepword for it, "How to keep friends on all design for I don't know whose hands I shall fall into."

While I love to hear you gabble, I dread the instance of your power. You may talk what you please—any thing and every thing, that is bad, about the vilgar or common people—My care will irch, and liften to heat it:—But be careful what you say concerning me, or any of the failings of our great near in office. If you should be so toolsh, as to let your tongoe run a large and absile your fovereign's spablic opinion considence, whose prime minister you are in the care the same of the same statement; you go will be in danger of being impeached for high crimes and missementary by the same statement in the care of the same statement is the same statement in the care of the same statement is the same statement in the same statement in the same statement is the same statement in the same statement in the same statement is the same statement in the same statement in the same statement is the same statement in the same statement in the same statement is not taking; but listening to, and sale tention to your states of all.

tention to your future Talks.

YESTERDAY a board was bed at the Wer Office, which is took toom. The diffusion sufficients belonging to the office were ordered into writing. The 3d and 11th regiment of dragoons were ordered to strength or the order of the contract of th were also ordered to be within one hour's m

metropolis.

On Saturday two Noblemen were, by order of the Secretary at War, difeharged from his Majesty's ferrice in the Milliary Department, they having figned, their names to the Revolution Seciety.

names to the Revolution Society.

A tarbulent fpirit prevalls in many of our Northern provinces; for this purpose the militia forces have been called out in the counties of Camberland, Durann, Northumberland, Welfinnerland, and York.
These forces have likewise been very properly called forth in Essex, Kens, Lincoln, Norfolk, and Suffolk, as being maritime counties.

The news from the Northern parts of the kingdom ways to be nowed because it is not because the new of the second because it is not because the new of the second because the second be

The news from the Northern parts of the kingdom appear to be she most abrains, In Scotland there have been feveral infurredinat, but of no other importance than that they shew the turbalent disjointion of fome, people, there. In Yorkthire, particularly at Sheffield, in Northemberland, and Durham, a spirit of riot has shewn itself. In instantion of the French, the general cry among their rioters, let us have a more regal division of property, for why should one man be richer than another?

richer than another?

The number of feditions Clubs in and about the matropolis has likewife become a ferious evil. But fault
is the vigilance of Government, and to fitting is the
floring of logity is the people to fupport the Confliction, that we have no reason to be under very great

Dating the week upwards of 100 pieces of cannon were conveyed from Woodwich to the Tower; particle planted on the walls, and the remainder are ready, to be removed, wherever they may be wanted. The blatte on the removed wherever they may be wanted. The Ditch, which furrounds the Tower, sit cleanling, and is to be kept configured filled with water. New gates are insking to the principal entrance: and the whole is nodergoot an earlier spair.

The Bank Goard is nightly to be reinforced with

From the CONTINENTAL JOURNAL.

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Mr. Printer,

IN a sate execution I made through the fouthern
fitter, I was kindly entertained at the houle of Col.—,
in—county—in the flate of—. The morning
after my arrival at his houle, happening to be Sanday,
the Colonel proposed to use to accompany him with
his family to church, assuring me at the fame time that
their nucleus at a very mentaling members. ped jostics administered in all inflances by one imper-tial bring. A fingle judge may have fone particular find bring. A fingle judge may have fone particular pupidice against a criminal and when in a pusition will pupidice against a criminal and when in a pusition will push him beyond this deferm. Perhaps there may be inflances of outward or inward application of paint by the public by which his pusition may be to inflance at no endagger the life of the prisoner to preceding at the endagger the life of the prisoner to preceding people. If you will further, have deach be perfectly filest, and on restore the proposition of paint by the memory have tyrante rifen up and with a rod of iron rolled the cast to endagger the life of the prisoner by excellent people. If you will further, have deach be perfectly filest, and you feast the rest deach be perfectly filest, and you feast the rest deach to be perfectly filest, and you feast the rest deach to perfect the rest of the prisoner as a near little man.—His manner was graceful and pleasing. His text and fea-

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busy mobile.