armies, described to be scarcely fed, cloathed, or commanded; but thank God, discipline had been found weak when opposed to the animated love of liberty.

The glorious battle of Jemmappe, did not even induce Ministers to feel any of the present alarm for Holland. The battle happened on the 6th of November; on the 16th they prorogued the the Parliament. It appeared, that the present ministers had emplated those of CHARLES II. and were now raising an alarm, on account of supposed republican principles, as great as had been before insligated by the Popish plot. Republican principles were odious, as applied to England, and principles of leveling and destruction of property were detestable every where. But where were the bodies of men in this country to whom they should be applied.

Mr. Fox said, that he should heartily oppose the motion for suspending the Habeas Corpus Act. As to removing discontents, his way would be not to punish, but to remedy them. Were the Dissenters discontented? He would repeal the Test Act. Were there discussions about Parliament? he would grant a reform. Were particular descriptions of persons uneasy under penalties? he would repeal particular penal laws. These were the supplies which he would vote. If imaginary grievances were urged, they should have a fair discussion, and the mistaken persons, who produced them, should be convinced, or not persecuted. Every man should be accustomed to say to his neighbour, "If you are discontented, go to the House of Commons. If you are wronged, there you will have redress." "These," said Mr. Fox, "should be my proclamations."

What was the other system? militia, cavalry: was it meant to prevent thought, and reading; and, as no man, who has not a hundred a year, is permitted to kill a partridge, to say, that none, who has not twenty pounds a year shall be permitted to read. Mr. Fox noticed the efforts used to oblige publicans to purchase papers only of particular principles, and read the resolutions of one or two associations, threatening them with the loss of licences. A debating Society had existed in the city of London, ever since he new the city, and he did not know by what law it was put down: There was a considerable debating society in Dublin, which he hoped would not be put down.

Mr. Fox again declared his love for the government by Kings, Lords, and Commons, and held, that it was founded on the Rights of Man, but he did not think so highly of any government as not to lament, that confidence might be misused; he thought there was danger in this country, but that it was the danger of increasing power in Ministers, and of the degradation of the House of Commons.

Mr. Fox, concluded by moving the following amendment: That after the words "an humble Address be presented to his Majesty," all the others be omitted for the purpose of inserting the following: "And that we do express to his Majesty our sense of his goodness in communicating to us his most gracious Speech; that we learn with the greatest anxiety, that such circumstances exist as render it necessary to call out the Militia; and that we will diligently enquire into such circumstances, it being equally our desire to maintain a due obedience to the laws on the one hand, and a faithful execution of them, on the other."

Mr. Burke entered into the consideration of the conduct pursued by the Lord Mayor, which he much applauded, and thence took occasion to compliment the city of London, for its old and unshaken loyalty. He then made some observations on the Speech of Mr. Fox, who he spoke of in the highest terms of esteem, and whose language he acknowledged, bore the appearance of subordination. He professed himself attached to no party, but came there solely to defend his country in the present alarming crisis. Artifices had been used to introduce among us the politicks of France, a country where there was no such thing as liberty; on the contrary, there never was any nation in which there existed such an absolute tyranny. He asked, would the people of England be governed by such men as CARAT, GARRAT, and MARAT, and all that tribe of sanguinary villains, robbers, murderers & assassins. Despotism itself possessed liberty; but here there was none. The French were now ravaging every country round them, their fleet was in possession of the Mediterranean; Spain lay like a great whale on the shore, ready to become a prey to these depredators: The other countries of Europe were in such a state, as effectually destroyed the balance, and therefore it was necessary for us to enter into a war.

Mr. Fox, in consequence of an intimation to withdraw his motion, insisted on a division taking place, as unanimity would be a pernicious measure.

Extract of a letter from Ensign MORGAN, dated Charleston, (S. C.) Nov. 1, 1792.

"I AM equally satisfied with you, my friend, that the President of the United States has no wish to assume arbitrary or despotic authority; but, as you think with me, that the Secretary at War has done so, by ordering me to Fort Washington (900 miles) for trial, at a time when the pretext was unfounded in truth, and when my accuser was to remain, and has remained ever since in Philadelphia, or in such parts of Pennsylvania as his pleasure or his inclination led, I confess myself at a loss for the motives, either in point of policy, honor, or justice. Moreover, the evidences which I called on the Secretary at War for, have been dispersed over the continent, as though designedly to render it impossible for me to derive advantage from any. Major GAITHER, for instance, a most important evidence, is sent to command among the Creek Indians, where his testimony is to be buried; for by the 10th article of the appendix to the rules and articles of War, no testimony of an officer in the army can be admitted, but such as shall be delivered in person before the Court-Martial: Now, my dear sir, how can I procure such testimony at Fort-Washington, when the Secretary at War has designedly or undesignedly scattered throughout the Continent, the officers whose evidence I called upon him for last March or April? And no one of whom has been at Fort Washington, since my being ordered there for trial; but all have been at Philadelphia, or near it—where I have in vain solicited to be tried!

"The 16th article of the same appendix, ordains and directs, that no officer shall be detained in arrest, longer than *eight* days without a trial, or longer than a Court-Martial can be convened; and the first article of the same appendix declares, that five commissioned officers shall be sufficient to constitute a general Court Martial: Yet I have been injuriously held in arrest TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY DAYS, and upwards, when there has scarcely been a day, since the date of my arrest, that double that number might not have been assembled at Philadelphia; and frequently four times the number necessary, within a small distance, doing little, and some, no duty. You know, my friend, that I have in vain made application to obtain a trial, even, at Pittsburgh, the head quarters of the army, and that it has been refused me.

"On the 19th or 20th of September, I found a general Court Martial setting at Philadelphia; whereupon I presented myself immediately in person at the War-Office, to insist upon my trial before that Court; but my application was rejected. You have seen my correspondence with the Secretary, in consequence. It is these circumstances, my friend, I call *symptoms of tyranny and despotism*: for what is tyranny or despotism, but a discretionary use of power, without being legally amenable for the just exercise of it? How regarding will the situation of gentlemen in the army be, if a Secretary at War, a Commander in Chief, or a President, can at his discretion, dispense or evade the articles of war, when inclined to oppress an individual in it! If the Secretary or President, at his discretion, has a right to order me for trial from Philadelphia (where my accuser and evidences are, or may be easily collected) to Fort Washington, where neither my accuser nor evidences are, he will have an equal right to order my brother officer in like situation to the lake of the woods! This, my dear sir, is not my cause alone: It is the cause of the army and the nation, which I am resolved rather to suffer in, that betray.

"My business here was to obtain a renewal of Major GAITHER's very important testimony; the original whereof I sent to Major BUTLER, who transmitted it in last May or June to Mr. Brown Editor of the *Federal Gazette*, for publication, in whose office it was *mislaid or lost*: I was in expectation of overtaking Major GAITHER here, but he is gone on to the Creek Nation; and therefore I must wait to hear from him, go to him there, or return without his testimony. Thus you see me involved in expenses, which have in a few months amounted, and will amount, to several years pay of an Ensign!

When I first entered on this business last February, my sole object was to justify the honor and reputation of my deceased friend Gen. BUTLER: And having done it to the satisfaction of his country, and his family, I disregard the trouble I have been involved in by his enemies. To me he was a friend; and to his country, a faithful, punctual and able servant.

JOHN MORGAN."

For the HAMPSHIRE GAZETTE.

Mr. Butler,

I *TAKE and read your Newspaper constantly, and seldom see any other—but lately I accidentally saw one printed below—where, I now don't remember—wherein it was proposed to vote at the ensuing Election for the Hon. SAMUEL PHILLIPS, Esq. for Governor—and the reason given was, the ill-health of our present Governor, that he was so infirm as to be unable to discharge the duties of that office, and that the Commonwealth suffered much on that account. Which reminded me that a few years since our present governor resigned that office on that very account, and I then thought it to be very reasonable to excuse him from any further service, as he had clearly done more than his proportion of public service, and fully believed he never could have been called upon any more, but be permitted to spend the rest of his days in peace and quiet. Notwithstanding, we were so unreasonable as to vote him in again after one or two years, and at a time when it was said his health was not at all mended; of which I confess I never could see the reasonableness or policy; it looks as tho' we had a design upon his life, and were determined to kill him, he was already exhausted and worn down unable to serve us any longer, yet we insist upon his serving again. Such treatment of a Negro would raise a great clamour about our ears at this day, every mouth would condemn us should we obstinately persist to hold the Africans in servitude—For shame my countrymen, be no longer unreasonable, but discharge the faithful servant of the Commonwealth from all further services, and let him die in peace. He doubtless would again beg to be excused serving, but is sensible it would avail him, you insist upon holding him in service and will take no denial; how unreasonable and cruel you are!*

Besides it seems to me exceeding bad policy to persist in choosing a man for our Governor, who is utterly unable to do the duties of the office by reason of ill health; so that we may blame ourselves and not him if our business is not done, as it seems to be the case, as it is said he is confined to his bed for a great part of his time, and incapable of attending to any business. We must certainly have, Mr. Printer, gentlemen capable of serving us well in that office, who enjoy a good state of health, and who would be willing to serve in that office a few years until some other person be found qualified to succeed him—the gentleman abovementioned, The Honourable SAMUEL PHILLIPS, Esq. who has been for some years the President of our Senate, is doubtless a person well qualified for the office of Governor, he has the character of an honest, faithful and sensible man, well acquainted with the true interest of the Commonwealth, and most heartily disposed to promote it; let us Mr. Printer, choose him for our Governor, and, I believe the complaint, that our business is not done, will be at an end. TORY.

To the ELECTORS *of the* COUNTY *of* HAMPSHIRE.

FROM the former attempts to choose Representatives to Congress it appears to be the general wish that SAMUEL LYMAN, Esq. should be one—as he would have been chosen each time by three quarters of the votes, if part of them had not been given for his sister district member, and part as a member for the County. It is said and I think we may reasonably suppose, the County of Worcester will universally vote for DWIGHT FOSTER, Esq. as member for the district and as Mr. Foster has many relations and a numerous acquaintance in the counties of Hampshire and Berkshire, by all of whom he is highly esteemed. I think there is no doubt but he will be elected for the district—it is therefore the wish of the Electors that Mr. Samuel Lyman should be chosen—as I presume it is with every one who knows his character. I hope we shall not lose any more votes by mistake, but that all will agree to vote for *Samuel Lyman*, Esq. as representative for the County of Hampshire.

AN OLD HUSBANDMAN.

To the ELECTORS of the second District, including the Counties of *Hampshire, Worcester* and *Berkshire*.

NEXT Monday is the day assigned for the choice of two of our Federal Representatives, to wit: one for the county of Hampshire and one for the district at large, as by the last return of votes it appears those two members are not yet elected.

The Candidates for the County of Hampshire, William Lyman, Esq. is much the highest, and of the candidates for the district, Samuel Lyman, Esq. It is needless to say much, as the Elections have had such opportunity to contemplate the business; you know them fellow citizens to be men of approved abilities, patriotism, and of genuine republican principles, you will determine for yourselves whether character of the description are not at all times highly necessary in the National Legislature to secure the wise and safe administration of the government. The public voice hath hitherto been decidedly in their favor, and I hope we shall be unanimous this time in giving our votes for the Hon. WILLIAM LYMAN, Esq. for the County of HAMPSHIRE, and the Hon. SAMUEL LYMAN, Esq. for the district AT LARGE.

A REAL REPUBLICAN.

For the HAMPSHIRE GAZETTE.

To the free ELECTORS of the COUNTY of *Hampshire*.

MY COUNTRYMEN,

A WISE choice of rulers is a matter of lasting importance to the community. Uniform patriotism, a love of their brethren, a steady adherence to our common liberty, and an unshaken regard to justice, united with experience and handsome abilities, are qualifications in a legislator, which ought never to be dispensed with when we give our votes for our Senators and other officers. I beg leave to mention a list which I think will meet with your approbation, as the persons named will by their local situation commode the country, and as their political qualifications will happily coincide with those essential marks which I have now given—the gentlemen who strike my mind as proper persons for Senators the next year are the

HON. JOHN HASTINGS,
DAVID SEXTON,
WILLIAM SHEPHARD, Esquires
And EBENEZER MATOON, jun. Esq.

I should need an apology for leaving out of this list the Hon. SAMUEL LYMAN, Esq. only as there can be no rational doubt but that *that* gentleman will upon the same day be elected by this district a Representative in Congress for the County of Hampshire, as it is the general sense that DWIGHT FOSTER, Esq. will be chosen Representative for the district.

I am gentlemen,
your friend and servant,
A Lover of GOOD MEN.

To the ELECTORS of the COUNTY of HAMPSHIRE

NEXT Monday we are to vote for *Governor, Lieut. Governor*, and *Senators*, for this County,—and as it is at all times important to have public characters of tried, patriotic abilities, and republican sentiments, I would propose JOHN HANCOCK, Esq. for Gov. & SAMUEL ADAMS, Esq. for Lieut. Governor—and for Senators, SIMEON STRONG, SAMUEL FOWLER, JUSTIN ELY, and WILLIAM BILLINGS, Esquires.—We know their virtues, and in proportion to their merits, shall as virtuous citizens of a republic, honour them with that confidence which heretofore they have so largely possessed.

A FRIEND *to the* PEOPLE.

From the FEDERAL SPY.

MR. HUTCHINS,

IF the yeomanry of the ancient republics had exercised their rights in judging, and acting for themselves, and had attended to the choice of their legislators and rulers, their governments would probably, have remained to this day. But the inattention and neglect of some, and others exercising their rights without examining for themselves, put it in the power of a few designing men to get the reigns of government into their hands, or those of their friends, and thereby the original principles on which their governments were founded, were soon undermined and changed to monarchies or aristocracies. What has been may happen again: for like causes produce like effects.

If the freemen of this country do not examine for themselves, and in electing their rulers do not suspect those whose characters (from the best information they can get) are freest from anti-republicanism? *whose* ruling principles in politics have been to maintain the *Rights of Man*, and secure as much as the nature of man and of government will admit, equal liberty to all; so many years hence they may experience what other nations have done, and for the same reason; because they do not now judge and act for themselves.

We are frequently told, through the channel of the newspapers, that the grand Legislature of the United States is composed of too many monarchial and aristocratical characters. That they are aping the manners and extravagancies of European courts; and a late decision of the Senate, but too justly confirms the report, viz. that the motion for opening the gallery that the citizens might hear their debates, was negatived by a large majority. We ought to be very careful then, to whom we commit this grand deposit of our liberty; and not trust it with those that will be unwilling that their constituents should know what governs their decisions.

ELECTORS ATTEND!

You have made two trials to elect a member to Congress for the county of Hampshire, and another for the district at large, in both which attempts you have failed. You are again called on to make another trial on the first day of April next, and by the law you are entitled to vote for one of the two highest candidates, and must therefore make a choice.

The candidates for the county are the Hon. WILLIAM LYMAN, who had 2036 votes; and the Hon. SAMUEL LYMAN, who had 1675 votes. And for the district at large the Hon. Samuel Lyman, who had 2203 votes, and Dwight Foster, Esq. who had 1564 votes.

I flatter myself you will not neglect your duty to society and to yourselves, but will divest yourselves of prejudice, and appear on the said first day of APRIL, armed with your votes to support such of the candidates as (all things considered) shall appear most likely to support your true interest, and perpetuate freedom to your country.

I would not wish to prejudice your minds in favor of any of the candidates, but would only suggest, that undoubtedly Mr. Foster is a "gentleman of veracity," but he has long been a practising attorney, and (I am told) has made a fortune by his profession. He is now sheriff of the county of Worcester: a lucrative office, & perhaps he would not wish to change his situation, and if he would, the expediency of electing him a member of Congress is doubted, for he is an executive officer, and it is contrary to good policy to blend the legislative and the executive together—but you are the judges.

I think enough has been said heretofore to convince you that if the two Mr. LYMANS are elected, you will find them bold asserters and firm defenders of your liberties. They appear to have a greater share of your confidence at the two former elections than any others; & by the latest information, the electors in this & the county of Berkshire are determined to support these two gentlemen, and I have no doubt that our brethren in the county of Worcester will join with us in the choice. One thing deserves your attention, however, that Mr. Samuel Lyman, has heretofore been considered as a candidate for the district in his own county, and his being voted for, for the county member in the other counties, is the reason of his failing of an election before. It is hoped the electors will now consider him as a candidate for the district only.

An HAMPSHIRE ELECTOR.

For the HAMPSHIRE GAZETTE.

Mr. Butler,

I OBSERVED in the Springfield paper of this day a long and laboured piece, signed "An Hampshire Elector," in which it is stated, that Dwight Foster, Esq. a gentleman of veracity, that he has been a practising attorney and has made a fortune in his profession, and that he is Sheriff of the County of Worcester, and on these accounts the writer seems to doubt the expediency of electing him a member of Congress, but why does this character disqualify him—would the writer insinuate that none ought to be members of Congress but those who have no regard to truth, who have not abilities or prudence to make any thing by their profession, or who have never before been thought worthy of publick confidence—if he does, I presume no body else will be of that opinion, and I hope notwithstanding this character of Mr. Foster's, he will be chosen member of Congress for the District, and that Samuel Lyman, Esq. who deserves a like character will be chosen for the county—Mr. Butler, if you insert the abovementioned piece, sign'd "An Hampshire Elector" in your paper, I hope you will insert this. A FRIEND TO TRUTH.

March 26, 1793.

PHILADELPHIA, March 2.

Extract of a letter from an officer in the army of the United States, dated Fort Matthews, Big Spouts, Occonee, Jan. 15.

"Since I wrote you last, the Indians have killed a woman, who was pregnant, at Wilkin's station about 12 miles from Hillhouse's Iron works, on a branch of broad River, and took off a number of horses.—Capt. Williamson of the militia, who had been ordered to Hillhouse's with a part of his own troops and part of Phinney's who was also ordered there, (for the purpose of covering the country from Hillhouse's to the Cherabee Mountain) immediately pursued the Savages who had committed the theft and murder, retook the horses; and from the ardour of pursuit, went into one of the towns called Big Waters. He treated the Indians there with every mark of respect and kindness, and finding the perpetrators of the murder belonging to another town, he pursued till he arrived on the out skirts of it, when accidentally one of the dragoon's rifles went off, which alarmed the Savages, and gave them an opportunity of evacuating the town called the Tennessee.—Capt. Williamson treated the squaws and old men with humanity and kindness.

"An Indian fired his rifle, and shot a dragoon tho' his coat directly under his arm, but luckily he was unhurt; the Indian was fired at instantly, and fell—I believe he was killed. Capt. Williamson then returned to his post at Hillhouse's. Although he disobeyed his orders in going so far, yet the ardour of pursuit, and being an active good officer, will plead in his behalf.

"If you were an eye witness to the distresses of this country, it would cause your heart to bleed for fellow citizens. Men, women pregnant; others with little children, massacred and stripped; some scalped, others shot, with chil ren tomahawked; are the spectacles offered to our view—such a scene would touch the heart of any men but barbarians. How it happens I cannot account for; the United States have tied up our hands, and will not suffer us to cross the line in pursuit of the Savages, while they kill and destroy at pleasure."

March 20.

By the Ship Tryal, Capt. Watts, in 39 days from Lisbon, the following interesting Intelligence was received.

FRANCE.

NATIONAL CONVENTION.

TUESDAY, January 15.

THE FINAL JUDGMENT of LOUIS XVI.

THE nominal call being terminated, M. Vergniaux, the President, rose, and spoke as follows:

"Out of 735 voters, 26 have been absent by leave; five by illness, one for cause unknown; 26 have made divers declarations; and 693 have voted for the question in the affirmative—I do declare in the name of the Convention, "THAT LOUIS CAPET IS GUILTY OF HIGH TREASON, AND OF ATTEMPTS AGAINST THE GENERAL SAFETY OF THE STATE."

Here the second question was put, "SHALL THE APPEAL TO THE PEOPLE TAKE PLACE?"

A great number of the members spoke for and against the appeal; and almost every one of them seemed apprehensive of all the complicated horrors of civil war.

When Louvet and Manuel gave their vote respecting this question, they expressed in the strongest language, their indignation at having heard one of the nearest relations of Louis vote for his death.

Soon after M. EGALITE came to vote on the second question, he said—"I only mind my duty, and I do vote that the appeal shall not take place."

Clootz voted against the appeal.

The nominal call was determined at eleven o'clock, and the following was the result:

Members absent	20
Members who did not give their vote	10
Sick Members	3
Absent Members without cause	3
Members for the Appeal	283
Members against the appeal	424
Majority against the Appeal	280

Here Barre, the President, rose, and said:

"THE NATIONAL CONVENTION DOTH DECREE, THAT THE SENTENCE WHICH IT SHALL PRONOUNCE UPON LOUIS CAPET, SHALL NOT BE REFERRED TO THE PEOPLE!"

SENTENCE PRONOUNCED,

AGAINST

LOUIS THE SIXTEENTH.

PARIS, January 17.

Thursday, half past nine in the evening.

I am sorry it falls to my lot to communicate to you the most distressing intelligence of the event which has just taken place.

The National Convention after sitting near 34 hours, has just voted, that the punishment of

DEATH;

SHALL BE INFLICTED ON HIS

MOST CHRISTIAN MAJESTY.

This unjust and iniquitous Judgment was carried by a majority of rather more than a hundred. Fifty of this number, though they voted for death, differed in opinion from the rest in respect to the time when it should be inflicted, some thinking it should not be put in execution till the end of the war, and others proposing that it should be postponed till the sense of the people should be taken. Petion and many of the leading members, voted for death with these restrictions.

Amazement and terror appear universally to prevail; and the confusion of those who are known to have been attached to the Royal Prisoner, can more easily be imagined than described. So great was the general terror during this long sitting of the Convention, that many of the Members, who went to the Hall on Tuesday morning with a positive resolution of saving the King, if possible, found themselves compelled, by the most urgent motives of personal safety, to vote against him.

There undoubtedly was great reason for this apprehension; for a most formidable mob was collected, which openly threatened by name, many of the members, to murder them upon the spot, if they did not vote for the death of the King.

I cannot express the horrors which was painted in the countenance of every individual in the National Convention, where the very worst of mankind were assembled, when the Duke of Orleans gave his vote for the death of his King and relation. Even Manuel, in a very proper and spirited manner attacked him upon it. This execrable branch of the House of Bourbon has had a resistance of more than 20,000 lives sent to him from England, by which he is in some measure enabled to defray the charge of the Assassins, whom he and Robespierre have now in pay.

THE KING IS PERFECTLY RECONCILED TO HIS FATE.

The situation of her Majesty, Madame Elizabeth, and the Princess Royal is melancholy indeed! The latter has for some time been unwell; and the indelicate conversation which took place in the convention, upon her Majesty applying for a physician, is not to be described. The Dauphin is perfectly well and is universally beloved.

NEW-YORK, March 20.

A letter is received in this city, by Capt. Boys, arrived at Philadelphia from Gibraltar, which mentions the account of the King's death as authentic.

It is also said, that there is a letter in town, mentioning, that a battle had taken place between the English and French fleets up the Scheldt, in which the French were victorious.

ALEXANDRIA, Feb. 23.

Extract of a letter from Major Forsyth, to his friend in this town, dated Lambert's, on the road to Savannah, 36 miles below Augusta, Feb. 6th, 1793.

"I have now before me, your favour at 21st of January, which was handed me yesterday on my going home from our Western Frontier, where I have been for several days endeavouring to lay hold of some persons, the objects of the President's Proclamation. I succeeded in arresting the Captain of the band, DAVID M'CLUSKEY, whom I apprehended in the Court-yard of Elbow County, surrounded by his fellows. I chose this place the rather, because it had been said, that five hundred men could not be able to take him out of the county. He was provided for an armed party; but not suspecting me, I laid hold of him before he could use his *rifle*; and, by threatening him and his co-adjutors, with the strong arm of the Union, I was able to bring him off. He is now with me on his way to the Federal Judge. I stopped here to drop you a line, which I was not able to do in Augusta, being under apprehension of my prisoner's escape, as many people take pains to encrease his fears.

SALEM, March 12.

The Independent Chronicle of the 28th ult. contains the following paragraphs:

"The State of *Massachusetts* have chosen Senators to the Congress of United States, several times since the adoption of the Federal Government, every one of which elections have been made by about fifteen or twenty gentlemen of the Upper, or, as some affect to call it, the Aristocratic branch of the State Legislature; this purpose has been effected by Usurpation, contrary to the Rights of the People, and their immediate Representatives; they having ASSUMED to themselves the right of choosing in separate branches; and the house of Representatives being more numerous, are generally worried into every measure, which the perseverance and obstinancy which this Aristocracy choose to impose upon them. It is most earnestly wished the present House of Representatives may recollect, that their constituents now expect from them a firmness, which former Houses have not shewn; and, that if the Assembly Branch are indulged in the proud pretentions, our Representatives in one branch of Congress, are but the Representatives of a JUNTO."

The Senate appointed a committee to consider what was proper to be done respecting the above "false and scandalous Libel," who have discovered the author to be Mr. GEORGE WARREN, a Member of the House of Representatives. We have not yet heard the Report of the committee.

SPRINGFIELD, March 26.

Was found dead, or dying, at the house of the widow Scott, in Palmer, on the 18th inst. an aged Negro woman. A Jury was summoned to set on the body, who reported a verdict—"Accidental Death."

The evidence which was produced to elucidate the way and manner by which she came by her death, was insufficient to induce them to assert, unanimously, a contrary verdict. Notwithstanding their verdict being "accidental Death" it is the public opinion, that the unfortunate victim died with a blow received from a malicious hand, probably not with an intent to murder, but to revenge a trifling provocation. One of the witnesses who was in the house, at the time she was found bleeding, affirms, that he heard a blow in the chamber where she was found, and at the same time heard a groan. What will be the consequence of this unhappy extraphrophe, we are not yet authorised to publish.

NORTHAMPTON, March 27.

A Concord, Newhampshire, paper says, A small shock of an EARTHQUAKE was felt in that town & in Amherst, on the 28th ult.

A few weeks since a gentleman passing along Merrimack Bridge, in this state, observed a man carrying a young lad upon his back: Whom he asked whether the lad had met with any accident. "No other accident, Sir, replied he, "has happened to either of us, than what befalls many an honest fellow—Too little money.—We could only muster sufficient to pay toll for one; and finding it would answer no good end to repine, I left the boy at a little distance, told the toll gatherer that I had left a small back load behind me, until I knew whether it would pass free, after I had paid toll for myself. To which he could not help consenting: So in this manner I make shift to reach the other side." Upon which the gentleman generously gave him a piece of money as a reward for his ingenuity.

CLOVER-SEED.

LEVI SHEPHARD, has a quantity of RED CLOVER SEED, for sale, which grew in the south part of Connecticut.

Northampton, March 26, 1793.

CLOVER-SEED.

Sherman & Peck,

HAVE a quantity of Dutch CLOVER SEED for sale. They continue the HATTING business as usual, and pay CASH for all kinds of HATTING FUR.

Northampton, March 26, 1793.

☞ ONE Hundred good Corn-BAGGS, are wanted by

B. PRESCOTT.

Northampton, March 26, 1793.

Lewis S. Sage,

INFORMS the Public, that he Carries on the CABINET business, a few rods north of the Meeting-House in Northampton,—where all kinds of Furniture in the Cabinet Line may be had on the shortest notice: Such as Desks, Cases of Drawers, Tables, Bureaus, frame Chairs, Windsor Chairs, plain ditto. Many other articles not mentioned.——He wants a smart active BOY, 14 or 15 years old, as an apprentice.

March 27, 1793.