that is the cafe, no commerce can take place at Ant-werp that can affect the Dutch. Would it not then be a wifer measure for the Dutch to wait the erent of peace being reflored among the Belligerent powers, and then fettle the question about the Scheldt by a peacethen tettle the quemon about the Scheder by a peace-ble negociation, rather than plange into a war, from which neither themfelves nor their allies can poffishly feep the finallest advantage? And would it not be a mark of wildow in our minifury, and there a regard to maik of wildow in our minitry, and filew a regard to the true intered of their country to perfoade the Datch into this measure? For after all, supposing that we would enter into an immediate war with France upon fo infignificant a subject as the Scheldt, what would it end in at last? When would there be a prospect of peace? end in at last? When would there be a prospect of peace?

Can we pathby believe that a fingle campaign will compet the French, a desperate people, to lay down their arms, and refore the monarchy? Have we not reason to believe they would continue the war for ever cather, than do this? Did not the war with America continue for fever years, and cost this nation (righty will like in femory with the bladed for immerse peace. millions of money, with the blood of an immenic num-ber of people? And is ir probable that a war with France would coft us lefs? Befides, the French would Prance would cont as lets I memas, tone Prench would have every encouragement to continue a war with us; because it would be a gainful war to them. They would entire themselves by the definition of our commerce; they would fit out fwarm of privateen, and be amply repaid by the capture of our valuable things from all parts of the world.

The Americans, if they did not join them openly, the world.

would line their coalts, and all the coalts of America with their privateers, under French colours; and fearce a faip would escape in their passages from the W. In-The faugglers on our own coafts would do fame, and join in the general depredation, as they did during the last war. Whereas, our merchants would during the latt was.

Rave no incitement to fit out privateers, to make reprifals; because neither the French, nor the American
thips would be of fufficient value to endemnify the excence, or even to defray the charges of condemnation. Eut a further confideration is, that the Dutch, as we But a further confideration is, that the Datch, as we know from former experience, would throw the burder and the expeace of the war upon in a being a people governed entirely by their own interest; and likely to delert us before the end of the war. It would, there fore, be a wife step to avail our felters of this feltility is the step to avail our felters of this feltility is considered. penfity of the Dutch, by perfuading them, it would be contrary to their interest to contend with the French at this time, about so infignificant a matter as the Scheldt.

shall be made, it is probable that it will be with the hamilation of the acknowledging the French Re-public; after an immenfe expence of blood and trea-ture; a factualizance that may be avoided, if we ad-witely, and fleer clear of the prefent continental dif-

one of the property of the pro ations of republicans and levellers, and take care to pre-ferve the internal peace and fafety of the nation; which the alien bill, the embodying the militia, and the afforeignions in defence of the conflictation, feets well calculated to do; we may fill preferre our prefent faperiorit
among all nations, & continue to enjoy the bleffings of among all nature. A continue to being understanding or peace in an extended commerce. A influx of wealth, & a nighter tide of prosperity, while the powers on the con-tinent are raiming themselves by bloody and expen-five wars, the natural confequence of their folly and withdraft.

ickeduch.

That Britons may ever escape these calamities, is the accre prayer of

A PATRIOT. fincere prayer of

TESTAMENT OF LOUIS XVI.

TESTAMENT OF LOUIS XVI.

Read in the fitting of the Commons, Jan. 21ft.

Litterally translated from a cety retrived an genuine, by the Commons, and terrified by a manicipal officer to have been collated with the original.

64. In the name of the Holy Trainty, the Father, the Son, and the Holy Ghoft, this day the 21k of December, 1792. I, Louis the XVI. by name, King of France, having been for more than four mosths impifioned with my family in the Tower of the Temple at Paris, by those who were my fobjects, and deprived of all communication whatfoever, ever finee the 17th of the with way one family in moreover being implicated. of all commanded with my own family; moreover being implicated in a trial of which it is impossible to forefee the issue on account of the passions of men, and to which no on account of the parameter of many exitting law; hav-ing only God for the witness of my thoughts, and to whom I can address myself, I here declare, in his pre-

fence, my last will and fentiments: to receive it in mercy, and not to judge it according to its deferts, but according to thele of our Lord Jefus Chriff, who offered himfelf a facrifice to God his Fa-Chriff, who offered himfelf a facrifice to God his Father, for as men, however onworthy, and for me the
most onworthy. I die in the union of our mother the
Catholic, Apostolic, and Roman Chorch, who holds
het powers by an uninterrupted forcefun from St. Peter, to whom Jefas Christ entrusted them. I firmly acknowledge and believe every thing contained in the
commandments of God and the Church the facraments
and mysteries; such as the Chorch teaches, and hash always taught them; I have never pretended to make myfelf a judge of the different modes of explaining the
dogmas which devide the Church of Christ, but thavecorformed. & will always conform if God grant me life, to formed & will always conform, if God grant me life, to the decisions which the high Ecclesiaties of the Holy Ca tholic Church give and shall give, conformably to the dif-cipline of the Church followed fince Jesus Christ. I la ment with all my heart, our brethren who may be in error, but I presend not to judge them, and I love them no Lel in Jetus Christ according to what Christian Char rity teaches us if I prix God to pardon me all my fins; I have endeavoured to know them ferunplosite in death have endeavoured to know them ferupaloully, to detell them, and to humble myfelf in his prefence. Not be-

tinues by the combined powers against France, the As | log able to afail mylelf of the minitary of a Catholic | to take a farewel of the Queen and Ruyal family. After Netherlands will be the feat of war a and while ! Frieff, I pray God to receive the confession which I have pere flaying with them forms time, and taking. made, and above all my profound repentance for having put my name (though it was against my will) to acts which may be contrary to the discipline and belief of the Catholic Church, to which I have always remained fincerely united in heart : I pray God to accept of my firm refolation, if he grant me life, to make use as foon as I can of the ministry of a Catholic Priest, to confess as I can of the ministry of a Gambole Friesh, to conveni myfelf of all my fins, and to receive the factament of repentance; I request all those whom I may have of-fended through inadvertence, for I do not recolled having knowingly offinded any one, or those to whom I may have given bad example or feanded, to forgive me the eril which they think I have done them.

"I entreat all charitable persons to join their pray-rs with mine, to obtain of God the pardon of my fina. "I forgive, with all my heart, those who have made themfelves my enemies without my having given them any canfe; and I pray God to forgive them, as well as those who, through a false or missaken zeal, have done me much evil.

me much evil.

"I recommend to God, my wife, my children, my fafer, my annu, my brothers, and all those who are attached to me by the ties of blood, or in any other manrached to me by the time of blood, or in any other man-ner whatforer. I pray dop particularly to look with the eyes of mercy on my wife, my children, any my fif-ter, who have long been the partners of my fiftering; to furthin them by his grace, if they flould lofe me; and as long as they flull sensin in this prifitable world. I recommend to him, above all, to make them finds In as room in the first and to him, above all, to make the first and honeft members of fociety; to make the first world, if they are them confider the grandears of this world, if they are condemned to prove them, but as things dangerous and perilbable, and to turn their views towards the only and folid glory of efernity. I request my fifter to continue her tenderness to my children, and he a mother to them if they should have the misfortune to lofe their

"I entreat my wife to forgive me all the evil which the foffers on my account, and the unextincts which I may have capted her in the courte of our union; as the may be affored, that I remember nothing against her, if side thinks she has any thing to reproach

gaind her, if the thrust the tax any thing to reprosent herifel with.

"I expelly recommend to my children, heat to their day to God, which they ought to prefer to exercy thing, to maintain minual union, inhumilion and other dience to their mother, and gratinde for all the taxes.

which the incurse for them, in memory of me.

"I entreat them to confider my fifter as a fectord
mother. I recommend to my fon, if he floodd have
the mirfortune to become King, to think that he owes
himfelf entirely to the good of his fellow-citizen; that
he ought to forget all barted and all referentment, and efpecially whatever relates to the mirfortunes and uneaspecially whatever relates to the misfortunes and mea-ness which I experience; that he cannot prossote the good of the public but by reigning according to the laws; but, at the fame time, that a King cannot make the laws refpected, and do the good he wifices, but in proportion sale last the necessity authority; and that, without this, being festered in his operations, and in-fering no refpect, he is more significant and offert. It recommend to my fine to take care of all the persons who were attached to me, as far as his circumstances shall give him the means; to think that this is a facted debt which I have controlled to the children of relations of those who have died for me, and next, to thole who have died for me, and next, to thole who are many perions of those who were attached on me, who have not conducted themselves towards me as they nught, and who have even shown me ingratitude; but Ingriev them (often, in the moments of trouble and effervelence; a man is not mafter of himfelf;) and I entreat my fon, if he sheald have the opportunity, toremember only my mistortunes, I could wish to be able to testify my gratimet to those who have displayed a true and distarterselled attractment to me. On the one hand, if I was fensibly affected by the ingratitude and distarts. diffugalty of persons to whom I had never thewa my thing but favor to them, their relations, or friends; on the other, I have had the consolation of seeing the volontary attachment and interest which many perfor have thewn to me. I entreat them to accept thanks; in the fitnation in which things fill are thanks in the fination in which things fill are I fould be affaid of bringing them into danger, if I were to fpeak more explicitly; but I recommend particular-ly to my fon to feek all occasions of discovering them. "I thould, nevertheles, think that I estummated the fentiments of the nation, did I not openly recommend to my fon M. M. de Chamilly and Hoet, whose true attachment to me induced them to that themselves of with me in this mountful refidence, and who were nea being the onhappy victims of what they did. I allo recommend to him Cleri, with whose attention I have had every reason to be fatisfied since he has been with is he who has remained with me to the laft neft M. M. of the Commune, to deliver to him m clothes my books, my watch, my purie, and the othe

of the Commons.

"I also most willingly forgite thate who guarded
me, the ill treatment and severity which they thought
it their daty to make me suffer. I have found some feeling and compationate fools; may they enjoy the tranquility of heart, which ought to spring from their

namer of thinking!
"I entreat M. M. de Maletherbes, Throughet and Defece, to receive here my thanks, and the expression

Detect, to receive and the cares and all the pains which they took for me.

"I conclude by declaring, before God, and ready to appear before him, that I reproach myfelf with name of the crimes which are aloged to me.

"Done, in duplicate, at the Tower of the Temple,"

"Louis," 1721.

r 25, 1792.
BAUDRIAS, Municipal Officer. (A true Copy)

Farther particulars of the Exercises and left w

Louis 1616 At fix o, clock on Monday morning the King went

to take a farewel of the Queen and Royal family. After flaying with them fome time, and taking a very after fectionate farewell of them, the King defected fine the tower of the Temple, and entered the Mayor ceivringe, with his confessor and two members of the majority and pastfel downly along the Boolerand which led from the Templeto the place of execution. Allumine members of the probability of the first majority of the first majority and probability of the first majority and probabilities from place of execution. Allumine members of the first majority of the first

all persons from being seen at their windows. A strong guard cleared the procession.

Lonis, on mounting the feasible, infinally took of his stock himself, as well as his great coat, and onfailment his his collar. His half had been clubbed up close like an Abhess, that no indignity might be offered him, or that it should occasion no dearly by hearing look. The executions went upto tic his arm, which the King recoiled at justic was soon done—the executioner them took up a large pair of felficiar to out of his hair. The King appeared mornified at what win ecotioner then took up a large pair of feither to test of his hair. The King appeared morrified at what was doing, and faid, "I have put all right"—the care, touer, however, cut the hair off. He advanced with a firm they and fleady countreasance on the left fift of the introducer of death, (the Guilloine) and faid, in a firm they are the introducer. I foreign a life innovance it Treatment and in internal the innovance it foreign. firm voice. "Frenchmen, I die innocent: I forg my enemies]. I with that my death may be noted in the profile." He was then conducted to the Gullatine, and faid, as he placed bindlef upon it. "I cammit my foul to God." His head was inflately formed from his body. During this interval, which wis not y two minutes, the most profound flence privatelednot a morniur, not a motion not a brath was heard. The murdered king was fearredly five minutes the feastful before it was fearredly five minutes.

The murdered king was scarcely five minutes upon the scassfuld, before death; for, when it was perceived that he withed to fpeak, the attendants led him by the arms to the block and the fatal infirument immediate

It. The Monfier Ocleans is faid to have made fome for

The Number Orleans is faul to have made four fig-ber progreds in enormity by withefling the deal. It is faid, that fome of the person that have hidden celes to the King offered him position to fave him from a painful appearance on the fastibul; but Louis denied that his religion would permit him to have recorded to means that he confidered as impieus. To his religion lmost constantly preferred.

Louis XVL was 38 years and near five months old,

The following is the Report upon the death of Louis

The following is the Report upon the death of Losis-the XVIth, made to the commons:

Jacques Roux, Priest and Preacher of the Sam Cal-outes, one of the Commissioners named by the Com-mons to Jaffit at the execution of Louis, foels,

"We come to give you an account of the mission with which we were charged. We went to the temple, where we amonusced to the tyrant, that the hoar for his execution was arrived.

" He defired fome minutes alone with his confellor. He wanted to give us a parcel for you; but we cheired, "we were only charged to condent him to the feafiold." He answered, "That is true," him to the fearfold." He answered, "That is true," and gave the packet to one of our Colleagues. Herecommended his family; and requeited that Clery, her Valet de Chawbre, thould be that of the Quen; and then haftly fail of his wrie. He further request, that his old fervants at Verfailles thould not be forgate. He fail to Santerre, "Marphons, lett us yoo, he walked through one court and got into the carrier in the fecond. The most perfect filence regains design the whole procession. Nothing happens, we went up into the Offices of the Marine, to prepar the Process verbal. We never last fight of Capet till earlived at the Guillotine, He arrived there at its miputes siter ten; he was three minners getting out of

arrived at the Guillorine. He arrived there at taminates after ten i be was three minutes getting out of the carriage; he wifited to harrange the people; Santerte oppoled it. His head was fevered from his body. The Citizens dipped their pikes and handkrychiefs in his blood.

After the drawing out of the Proces-retial, we went to the Provisional Executive Council, who were to the Provisional Executive Council, who went to the Provisional Executive Council is a state of the Provisional Executive Council in the Provisional Health of St. Fargas.

Santerte. "You have heard an erapt accountful that passed by the people, but I would not let him."

The commissions of the temple found in the Kingledth force gold coin, to the amount of about three thoughand livers. It was done up in rooleans, & on the was written, "To Molfelerbes." This grateful beyond of the deceased mourarch was not immediately counsing with; the money was deposited in the Secretary's the provisional Collier.

office. M. Malcherbes is the man who announced to the King his fate, in these words: My Prince, Itnow you are courageous, but I cannot forbeat relling you feterche has been passed."

"Well then, (faid the devoted King,) so machine with the courageous of the courageous was a support of the courageous was a support of the courage of the

better: This extricates me from a thouland trouble.
The King thanked him for the efforts he had made is

Malcherbes fell at his feet, and faid " I will used." Neartherbes sell at his feet, and faid "I will never leave you, my good Prince: I would diefor you. He was torn from the royal victim by a monicipal office, who told him he had order from the consell that he hould quit the temple. Malefinerbes departed, and fainted before the door. He was carried home, and is much indiffored.

much indiff much indisposed. His Majety had embraced him, and took a ring of s finger and gave it to him, faying, " Remember

The Proclamation of the provisional executive con-The Proclamation of the providual executive consective to his execution, and hardly been online to Louis, before he requested permission to confer whe his family. The commissioners testifying there are barrationent at this request, proposed to him, dast his mily should be brought into his spartment; to which he agreed. His wife, his children; and fifter scored in the conferred together in the room to which he was accordance to dime. This receives lathed two hours, and a half; this convention was very earned.

—After his family had tion was very extract.— After his family-retired Loois told the commissioners that he hard her obliged to afe throug language to his wife. His family had aked whether they might not for his again in the morning. To this he made no anism a

Meditis Elizabeth- faw him no more.

Lest cried out in his chambet, "Oh, the
undern! the murdeers. Addrefing berfelf to the
surfacen! the murdeers. Addrefing berfelf to the
fast of your father not to alreage his death."

The morning of his execution Louis afted for feiffast or that hare: they were refored him.

When they nook away his knife, he exclaimed, "Do
they think mebafe enough to defenty uppfelf!"

The commandant general and the commissioners of
the commandant general and the commissioners of
the commandant general and the commissioners of
the commandant general and the good eight o'clock in the
turning, to the apartment of Louis, and figuified to Fliesbeth- faw him no more."

he commune accuracy and facilities in the marriage, to the apartment of Louis, and figurified him the order which they had received to co him the order which they had received to con-ded him to the place of execution.—Louis required there minutes to fpeak to his confessor, which were rea-dily guinted. Innecdiately after, Louis preferred a of the commissioner with an extreme tily granten. Immeritately after, Louis preferred a pact to one of the committoners, with an entreaty powers it to the council general of the commone.

Roux, the citizen to whom Louis addressed bindle, answered, that he could not take charge of it, beaute his million was only to conduct him to execu-tion both engaged one of his colleagues, who was on they in the temple, to do what Louis, defined; with which he was fractied. Louis then told the commandant general that he was

Loris then told the commandant general that he was ready and in going out of his department, he begged the Ministryal Officers to recommend to the Commune the pelious who had been in his fervice, and to beg that they would give his Valet de Chambre Clery, a fitua-tion under the Queen; correcting himfelf, he faid, want my wife. They afterwed Louis that an ac-teen would be given of what he required to the Com-

NORFOLK, March 23.
The explanation of the affairs of Frankfort, has laid open the most harried, the most inclanous feese that ever faceful local matter; the most premeditated februare of morder and suffiffication; and forry am 1 to add, that this histories befinels field not appear reprehensible to the King of Profile or the Dake of Brankwick. Can wan hat and not revolt with indimension, that the me Aing of Fronts or the Linke of Stantwick. Can ped heat and not revolt with indignation, that the Lindgrave of Helfe ordered the Knives, with which the foldiers of the Republic were butchered, to be forg-ed noder his immediate infrection. That he fent fome of his fattellites, and a band of carpenters to direct the meliacre of the fecond. The Helizan destributed moministre of the populace, got drunk with them and then fermed their infernal plan.

When the town was fummoned to furrender, the fol-

When the town was jammone to furrenary, the for-diers were, upon the dram beating to arms, alliffinated is they repaired to their quarters frome by their holls, others from the windows in the threets, others were firmed by the groups on the samparts and thrown over the walls. The wives of the foldiers were all, without compelion for their fex, inhumanly murdered, not-withfunding our brave foldiers made a most obliticate refined; but brave indices made a most contrainer refined; but the alfating, to the amount of a thoriand, forced the Coblege gate, and butchered the artiller company and rolanteers on dety. The battaltiles of St. Ogne, feeing their fittestion, fought in defpention. They moved down whole companies of the Profitans, and after barning their laft carridge they

nok to the bayoner.

Here the Profitant, frightened at the "Arme Blanche alled out to them to furrender—this was com-plied with by the foldiers reverling their fire locks and the officers-lowering-their forests and colours. After as awful flience, the Profilians opened their ranks and et in the difquifed Heffians &c. The volunteers, with that confidence which foldiers have in their enemy, gare up their arms when on a fodden these villians drew their knives and butchered every man without ex-

one their knives and potentier to very note vision ex-reption.

Some few escaped along the Mayne under the pro-tedition of a detachment of the first battallion of Chaf-fan with two pieces of cannon, and some cavaltry, who advanced to cover their retreat; in this affair 120 men

have been flaughtered.

Monday the 3d, to complete the horror, feveral French foldiers were fent from Frankfort to Metz, with their hands cut off!

their hands cut off!
I entreat you for the honor of homanity, to flate
thefeeireumflances which I announce to you from the concernentiances which I amounce to you from the bell ambority; and to add, that the generals of the French army have full continued their usual generosity and homanity to the Prassans, wounded and prisoners; and have ordered, this detail of horner to be published in Germany, and dispersed all over the countries we

Tell me what inflance in history futnishes fo shamefol an example in time of war, from one enemy to a

PHILADELPHIA, April 13.

It is mentioned in a letter received this week from frace, that "the National Convention have decreed, that the prizes made by the cruiters belonging to the mat he prizes made by the cruiters belonging to the sphile of France shall be caully divided between the Franch curve and the crew of the vessel taken—
It as made vessel is captored, the admiratly shall purches the prize, and the amount be divided as above."

Letters from Sweden instinute, that a ferment precalls thry all the provinces of that kingdom. In Stockboly a violent stray took place on the 8th of January,

there is the sufficient of the control of the control

there is the sufficient of the control of the stray of the control

there is the control of the control of the stray of th

som a vroient stray took place on the out a pittol streem the military and the citizens, when a pittol was fired into the window of the palace of the Dake Regeal, it is apprehended that fomething like a Franch renderion is defigued by a number of particular characteristics is defigued by a number of particular characteristics. Inden in Spede

When he left veffels left Martinico, a report pre-billed there that the National Convention had declar-ted all the French Island in the West-Indies, free and

which may probable (fays a French paper) that the sound London took fome first to fave the life of Local to Not fome first to fave the life of Local to Not fome first to fave the life of Local to Not fome first to fave the life of Local to the strength of the minister of the strength of the minister of foreign affairs. The minister of the fact of the foreign of the foreign the first of the fact of the fact of the foreign the fact of the his highly probable (fays a French paper) that the

come in 49 hours) " but you have come too late! You are undoubtedly much fatigued; Rétire, and take fome

43.20

It appears from various French Papers that as grea It specifisms various French Papers that as great a reformation in education, religion and morality is contemplated by the French Partiols, as has already taken place in politics. The University of Paris is threatmend as the engine of the defports lings of Frence, and the mother of abomination among thems—"Yes (kay they) thus pompose daughter, all polytyl-yes a line the time and thou shall be levelled in the dock, bafe inframent of the monitions domination from which we have eleaped! Yet a little time and the harp blade of reformation shall revenge the cause of atronced Revious transition shall revenge the cause of atronced Revious transitions. by tumbling from its elevation the enormous coloffer by unabling from its elevation that common coloffor which has been errified upon ignorance and projudice. Great indeed would be our folly, if after ratings the noble children of treedom and equality, we left furced ing generations to imbibe the putoiples of flavery, and teach write educate in the principles of Spattin and rity, populs who would fight for the golden chains of Bertfepolis, and the envenanced cap of the whore of Babylon. If

APRIL-17.

There is a letter in town from Eifbon, dated the 5th of March, which contains the following second
"That France has declared war against Spain—the
Freuch cruizer has taken a Spanish veffel, loaded w Freuch cruizer has taken a Spanish veifel, loaded with hides and tallow, and having on board 102,000 dollars Signs of the line in a few days ready for fea.

N E W Y O R K Apill 17.

Arrived here, on Sunday laft, in foat months and a half from Calentra, she find America. Capt. Bright. By her we learn (fays the Diary) that Tippoo Sath had, fo far compiled with the requisitions of the treaty, as to pay two papodas of the three which he was to pay the English. Tippoo, a two fons are fill remaining at Calentra.

It was faid, that the fuecels of the English, against It was said, that the indeed of the English, against Tippen, sign principally attributed to the braver of fome Americans (about 60 in númber) who was officers in the army of Lord Contwallis. These Americans ware taken during the late war, in America, sent over to London as principens, and from themce feat to the East. Indies as private foldiers; where, by their good

conduct they were promoted.

It was supposed in India, when the America came a way, that Tippoo would certainly make unother at tempt on the English, the first favourable opportunity. This realess ambitious man, appears far from being is tempt on the English, the first favourable, opportunity. This stelled ambitious man, appears far from being fatisfied with the late treaty; and if the French were to think of an attack upon the English fertilements in India, Tippoo would be a powerful friend to them, and might be fault on the English.

A number of American vetfuls had failed for Oftend,

laden with ingar, when the America came away.

The America's cargo confifts almost entirely of Su

BOSTONIA poil to.

TUMULT AT St. JOHN's.

A letter from a gentleman at the castern extremity

Libis State, of a late date, mentions, that great difference prevail in the British province of Newbronswick, on account of the War between Great Britain a od. account of the War between Great stratus and France: —The party forit has certical in rage to the highest pitch, and in a violent debate in the Affembly Room, fwordsand pitchs were introduced, and the most forcible measures alone were capable of preventing bloodshed, and terminating the concention: That the ferment had not subsided, at the date of the last accounts;

irrment has actionned, at uncome of the has combal; and that itsil confequences were expected.

Capcain Miller, trom Tinidad, who sprived here on Thuriday, informs, That a few days the the harrived, he spoke a Frigate, which he suppose to be French, although the was under English colours, bound se Philadelphia. It is conjectured the has on board the new French Ambassischer of the second property of the conjectured of the second property of the control of the conjectured of the second property of the control of

ench Ambeliador. Thetongue of Rumour never run faster than it do at this time: Every moments new tale is current; and the next briggs its contradiction—Among the may, one is, that a French privateer has captured off the barboar of Charletton S. C. fix outward bound English reffels,

liden with American produce.

It is expected, that immediately on the arrival of the French Ambaffadr, a Proclamsuon will lifee from the Prefident, for convening the new Congress immediately.

ARM 1. 18.

Notwithdayling the reports to the contrary in form of the Londor miniferrial papers, the French troops have effected their landing at Sardinia, and have cap-tured a place of confiderable frength and confequence

on that if and.

The Irish embargo, has not prevented a number of reflets breaking through, and failing for France laden

with grain.

An American gendemen in France, writing to his friend here, [ays, "Tho the greater part of the powers will yet, triumph An American gendeman in France, "Fitting 10 fits friend here, tays, "The the greater part of the powers of Europe are hoffile to France, the will yet triumph over them all. England will pay deaty for her folly in this war; for he affored the reformes of France are inexhantible; one of their Generals, it is faid, has content Holland, and taken a firoug place with the ice and form up to the thousiders of this foldiers. All Europe is abonified to fee with what middly they go on; it went to be a support of the supp rily believe they will make a defent into England in the Spring, with 60 or 80,000 men.—To raife fuch an army is but affair of 3 or 4 weeks, for men are as planty

wa'affignata." We learn by a late arrival, that a large, not

faid, "My friend, you have made great hafte," (ne had faid they, " and we will not return fill we have pro-come in 49 hours) " but you have come too late! You menaded with the head of the Holy Farther upon a

On Thursday last arrived in this port from London,

the Ship Minerva, James Scott, Commander.

A report was circulating in Loodon, when Capt.
Scott failed, that the French had foldoed the Dutch

Capt. Scott, in his pallage from London, was fired

Capt. Scott, is his passing from London, was fired at by a Freach frigate.

NORTHAMPTON, April 24.

A New Landow paper of the 11th instant, mentions the arrival there, of Captain Smith, from Guadaloupe, in 15 days, who informs, that that islend and Martinico, had then taken positions of by the English.

A Philadelphia paper mentions that a report was in circulation, that a Franch cralife had chased a British vessel into Norfolk, Virginia.

A vessel had servived at Philadelphia which wast Gibralter on the 2 and of February. The Captain fass a

The character of the control water was a cara-ratter on the 23d of February. The Captain fays he there received information that the Algetines had de-clared War against Holland, Demmark and Sweden. By accounts just received from Georgia, it appears, that a body of Indizan from, Florida had crofted the

line, and committed depredations and murders in the state. Two flores have been plandered by them of property to a confiderable amount, and the keepers and other persons mardered. The Indians were pursued, but escaped to Florida with their plunder.

Baldwin and Storrs.

CLOCK and WATCH-MAKERS.

R FTURN their fincere thanks to their friends and the public in general, for the very liberal encon-ragement they have afforded them fince their comocement in hofinefs, and beg leave to inform them that they are now ready to topply them with any arti-cles in their way at a front notice—they hope for a continuance of public favour, which they will endeavour to merit.

They have lately received a new supply of elegant

way neve sately acceived a new supply of elegant gits watch chain, seals, keys, &c. it. They want to purchase a quantity of old Silvies, Copper and Brass, for which a generous price in easily will be given.

ill be given. Northampton, April 24, 1793.



The Young Lath,

WILL Cover this featon, as the stable of Captain, Will Cover this featon, as the stable of Captain John Hart, for Hassield. Young Lash was fired by the samous imported full blooded Old Lash, owned on Long Island, and is from a half blooded Mare, raised in Virginia—he is sive years old and states hands and one tach high, of a beautiful dark hypecolour, with black mane tail and legucompletely made, trots and canters, and is a remarkable swift Hoste.—Frice for the featon three dollars, ten shillings a leap, and four dollars to enforce a feat—Constant attendance eiter by FOWARD RIGHTOW.

Hatfield, April 23, 1793.

Will Cover

THE infuing feafon at the fiable of BARNABAS HERRICK, in Worthington, Archibald Jackfox's

Gordon Horfe. oted for getting famousColts, and for Elegance of car-

rivee, beauty and speed,—is allowed by competent judges to be full equal, if not superiour, to any in the State. Said Horse will cover from the 10th of MAX State. Said Horfe will cover from the 10th of Max till the 10th of Aro up to next, (except from the 20th of May, till the 1st of June) at 12/1 paid down, for the leap, 24/. by the 1st day of Norember cure, for the feston, all those that pay down for the featon, find libert 5/4 deducted—4/2/5 to enforce a feal, and all that have a feal enforced, and put the Marse sway before fidding time, are holden to pay the cuffered price.

N. B. Good pathwing for Marsa will be provided.

on reasonable Terms.

ALSO—A likely JACK, will cover at the fame fix-ble the ensuing scalon, at 6s. the single leap, 10s. the scalon, and 20s. to warrant a foal. Four pounds will be paid for the mules at 4 months old.

April 17, 1793.

WE the fubficiers being ap-pointed Commissioners by the Hon. Judge of Probate for the County of Hamphire, to receive and examine the claims of the creditiers to the claim of the creditions. r, late of Northampton, deceafed, represented infolvent—hereby give notice, that we find attend the ba-fine's of our appointment, at the hoofs of Eiffal Lyman, tanholder in Northampton, on the first Tuef-day of September next—and at the Houfe of Eiffal Cook, janholder in Hailey, on the first reiding of pe-cember next, from one o'clock, to fix on each of faid

ENOS NASH, JOSIAH-DICKINSON.

Hadley April 18, 1793-

Just published, and to be fold by the Printer beref.
PROPHECIES of the Reverend CHRIS-TOPHAR LOVE, and his last WORDS on the Seaffold:
Who was beheaded at Tower Hill, Lendon, the 22d day of August 1651.