There is in your annals a folema edid of adjuration and pfindependence, which put an end to the tyranny of Philip. You faid, " Men coere net made for Princes, out Princes for Men ;" they ought to be cashiere when, inflead of defending them, they become their enemies. Let the people proclaim the declaration of rights, to abolish the Stactholdership, to recoverimmense sums which your venal magniferates have, under a thousand fums which your vehal magiftates have, under a thoofand pretexts prodigalized to the house of Nasau, to deflroy the aucient arisocracy, to shollish the falls of mankind, practifed in the midit of you, in the name of your East-India company, a traffic more inframeus than proffing in Eogland, to organize a simple and economical government, to modify or to suppries unjust taxes on the first necessities of life, to maintain their aimmented. eredit, to which all Europe is affociated, to confolidat public faith; Just as nearope is anonated, to comonate public faith; Just are the articles of peace and alliance which the French Republic offers to you, feels are the beneficions of liberty and equality; fuch are the conditions which we Eipulate for the human race, pro-

claiming in omnipotency, and afferting its rights.

In fact, what is your Stadtholder?—A Captain General become a monarch, a ful jeft grown into a mafter, tribune facilled into a tyram, a pupil, an ally of ter, tribene (seiled into a tyram, a pupi), an any or those Brundwicks, one of when decous your commerce in India, whilst he other has er flaved your Republic, and diared to populior your territory. What is your Stadt-bolder then i—a fervile Parasite of the English, who dis-

bolder then f-a fervil. Parafice of the English, who dic-tate their laws to him, and to you also; a vaffal of Proffia, who obeys het bayonets and her intrigues; is it foch an authority as this that you would maintain? Re-trace the homorable pages of your history, and fay, if the highest degree of your glory and properting does not dute from that epochs when you first had a re-publican administration; say, if it was not that free form of government which excited the envy of foreign-cts, whereif the hatted of the Honder of Domeset. ed the hatred of the House of Orange, lighted up the war of Kings ? That epocha, for you be renewed. Courage and virtue will be a bet ter defence for you than a Stadtholder. Liberty, com age and vitine, because the reschieft of Republicans, which can never be fatal or dangerous to them.

To define all the veffiges of that hereditary author-

ity, created first by gratitude, and terminated by tyran-ny, will not be sufficient; liberty cannot permit the hideous traces of fendality, of nobility, or arifloctacy, to dwell amongfi you. The liberty of per-fone is nothing, without the liberty of lands; they must be enfranchifed. The pleafants are every where, the beenfranchifed. The pleafants are every where, the most zealous defenders of republics. The momentary exercise of the revolutionary power cannot slarm the Baraviana. How can those who have not been afraid of eternizing the desporism of a Stadtholder, not for a mo eternizing the desposition of a Statisticater, not tor a mo-ment conduct in a great and free nation, who will be regulate the first emotions of liberty, cresh every part that would oppess it, and tender abortise the birth of anarchy. You will not lifen to the calamnics of your enemies; they know that it is the intention of France neither to domineer over or enflave any nation, but to neither to domineer over or enflave any nation, but to reftore its fovereignty to it. Revolutions, to be productive of good, ought well to be organized, and we bring to you but the fruits of our experience. To error revolution a provisional power is necessary, which may well temper the excefs of zeal and of personal interest, and stop the rapidity of the discremization of the ancient order of things, replace for, a thort time exhipted authority, and check the devastations of annurby. Commercial jealouty, is one of the foourges of cathod, and we will define it.—Listen to your brave ancestors, you, the proud fellow country men of Ruyter, cease to how under the yoke of a foreign power, or under the weighted domestic oppersion. A bedetestation of lavour yought to ferment in every Batavian heart. For you

weight of domeflic opprefilon. The description of lavery ought to ferment in every Batavian heart. For you to enjoy the advantages of high literal hearty alfo,—Sciec this goods, when a great people is proclaiming the Rights of Man, and of nations—and learn to unite yourfelves to you brethers, that you may feize again pelfellion of your rights. Slavery has agen of duration, liberty often but moments of opportunity. Break, henceforth, that impress ellipace, for first with the families of tyrants.—The should filterly has harrowed uptheir fools. To arms, generated their restures, will be true creatures of your independence.—Unite yourseleves to France in the combat dependence.—Unite yourseleves to France in the combat

dependence. Unite yourfelves to France in the comba of despotism; the Republic will defend your liberty like her own, and will never lay down her arms until it shall be confirmed. There is a holy coalition between all nations worthy of liberty, until every species of roy-alty shall be abolished by the unanimous consent of the

The ADDRESS of Cardinal ZELADA, Secretary of the Court of Rome, to the President of the French National Convention.

Rome, January 14, 1793.

Mr. Pessibent.

Mr. Pessibent.

THE fovereign Pontiff, overwhelmed with the profrounder greef, on account of the two unfortunate
rents which happened in this capital on 13th infi,
and which has caused the death of M. de Baffeville, charges me to fend you this Address, and to beg you to put it before the National Convention. Sharing all the affliction of his Holiness, I have myfalf hardly firength enough to conclude this letter, and to affo you of the most respectful consideration in which I have the honor to be, Mr. Prefident,

Your most bumble, and most obedient fervant, (Signed) CARDINAL ZELANA.

Pope PIUS THE SIXTH, fervant of the fervants of

God, to the National Affembly of France.
CITIZEN REPRESENTATIVES,
"DEEPLY shifted as we shall be all out life time, with the greatest toth, at the morder, execuble forever, and impossible to foreige, committed in one wer, with the greatest treet, at the moreer, executable tores, and impossible to forcelee, committed in our capital), on the body of our most honoured and most illustrious, chiefs of faction.

To a in Jefus Chrift, the French citizen Research, and we we are likewise determined and resolved to effect the re-diabilishment of the French monarchy, on the

worthy of death ; we have taken the mourning oftal in girateft calamities, and commenced perforally the most anticre fast, equal to our forrow, and not crafed to bee pardon of the SupremeBeing fapplicating him to deign to make known to us the wretch who has rendered him-

to make known to us the wretch who has remused un-fell guilty of fo great actime.

"Only confoling oneffices, obeying the first im-posite of our heart, as likewise the duty prescribed to us by teligion, humanity, the right of nations, and our personal confideration of the melt high and most pulf-ant Republic of France, we do not lose a moment to manifest to bet the whole extent of our splicition which manifelt to her the whole extent of our affiction which it is probable we find not long furtive; and to entrest her, with eyas bedewed with the bitterfd tears, not to impute to a whole people, little crightened in some reflects, weak and defenceles, the crime of an individual of the control of the control

al, worthy of a thousand deaths.

"To our grief greater than any human expression To our griet greater than any human expression can make known, we join with the flaterity we profess in all our schious, the affliction we feel, that our old age, our infaminies, and the diffance of places, do not permit us to go to prove to the worthy representatives of the faid medi respectable. Republic of France, our fendances of the faid medi respectable.

the rate from respectative repeated them,
"We therefore charge in a special manner the most
"We therefore charge in a special manner the most We trettore charge ma special manner the mult deferring cirizen, whom we have known and diffinguith-ed in three journies be made to our capital, to go the inflast our extraordinary meffenger artices, to bow down before the most respeciable National Convention, to intrest them in our name, not to use against a people, a greater part of whom bemoans highly the mur der, which we shall foreser deplote, the forces which are in the power of the most high and most puissant Republic of France, nor to exercise upon them the rigon which a great and offended nationhas a right to exer

cife. "Submitting curfelves, in case the most respectable Republic should deign by the organ of her worthy Representatives, to receive with some regard our present address, and to consider at least in her justice, in the mappensimity which characterists her, that the market we will bewall, during the few days which Providence has referred to us, and in which the author of all truth knows, that neither we, nor our coveraments have takenows. knows, that neither we, nor our, government have ta-ken even the leaft indirect part, fobmitting ourfelvesto compensate partly if possible, that too fatal event; we

have resolved,
"1. To fend a prelate of our Court, charged to manifelt at reth all our forrow, and to claim the happy effects of the generofity of the faid nost respectable Re-

"z. To inflic the juffeft punishment on the writch, whom we will not call our fubject, author of this ho

whom we will not call our nuries, author or this momentum.

"3. To canfethe havock made in palaces of the French academy, and the confol to be reimborfed.

"4. To banifi from our capital and territories all Frenchmen, non-refident before the French revolution, and folgectled of emigration.

"And finally, to grant to other French individuals, every faiety and protection, so as we claim, and dare fully and entirely to hope them in favor of the faith prelates, our fabrics, on his entering the territory of prelates, our fabjed, on his entering the terriory of the French Republic, when he shall go to fulfil his mif-fica before the most worthy National Convention, for whose happiness and that of the whole Republic of France, we pray, and fhall not ceafe to pray to the fo preme beflower of all grace.

By order of his Holiaris... CARDINAL ZELANA, Secretary of State.

PARIS, Feb. 25.

DECLARATION of MONSIEUR, &c.

Leant Staniffant Xenter of France, for of France, Unite
to the profest King, and Regrest of the Kingdam
To all the ondo may parale the parefrait Greening.
Whereas the most criminal of menhwe, by the perpetration of the most structions of crimes completate
the weighted that

the weight of their antiquities : We, firmek with horson the weight of their astignities: We, finck with horser our receiving the information, have invoked the Almighty to enable us, by his gracious stiffstance, to faprich the emotions of our just indignation, canfed by fentiment of the profound grief which had overwhelmed us; to the end that we might the better fulfil those en in ; to the sum that we might me better team those effectual duties that are, in circumflances fo weighty, the first in order among those obligations, which the exchangeable laws of the French Monarchy impose ap-

on us.

The fierce usurpers of the fovereign authority is The fierce userpersjof-the-fovereign authority in-France, having, on the 21st day of the piefent mouth of January, had violent hands on, and barbaroully mur-dered, our dearly beloved and highly honored brother and fovereign, the King, Louis the XVIsh by name— We declare, that the Dauphin, Louis Charles, born the 27th day of March, the year of our Lord 798, is King of France and Navarre, under the name of Louis XVII. We furthermore declare, in vitue of our birth right, and the fundamental laws of the Kingdom of France, that we are, and will aft as Regen of France. rance, that we are, and will act as Regent of France during the minority of the King, our nephew and fove

reign lord.

Thus invested with the exercise of the rights and powers of the forereign; in France, and of the fu-preme administration of royal judice throughout the kind Kingdom, we, in confequence of our obligations and datter fo to do, take upon ourselves the faid charge

of Regent. We are therefore determined, with the affiftance of We are therefore determined, with the sififunce of Divine Providence, and that of good and loyal fubjects of all ranks and orders, aided by the powerful fuecoun of the allied foreteigns for the fame purpole, to do our atmost endeavors to recover the liberty of our royal nephew King Lonis XVIIIt; of her Majeffy, bit sayed mother and guardian; of the Princefs royal, Maria Thereta, his fifter and our niece; and of her royal highest the Princefs filizabeth, his sunt, and our dearett fifter; all held in the feverest capivity by the chiefs of faction.

intalicrable balls of the French Confliction, with a reform of those abuses that may have been introduced in the public administration. We will like visite this outsile in the public administration of the religion of our formation in the public administration of the religion of our formation in the public public property of the canadical discipline of the charch. We will, morrous, not clability the magificature, for effectively morrous, not clability the magificature, for effective administrate good order, and the due and regular administration of judice; we also promife to ministrate the property, now oftened; and the free careful of this lawful right, of which they may have been ellipsely deprived. In order to enforce the law, we find partial references with fevenity, and in an examplary maner. In fine, for the fulfilling of this follows toggeneration. In a conjunction with our dearth probes of property of the property of t

Philip of France, Count of Artois ; to whom men Philip of France, Count of Arton; to when are-nited our dearth nephess; grandfour of France, their royal highnedits Louis Anthony, Dake of Angoldems and Charles Ferdinand, Duke of Berry; and our con-ins their royal highnedits. Louis Henry Jorka of Bourbon Duke of Enghen, Princet of the blood royal conformable to the declaration. We condoined Bourhon Duke of Englien, Princes of the blood real — conformably to the declaration we conjointy addreffed to the late King the such of September 1791, and every other act figured by us, to be could cred as, the declaration of our oniform principle and the declaration of the late of the declaration of the late o ered as, the declaration of our uniform principles and featinents; and we invariably perfit in tofe our feld sits, for the purposes and ends aforefuld. We therefore order, and direct all the university

France, fingly and collectly, to obey the commands they may and will receive from us, on the past of the King. We furthermore enjoin all the loving fished of this kingdom, to finew obedience to the order that may and will be iffued by our deated brother Charles and will be iffued by our deated brother Charles Philip of France, Count of Arrois named and contituted by ou, Lieut. General of the Kingdom, is the name and on the past of the King and Regent of France.

In fine, we direct and enjoin all the King's officen, whether military or magifterial, to publish and nonly this declaration to all those to whom it may appertunand orining and empowering ment to make it known in France; and when circumflances permit the feveral courts of juffice to reasome their functions in their repetive jurifdictions, the faid declaration, as foon at onveniently may be, is to be immediately legalized, uhlished, and executed. Given at Ham, in Westphalis, under out feah; which

s what we make use of in figuing of forereign act, and the seals of the Kingdom, defroyed by the reigning faction, are remade to be likewise counterfigued by the Marshal Broglio and Castrier, as ministers of zer, the 28th day of January, in the year of Grace 1793, and the rft of the reign of Louis XVII.

(Signed) Louis STANISLAUS XAVIE.

The minister feat the copy of a letter from General Danceutier to Gen. de Val. The letter is wrote from be camp of Campeachie, dated 20th March. The

Send me, my dear general, the corps of troops which you promifed me, to replace the 4000 cowirds, who abandoned me, and foatched from my hand the

most certain victory.

"I heat the enemy on the 18th, all day long, in the famous field of Nervinde. The enemy left my possible from the field. When I had trarned the covaridate of my left wing, the entmy wanted to attack my right wing, which was commanded by Vallence—the con-tre by Egalite; but I have rallied the left wing.—The right and centre fuffained the combat. I have, in the preferee of the enemy, made a fafe retreat to Campeachie, where I exped to be attacked romorrow."

The Convention ordered that the minifer of war take information respecting the cowards who after backy on the day of the 18th.

backy, on the day of the 18th.

"Re Committaires feat to Angiers, write from that
city, that they are in purfuit of the rebels who will
foon be exterminated.

Our forces fay, they are remitted every day, and

fresh troops daily arriving from all quarters. We will purfue the enemy on both sides the Loire, and we will reeffablish the communication between Naury and An-

A company of Chaffeurs from the Girande well equipped, prefented themfelves to the Convention took the path, and marched off to the frontiers. Copy of a letter from General Dummerier, dated affirele-

Copy of a letter from General Duranture, auero mean, March 19.

"It is with great pain, citizen, minister, that I communicate to you an account of the check which I have received. You must have feen, by my letters of you tenday, that my prefentiments are but too truly joined, on account of the news which I have received of the dangers at Namor, in the approach of a corps of about 10,000 men, who directed themselves towards Broxelle and Lowsin. I had doubts that it would not have been in my power to preferre the poblick good, without diffodging the executy from the Camp of Nerrengen. I have made, in confequence, an attack on the left wing of the enemy; my center durinton made their attacks on Nervengen, and my left, commanded by Mirada and Champmorin, attacked on the village; the right, and the control of the army had fome fucceft, although the infantry was twice repulfed, and driven from the rill-age of Nietrengen. The left wing proving unfortunite, their retreat was made with confains until being Tirelemont, no perhaps a little further. The Mathadde Camp Mielen was killed, who, communded in this citter, and two central officers were woused in this and Louvain. I had doubts that it would not have been tilety, and two general officers were wousded in that flight, and fundry pieces of cannon takes, among which there were three a rapounders.

I was ignorant of this derangement, and I had personed as the state of t

part of the field in the evening, to learn the fragional body on my way to Titelemont. I gave orders make

210 cover the retreat. I feed you, Civizen Minifier, a letter from Vallence, who was wounded; and who is now on his way t eril of dilorganization is at its height. I fear for the eriot of this retreat, in a country, where we have ag-eritated the inhabitants, by pillage and the indiffi-pline of the troops. I will do all I can to five the gr-gry, who place in me the atmost confidence, and I will e by their judgment. I will submit myself to the and force examination, and I will demand a Court Martial to judge of my conduct. Two happy if the facilities of my life can be of utility to the glorious facince of my lite can be or utility to the giorous come of Liberty! I thall fight until I die, or are con-densed by the Partiots. I fear nor the judgment of my fellow citizens or the reproach of posterity. You will further our lofs has been confiderable, about 2000 men. I must pais the atmost praise on the bravelt foldiers of the surverse, but we are in want of experienced officers. opole a foppreffing of the mode of electing then Interpole a toppremion or the mone of electing them. ce fabordination. DUMOURIER." (Signed)

PHILADELPHIA, May 13.

Yefferday arrived the thip Morning Star, Captai received of a counter revolution at Paris, and manur. A body of French forces, however, fill remained in Holland, and reinforcements to the amount of 60,000 mm had marched to the French armies. The reole of France were very people of France were very unanimous and determined, notwithflanding the check which General Damouries notwithflanding the check which General blooms of their being able to defeat the latentions of their ene-

On Saturday morning about one o'clock, this citywas shreed with the cry of fire, which broke out in the flop of Mr. Morrow, gualinith, in Third near Chefnot fireet, in the neighborhood of the two hanks and contiguous to the office of the Secretary of the Treaf-ary.—The wind was at N. E. and fortunately almost alm, but the fire raged with great violence and gained confiderably before the engines could be brought to check it : About two o'clock however, the fames were

shey it? Anout wo o cour, moverer, we among we arely fusbands.

Hid the wind blown from any other quarter, the low would have been immenfe, The principal fafferer on this occasion, were Melira R. Malon, Morrow, Douglas, Craig, Shrely, and Hay, whose buildings

being of wood, were almost burnt down.

In Mr. Maions shop were many site engines, nearly
sidiled, which were consumed, and several small arms
were in the shop of Mr. Morrow, three of which were laded and went off, but did no damage.

we are says went out, but did no damage,
We are sappy to hear that a number of citizens, had
a meeting on Saturday last, for the purpose of assisting
their fellow citizens who suffered by the above calamity.

MAY 22.

MAY 22.

Saturday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, Mr. Genet, being introduced by Mr. Jefferfon, Secretary of State, roadneed his credentials to the Prelident of the United States; he was received and acknowledged as Minifier Penipotentiary from the Republic of France to the United States of America.

PORTSMOUTH, May 15.
Capt. Samuel Briard arrived here last evening from
Tobugo, which he left 21st April, and brings the fol-

lowing intelligence:
That on the 14th April, a body of forces, confilling That on the 14th April, a body of forces, confishing of His Britanick Majefty's 9th and 60 regiments, and a corps of Artillery, artived at Grand Coveland Bay, in the Trufly 60 gon flip, the Nautilos and Rairysiloopa of War, woo King's brigs, and two transportes, from Bitchadoes, all under the command of Admiral Lafory, and Major General Cayler. They immediately landed and marched over to Port Lonis (about 7 miles) and all past three in the morning of the 17th, flormed the fort, after fummoning the commander General Manile) to furrender, which he refused : There was alway string for an hour; from the fort, when it was alway string for an hour; from the fort, when it was a heavy firing for an hour, from the fort, when it was word in band. On the French part were kill. ed 9, wounded 14, and 285 taken prifon wounded 14, and 185 taken priloners, so of whom regular troops, the remainder failors from the th flips, and French inhabitants. The English led billed, and 18 wounded; among the latter, is General Coyler; in the arm, but not badly. The Fitty floop of war was to fail on the 22d for England with the prifoners.

BOSTON, May 20.
YESTERDAY arrived the brig Cicero, Patterfice, matter, \$10 days from Cape Francola.—By this
arrival we areinformed that the whole town of Porta an
Flace is laid in athes, excepting only three or four
keoles.

MAY 23. Extrall of a letter from the Hogue, March 29. Advices from Cologne, of the 24th inft. flate, that Dumourier's fecond and third defeats, in his flrong tenchments in the Iron Mountains, near Lonvain, 22d and 23 inft. after the most defperare refills Se 22d and 23 inft. After the med desperse refilmee, here nearly complexed the total disconstruct of the fire first harmy. The Austrian Cavairy were led by the Prince of Cohong 5— he was seconded in the attack by General Clairlay, at the head of the Austrian Infanty, with fixed hayonets only. The French Articley no fooner opened upon their line, thus the Austria Hussan charged them, and, notwithflanding a confidentiale loft, which they sufficient at the onfer, by down the nearest engineers, from their group, and they drove the enemy's engineers, from their goos, and put 1,500 of them to the fabre on the foot. Domour to headed the right wing of the French in perfou, on for, at the head of the Parifian Grenadien. The two her 15,000 of the French are faid to have been killed

ands to refume his post on the heights of St. Margari. | or wounded, and 6000 of the Austrians. The Austri ans fought with incredible fury, and gare no quarter.
The regiment of Royale Allemand fuffered moli feverely. The French retreated, in great difforder beverely. The youd Bruffels.

"Prince Charles ferved on this occasion as a volum

teer.

"The advanced guard of the Audrians entered Bruf-fels on the zethind. Antwerp, this imposed, must by this time have furrendered, or have been taken by af-

fault."

ExtraB of a letter free at Hoper, April 3.

"Lord Auctland will fet out a tew days for Brof.
fels, for a conference with the Prince of Cobourg.
The Course of Orange are in the highest first, in confequence of the total expulsion of the French Hom the
United Provinces. A grand gala was given the night
halter laft on the according.

District 1 of the occasion.

"Subfequent to Capt. Bentick's route through this place for the Austrian army, we have received authorized to Life and ic advice that, on Domourier's retreat to Lifle and the anvice that, on Domostier's retrest to Lille and Valencienus, a general plinit of revolt bad flavon it-felf in those garrifosa. He declares, "that his fatal overthrow on the 22d and 23d of last mooth, was im-putable only to treachery, which had been infilled through his line by the arts of the increasing arisocracy in the National Convention.

the National Convention.
"He acknowledges to have loft 7000 men in the affair of la Mantague de Fer; the greatest part of whom fell in fight; when the Prince de Cobourgat the head of the Austrian cavalry, fell upon his rear, and harrassed it the August cavalry, tell upon his rear, ang harranen it for eight milles in its retract. The German commander a agree, that Dunomier acquitted himself ably and vallantly, the Prince of Cohoung, in a letter to the Date of York, flares, "That his coaged diplayed, through the whole day, a chief dewore of military tracticle." icks.

April 6. The letters from Holland brought by the mails of yellerdate confirm the accounts of the ed and decifive defeats of the French, togethe heir entire expulsion from the territory of revances and from all parts of Auffrian Flanders,

Extratt of a letter from Broffels, dated Marth, 7. fill here; French patroles paraded the fireets rill midaight, denughour the town. After twelve o'clock the French left this city without doing any mifchief.

"The French were feareely gone, before the popu-

"The French went fearedy gone, before the populace began to plander the barrecks and magazines, but on the arrival of an Audifian officer and five Ulans, the Borgher watch was fent, and the plandering flopt. Immediately upon the dipartore of the French, the National Cockade was thrown affide. "On Sunday afternoon the Audifian advanced guardentered this city, and were received with great acclamations. On Monday feveral battalions of horfe and foot murched in.

foot marched in.
"The facred vafet, the Candleflicks, and other plate he lacren vairs, the same and the reigh-belonging to the churches of this city and the neigh-bouring Abbeys, which had been taken by the fubilities Delpout, calling them felves Commissioners of the Exe-cutive Power, were reflored on the 23d, by order of Gen.

" In the night of Monday Ist, the French evacuated Namer, and left all their cannon upon the ramparts.

The Authrians marched in yefterday morning at eight

o'clock.
Fram a Ministerial Paper, entitled THE SUN -cg

COUNTER REVOLUTION IN FRANCE. By an Exprets which we received this morning from the Hague, we are enabled to give the certain ac-counts of a Counter Revolution being on the eve of

taking place at Paris.

The circumflances that haveled to this, are of extraordinary nature. We fixell fistentem as our Correspondent, in the harry of fuch important communirefpondent, in the harry or new term, referring to our-cation, bas been able to arrange them, referring to our-felves the fairlafction of giving hereafter a more par-

ticular detail.

The flooptage of all commenications with France has kept us in the dark compleately, with respect to the proceedings of the Convention. It now appears, that the most important translations have taken place.

After Domonrier had been forced to retreat within the French frontier, he wrote a letter to the Convention, flaving, "That he found it impossible to make head a gainst the Allied Powers, and he thought the only means of faving France from being over run by those powers, would be to HAVE A KING." (Man)
In consequence of this letter, a decree of Accusation

In confequence of this letter, a decree of Accasation was unified against Domounier in the fitting of the 30th of Morch, who had been denounced by the Mantripality of Farig, as a traitor; and Bonroosville, the minister as tight, Cames, and five others were departed to go to the Army, and put the decree into execution, by artesting Domounier, and fending him a prisoner to Paris. Domounier himself fars, be firmly believes it was their intentions to have him massacred on the toad. They reached the army, and informed the General of their mission. He saw the time was come to firike a decisive blow He assembled his troops, informed them of the decree of the Convention, and hinted his own withes and designs. They exclaimed, that they would write and designs.

wifnes and defigns. They exclaimed, that they would fland by him: He immediately began to act. He ar-refled Bournouville and the other Committioners, and fent them with a letter to Geo. Clairfayt, to Tournay. recommending them in civil rerms to the protection of that General, as prisoners of War. He likewise in-formed Clairfayt, that he was about to march to Paria next morning (the 2 inft.) at the head of his army, for the purpose of restoring the French Monarchy. General Clairsayt, forwarded the prisoners commit-

ed to his charge by Damourier, to the Prince of Saxe Cobourg, and immediately wrote with his own hand. An account of these extraordinary transactions to Count.
Metternich, the Imperial Minister at Broffells, who for
warded this account to the Hague. The Express that here's this news left the Hague on the 4th, a few hours after General Clairfayr's account had arrived there, and reached London this morning at 7 o'clock.

NORTHAMPTON, May 29. The reprecession of this Commonwealth, to the Congress of the United Street, we learn is completed at the last choice the following gentlemen, were elected. ected :

For the First District—Hon. Samuel Holton. Esq. For the Western District—Hon. Dwight Foster, Esq. For the County of Hamphire—Hon. William Ly-Bon. Esq.

ran, Elq. For the Euflern Diffrid—Hon. Peleg Wadiworth, Elq.

F R E S H G O O D

JUST OPENED AND FOR SALE, BY JOHN HART,

Among which are the following feafonable articles; vi SUPERFINE; MUSLIN

andCourfe, Drab, Slate, Dark Bottle Green, Slate, and Sey Elue coloured Caffimeres, & Caffinetts.

Janes and Fuffians, 7-5th and 44th Linnens, Strip'd and PlainNankeen Jean, Linnen and Muslin-ert Vest Patterns.

A handfome affortment of Caffinere Border'd, do. Sattinent and Laffings. Camblets and Wildboars, Royal Rib, Twil'dVelves, beautiful affortment of Chintzes and Calli

of the neweft fashionable Patterns. utniture do. Men's and Women's Hats, Moreent, Taboreens, Shallons, Duranta, Tammaya, Lotelfrings, Modes and Sartins, Black and White Tiffanier, arcener.

Lawns and Cambring lower'd and Strip'dlaws Apron

Laces and Edgings, Black, Bandanno, and Lin-nen Hankerchiefs. Plain, Check'd, & Spotted, Book and Jaconett Muf-

Lawn and Mollin Handkerchiefs.

Cravata Scarlet, Blue, & Dark White and Brown Hofe, Green Broad Cloths, Men's and Women's White Cotton do

Men's and Women's Silk
and Leather Gloves.
Silk and Twiff

Pins and Needle Quality and Shee Bind-ings, Shawls, Gauze, Nitting Pint, and Thins-

Nitting rias, and bles, bles, Frying Paus, Sad Irons, Iron Shovels, and Spaders, Awls and Tacks, An affortment of Hard

Ware. Crockery and Cutlery, Window Glafs, Bibles and Spelling Books, Rum, Loaf & Brown Su-

gar. Moleffer, Southous, and Bohes Tex, Coffee, Indigo, Pepper, Allfpice, Cloves, Cinamon, Numege,

Red Wood, Copperate, Allum, Wool Cards, Glue, Shaving Soap, Rafors with cafes, inkfrands, Ink Powder Writing paper, ExcellentBottle and Blad-

der Souff, with many other acticles too numerons to mention, which he is now felling on the most restoushie Spotted and Plain Lawns, Thread Nett and Millinet,

N. R. All those indebted to faid HART, whose time f Credit hath expired are requested to make payment. Hatfield, May 20, 1793.

William Edwards.

Proposes to enlarge the TANNING buffness the enfuing feafon, he will confequently want a greater quantity of OAK BARK than ufusl, for the encouraement of those who will furnish him with the above article, he will give SEVENTEEN SHILLINGS PER cord, for any quantity, and for fuch as thall be deliver-ed previous to the 15th of July, he will pay one third-part in CASH.

part in CASH.

NOATHAMPTON, MAY 29, 1793.

NOATHAMPTON, MAY 29, 1793.

OTICE is hereby prove to TOHN LANE, Nearthere per remains supplied of sures on bit land two pounds
fourteen shallings and eight pence. Unleft faid texts
are paid on or before Monday the 24th of June 11151, and
much of faid shad will these to faid at public Assista, at
Gillon Strong's Implifier in Heath, or one clock in the
afternow, as well be failed to the charter of the contraction. will be sufficient to discharge the same afternoon, as well and the state of the stat fternoon, as

Heath, May, 27, 1793.

OSEPH CLAPP, jun, NFORMS his Casamers and the Public, that he has

influenceived a general affortment of English & Hard Ware Goods. Eligitifi & Hall Wale Goods, finishle for the prefent feafon, which his enflowers and others may obrain on the mod realonable ternal possible, likewife Brande, W. I. and New England Rum, by Barrelo or left, quastiny do, Molatine, Brown Sugar, Roffia and Sweeds Iton, Indigo, 10 and 4d Nails, Cape, Madeira, and Malaga-Wines, Jappan Camifter, Raines, Tea, Chocolate, Pepper, Allipice, 8 by 6 Window Glats, Sad Irona Croftent Saws, Steel plated hand Saws, and Sash do, Coffee, Natmegs and Ginger, Powder and Shot, Lead, Iron Shovella—likewife has a quantity of Scythes and other kinds of Blackfainth. quantity of Scythes and other kinds of Blackfaith's work manufagared at his Blackfaith's floop near the Meeting houle, by an approved Workman, good credit will be taken for any of the above stricks.

Eaflampion, Mey 18, 1793. BAY RICHMOND.

WILL cover this feafon, at the fiable of Berials
Show, in Camingron, at 6s, the leap, ass, the
feafon, from 15 to 24s, to enforce a foal. He covered
above 140 masse 1sld feafon,
Likewife a JACK, will cover at the above fiable at

he fame price of the horse the lass price or the north-an that encous to engage their males at 4 months old, shall receive 41, for each mule, and the nie of the fact grains. All those indebt-ed for the ascoffaid horse, that is more than one year

Ganding are defired to make paym Cumingroa, May 20, 1701.