as it presents a practical proof of the wisdom of those who framed the constitution of the United Columbia.

Frenchmen! Are not the tyrannies of *Europe* combined against you? And is not the combination as formidable in power, as it is unprecedent in extent, and infernal in purpose? Why then, when the example of the new world is before you, is it, that ye do not adopt a policy that will give reciprocal union, systematic arrangement, concentrated efficiency, to your efforts for defence? Tamely to surrender your liberty even to the formidable combination against you, would be rascally cowardice: But to rush headlong to destruction must be stupidity and madness. Be it that all the despotisms of *Europe*—be it that all the despotisms of the globe,—are armed against your national liberty! The numbers, the bravery, the physical resources of the French nation, if duly arranged, and ordered into action, are, undoubtely, equal to the national defence: Of this proposition, I have no more doubt, than I have of the acknowledged principles of the planetary revolutions. But thus to arrange and order your resources, is a work that exacts the magnanimous serenity of wisdom.

[*Remainder in our next.*]

Chief Justice JAY'S *opinion, on the question—"whether a State be liable to be sued by a private citizen of another State?*

THE question we are now to decide has been accurately stated, viz. Is a State suable by individual citizens of another State?

It is said that Georgia refuses to appear and answer to the Plaintiff in this action, because she is a *sovereign* State, and therefore not *liable* to such actions.

In order to ascertain the merits of this objection, let us enquire,

1st. In what sense Georgia is a sovereign State.

2. Whether suability is incompatible with such sovereignty.

3. Whether the Constitution (to which Georgia is a party) authorises such an action against her.

Suability and *suable* are words not in common use, but they concisely and correctly convey the idea annexed to them.

1. In determining the sense in which Georgia is a sovereign State, it may be useful to turn our attention to the political situation we are in, prior to the Revolution, and to the political Rights which emerged from the Revolution.

All the country now possessed by the United States was then a part of the dominions appertaining to the crown of Great-Britain.

Every acre of land in this country was then held mediately or immediately by grants from that crown.

All the people of this country were then, subjects of the king of Great Britain, and owed allegiance to him; and all the civil authority then existing or exercised here, flowed from the head of the British empire. They were in a strict sense *fellow* subjects, and in a variety of respects one people. When the revolution commenced, the patriots did not assert that only the same affinity and social connection subsisted between the people of the colonies, which subsisted between the people of Gaul, Britian, and Spain; while Roman provinces, viz. only that affinity and social connection which result from the mere circumstance of being governed by the same prince—different ideas prevailed, and gave occasion to the Congress of 1774 and 1775.

The revolution, or rather the declaration of Independence, found the people *already* united for general purposes, and at the same time providing for their more domestic concerns by State conventions, and other temporary arrangements.

From the crown of Great Britain, the sovereignty of their country passed to the people of it—and it was then not an uncommon opinion, that the unappropriated lands which belonged to that crown, passed not to the people of the colony or States within whose limits they were situated, but to the whole people—on what ever principles this opinion rested, it did give way to the other, and thirteen sovereignties were considered as emerging from the principles of the revolution, combined with local convenience and considerations—the people nevertheless continued to consider themselves, in a national point of view, as one people; and they continued without interruption to manage their national concerns accordingly—Afterwards, in the hurry of the war, and in the warmth of mutual confidence, they made a confederation of the States, the basis of a general government. Experience disappointed the expectations they had formed from it; and then the people in their collective and national capacity, established the present Constitution.

It is remarkable that in establishing it, the people exercised their own rights, and their own proper sovereignty and conscious of the plenitude of it, they declared with becoming dignity, "We the *People* of the United States, do ordain and establish this Constitution."

Here we see the people acting as sovereigns of the whole country; and in the language of sovereignty, establishing a Constitution by which it was their will, that the state governments should be bound, and to which the State Constitutions should be made to conform.

Every State Constitution is a compact made by and between the citizens of a State to govern themselves in a certain manner—and the Constitution of the United States is likewise a compact made by the people of the United States to govern themselves as to general objects, in a certain manner. By this great compact however, many important prerogatives were transferred to the national government, such as those of making war and peace, contracting alliances, coining money, &c. &c.

If then it be true, that the sovereignty of the nation is in the people of the nation, and the residuary sovereignty of each State in the people of each State, it may be useful to compare these sovereignties with those in Europe, that we may thence be enabled to judge, whether all the prerogatives which are allowed to the latter, are also essential to the former.—There is reason to suspect that some of the difficulties which embarrass the present question, arise from inattention to the differences which subsist between them.

It will be sufficient to observe briefly, that the sovereignties in Europe, and particularly in England, exist on *feudal* principles. That system considers the *prince* as the *sovereign*, and the *people* as his *subjects*—it regards his *person* as the object of allegiance, and excludes the idea of his being on an equal footing with a subject, either in a court of justice or elsewhere.—That system contemplates him as being the fountain of honor and authority; and from his grace and grant derives all franchises, immunities and privileges—it is easy to perceive that such a sovereign could not be amenable to a court of justice, or subjected to judicial controul and actual constraint. It was of necessity, therefore, that suability became incompatible with such sovereignty. Besides, the prince having all the executive powers, the judgment of the courts would, in fact, be only monitory, not mandatory to him, and a capacity to be advised, is a distinct thing from a capacity to be sued. The same feudal ideas run through all their jurisprudence, and constantly remind us of the distinction between the prince and the subject. No such ideas obtain here—At the revolution, the sovereignty devolved on the people; and they are truly the sovereigns of the country—but then they are *sovereigns without subjects* (unless the African slaves among us may be so called)—and have none to govern but *themselves*—the citizens of America are equal as fellow citizens, and as joint tenants in the sovereignty.

From the difference existing between feudal sovereign, and governments founded on compacts, it necessarily follows that their respective perogatives must also differ.

Sovereignty is the right to govern; a nation or state-sovereign is the person or persons in whom that resides. In Europe the sovereignty is generally ascribed to the prince, here it rests with the people—there, the sovereignty actually administers the government; here, never in a single instance—our Governors are the agents of the people, and at most stand in the same relation to their sovereign, in which regents in Europe stand to their sovereigns. There princes have *personal* powers, dignities and preeminencies—our rulers have none but *official*, nor do they partake in the sovereignty otherwise, or in any other capacity, than as private citizens.

2. The second object of inquiry now presents itself, viz. whether suability is incompatible with State sovereignty.

Suability by whom? not a subject—for in this country there are none—not by an inferior; for all the citizens being as to civil rights perfectly equal, there is not, in that respect, one citizen inferior to another.

It is agreed that one free citizen may sue another—the obvious dictates of justice, and the purposes of society demanding it:

It is agreed that one free citizen may sue any number on whom process can be conveniently executed—nay, in certain cases, one citizen may sue forty thousand for where a corporation is sued, all the members of it are *actually*, though not *personally*, sued.

In this city there are forty odd thousand free citizens, all of whom may be collectively sued by any individual citizen. In the State of Delaware, there are fifty odd thousand free citizens, and what reason can be assigned why a free citizen who has demands against them should not prosecute them? Can the difference between forty odd thousand, and fifty odd thousand, make any distinction as to right? Is it not as easy, and as convenient to the public and the parties, to serve a summons on the Governor and Attorney General of Delaware, as on the Mayor or other officers of the Corporation of Philadelphia?

(*To be continued.*)

A WORD OF ADVICE.

"But I can't do it."

THIS is a common saying among all classes of people, when any thing is proposed to them that is a little difficult, especially if it be removed from the common line of their profession. This is a weakness, to which all men are incident; it affects them in all the various stages of life, and follows them from the cradle to the grave. The schoolboy when he is required to repeat his lesson, is ready to whine out his inability;—and the king on his throne as often ready to imagine that he is incapable of attending to the common affairs of his family. Thus, many things of importance are neglected, which might easily be performed; and neglected merely on account of the imaginary difficulties which attend them.—But what in this dilemma shall be done? Is there no catholicon to be administered? Yes—*up and try.*

Some men are timid and diffident. They have acquired a habit of modesty, and are very liable to neglect some of the duties of their profession, from an idea, that the discharge of those particular duties is beyond their reach. What shall we think of an attorney who is afraid to harrangue before the court; but becomes himself a client to another, whom he employs to argue or defend his cause? By this means he loses his reputation, and offends his client. Ask him for an explanation of his conduct, or why he neglects so essential a part of his profession, his answer is ready, *I do not love to*; or, which is the same thing, *I cannot do it.* A school-master cannot attend to prayers in his school, because he is young and diffident: a minister cannot visit the sick, because he has not a talent in conversation: and so of the rest. But men in general are not so likely to neglect the duties of their particular professions, as from habitual indolence to neglect those which belong to them as men and as citizens.

I once knew a clergyman, who was by no means deficient in the essential duties of his public office, but had contracted such a habit of indolence, that he really thought he was unable to pay any attention to his domestic concerns. He could attend to nothing but his studies; these things therefore were out of the line of his profession; he could not do them.—The consequences of such a line of conduct are easily imagined. Poverty, and of course begging, ensues; his buildings are not repaired; his garden is neglected; his children are uninstructed, indolent, and vicious; and all for what? For the want of a little resolution. If a brand happen to fall from his fire, which will unavoidably sometimes happen, he immediately cries out (unless a servant is at hand) *My dear, do be so kind as to step this way and assist me; for my fire has fallen down, and I cannot repair it.* His wife, though perhaps in a remote part of the house, must immediately quit her employment, and fly to his assistance. Ought she not rather to say, my dear, *up and try.*

What shall we say to a mechanic, who can attend to nothing but his occupation? There is a breach in his garden fence, by which his property is exposed to his neighbor's cattle or swine; but he cannot repair it, because it is out of the line of his profession. In such a difficulty, what must the poor man do? He runs, with the greatest speed, to a neighbor, who owes him, and earnestly solicits his assistance. In the mean time, the mischief is performed; he returns, when it is too late; his garden is ruined, and he and his family reduced to a state of dependence. Poor soul! Ought we not to direct such a person to *up and try?*

I lately had a conference with a very modest gentleman of my acquaintance, who is now a little turned of forty, and has passed the meridian of life in a state of celibacy. On being asked, why he had never married? he very sincerely replied, that it was not because he had no relish for the innocent sweets of matrimony; but because he was no gallant, and had never found a woman who was willing to marry him. I asked him, if he had ever put the question? He again honestly replied, he had not; nor could he, he added, to gain an empire. As he spoke this, a tear of the first water trembled in his eye; he felt the weakness that overcame him, but was afraid to conquer it. I instantly seized him by the hand, and with an air of confidence and freedom, advised him to *up and try.*

From the CONNECTICUT COURANT.

Messrs. HUDSON & GOODWIN,

MUCH has been said and written on the subject of the French revolution. Americans appear to be deeply concerned for the fate of the French; as the progress of liberty in Europe seems to depend much upon the event of the present struggle. A great proportion of Americans however lament the fate of Louis the late king, and almost all parties concur in censuring the outrageous proceedings of the mobs in various parts of France. Yet few, I believe, of the people of this country, even of the more learned, know the extent of the abuses of the old government, or the wretchedness of the great body of the people. The severe and multifarious despotism exercised over the peasantry of that kingdom country under the monarchy, if it will not justify every outrage, will at least apologize for the most desperate efforts of the people to rid themselves at once of the tyrants and their tyranny. To enable the people of America to form some estimate of the necessity of a reformation of government, and to judge with candor of the violences committed in France in prosecuting this business, I beg leave to communicate to the public a short abstract of that system of despotism, which has been overturned by the French, under which the mass of the people in that country have groaned for ages. The substance of what is here offered is taken from a writer of unquestionable authority.

1. The Bastile, that engine of oppression, during some reigns had been filled with prisoners, who without even knowing the cause or author of their arrest, have been doomed to darkness and chains for life. At some periods, despotism had risen so high, that blank lettres de cachet have been sold to be filled up with names at the pleasure of the purchaser.

2. But *lettres de cachet*, though formidable to individuals, were among the least instruments of tyranny. Some of the heaviest taxes were levied wholly on the *lower classes* of people; the rich nobility and clergy being exempt from paying them. These taxes were collected with unfeeling rigor by the intendants of generalities and their sub-delegates, who were vested with absolute authority to enforce the collection.—In addition to this, the inequality of the duties and taxes was such as to mark an astonishing degree of corruption in the whole system. Some provinces had, during the expensive wars of former kings purchased an exemption from the Gabelle, or duty on salt—some paid a small excise of 8 or 9 livres on the 100 cwt. and perhaps the very next province, paid 50 or 60 livres.—Such an immense difference of duty in provinces, separated only by a river, or perhaps an imaginary line, encouraged smuggling, and smuggling was punished with unheard of severity—*fine, condemnation to the gallys, and death.* A well informed writer on finance, calculates the number of men, women and children, annually sent to the gallys to work like slaves, for a breach of the revenue laws, to be between 3 and 2000 whose property was seized and confiscated. Yet these were poor people, guilty of no crime but that of attempting to smuggle a little salt for their families, to avoid the enormous tax of eight or ten dollars on the bushel. Yet all persons subject to the TAILLE, in some provinces, were enrolled and obliged to buy 7lb a head of salt annually (exclusive of salt for barrelling meat) whether they wanted it or not.

3. There were numerous edicts for preserving the game, which prohibited weeding and hoeing, lest the young partridges should be disturbed; steeping seed, lest it should injure the game; manuring with night soil, lest the flavor of the partridges should be injured by feeding on the corn so produced; mowing hay before a certain time, which was so late often times, as to spoil the crop; and taking away the stubble, lest the birds should be robbed of shelter. These capitaineries extended over four hundred leagues of the country, and such was the tyranny exercised in them that in the late revolution, almost all classes of people concerned in demanding the suppression of them.

4. By a barbarously inhuman and oppressive law, the people were bound to grind their corn at their lords mills only; to press their grapes in his press and bake their bread in his oven. By means of this restriction, they were often obliged to wait till their bread was spoiled, and their grapes damaged. They were not indulged the privilege of using hand mills for grinding their corn; even in the modern times the barons have ordered the hand mills of their peasants to be broken, and have obliged them to *purchase the right of beating their buck wheat and barley between two stones.*

5. The *corvees* or police of the roads, by which the labouring people were called out to work on the roads at the pleasure of their masters, was an engine of extreme oppression. Many hundreds of farmers were ruined annually by it, and 300 were reduced to beggery, in filling out vale in Lorrain.

6. Nothing could exceed the oppressions inflicted by illegal and arbitrary exertions of the judiciary power. The judges ignorant—holding courts in taverns—dependent on and subservient to the lords of manors; appeals endless, argumenting litigations favoring every species of chicanery, ruining the parties by expences & loss of time; the provincial parliaments were unblushingly corrupt, interest was openly made with them, and woe to the man who had not money or a handsome wife to procure favor.

7. A heavy fine of an eighth, and sometimes of a fifth was paid at every sale, of property; besides a fine at every change, whether in the direct or collateral line of descent. Feudal redemptions, tyrannical customs, and arbitrary assessments would fill the catalogue of oppression; but the very terms cannot be translated. We have neither the ideas nor words to express them. I will however just mention one feudal right called in French. Silence des grenouilles, by which, when the lady of the manor lay in, the peasants were obliged to beat the water in marshy places ! to keep the frogs silent; that the lady need not be disturbed. This oppressive duty was afterwards commuted to a sum of money.

A man who can coolly reflect on the wretchedness of 20 millions of peasantry, subject to all the foregoing and a hundred other cruel despotic laws or customs, and yet censures the outrages of a mob which murders a single tyrant, or burns a chateau, without apologizing in his own mind for their licentiousness, must be void of principle or feeling. To whom shall we impute the crime of murders and conflagration? to the people who are the instruments, or their oppressors; who have driven them to desperation? Those who choose to be served by ill treated slaves, in every part of the world, hold their lives and properties by a very precarious tenure. Witness the late catastrophe in St. Domingo.

Insurrections are always charged upon the insurgents as a crime; and justly, but they are nine times in ten, more imputable to the tyranny of the master, than to the cruelty of the slave. The murder of a master, and the burning of his house are recorded in every newspaper; but who records the private sufferings of the poor slave? Who hears the tale of his woe? Of thousands and thousands of forlorn wretches who die beneath the scourge of despotism; of the thousands that have died in France within four years; where is the register! Who knows the fact; I am no friend to the violence of a Paris mob—I detest every violation of property and law; but I am persuaded that Americans who pronounce positively on the merits or demerits of parties in France, would be more sparing of censure, if they were better acquainted with the whole detail of fact.

PHILADELPHIA, August 23.

The following decree of the National Convention, though perhaps given in substance, has not been published in full among us. Its importance demands for it a place.

[Translated from an authentick copy.]

Decree of the National Convention, of the 13th April, 1793, the second year of the French Republic, which declares that the French people will in no manner, concern themselves in the government of other powers, but will suffer no power to meddle with the internal government of the Republic, and pronounced the pain of death against any one who should propose to negociate or treat with the inimical powers who shall not solemnly acknowledge the Independence and sovereignty of the French Republic.

THE National Convention declare in the name of the French people, that they will intermeddle in no manner with the government of other nations; but declare, at the same time, that they will rather be buried under their own ruins than suffer any power to meddle in the internal government of the Republic, or influence the formation of the constitution which they are about to frame.

The Convention decrees the pain of death against any one who should propose to negociate or treat with the powers at war, which should not at first have acknowledged the independence of the French nation, the sovereignty, indivisibility and unity of the Republic, founded upon liberty and equality.

September 4.

Travellers who arrived at Maldenade and Montedivo, Spanish places, relate an extraordinary phenomenon which happened in the river *La Plata* last April—an impetuous wind rose, it blew with a violence so extreme, that it drove the waters of the river ten leagues from its banks—all the neighbouring country was inundated, the bed of the river was left dry—This terrible irruption discovered vessels which had been lost for thirty years—they found among others an English ship which was lost in the year 1762—many persons went to the place—and walked all about the bed of the river on dry feet; they are returned loaded with the silver and spoils which had been swallowed up in the vessels—This phenomenon which ought to be ranked in the number of the grand revolutions of nature, lasted three days, at the end of which time the wind ceased, and the waters returned with grand impetuosity to the natural bed of the river.

NEW-YORK, August 24.

At present the public seem to be amused with vague rumours, swelled and enlarged by crafty surmises and animadversions. Among others we find the following

TOUGH STORY.

By the brig Jean, from Jamaica, we hear, that she spoke a British vessel, who informed that they had spoke a vessel at sea, which sailed from Jamaica since the Jean, the Captain of which said, that a British frigate had arrived there, with intelligence, that the Royalists had burnt Brest, the dock yards and 70 sail of vessels which were lying in that harbour.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in London, dated June 6, 1793.

"Advices have reached England of the fitting out of the privateer Genet, which forwarded reports of your country joining the French, and you may well suppose gave some alarm to the traders of this country.

The citizens of London insisted on an embargo being laid on all American vessels, and the business became serious, until some explanation took place with your minister. In the course of these he was informed, either by a letter to him from lord Grenville, or a letter is received by our President from his Majesty, stating that his Majesty was sensible of the particular and delicate situation which America was placed in by her treaty with France; that it was his Majesty's wishes and intentions to preserve the present subsisting harmony between America and Great Britain; and that it should not be interrupted on his part as long as any acts of ours could be justified by a fair and candid discussion. It was further understood and admitted that there might be ill disposed citizens in both countries, who would wish to disturb the public tranquility; but where these acted contrary to the laws, and when detected were punished, the injured government would be satisfied.

August 30.

The following account of the Epidemic Fever, now raging at Philadelphia, is given for the information of the Citizens.

THIS fever appeared first in Water-Street, between Arch and Race-Streets, between two and three weeks since. It remained nearly confined to this street about a week; from this center, in the course of last week, it extended itself to several of the neighbouring squares, it has since appeared in Walnut and Dock-Streets, and it is continually breaking out and spreading in different parts of the city. About forty persons have died of it in the square, where it began. The general consternation is such, that it is impossible to learn of the inhabitants to what parts of, the city, the sickness does extend, or to determine what number have died; I was told about seventy within two weeks. This account does not appear to be exaggerated—about twenty died on Tuesday last, and the number of the sick is very rapidly increasing.

Consternation and dismay are universal; there is not a cheerful countenance to be seen; the inhabitants are flying to the country in all directions; sixty carriages loaded with them went out on Tuesday last; large numbers were preparing to follow. Business very much at a stand, never before was Philadelphia in such a state of alarm. Every person in the streets has a handkerchief wet with vinegar at his nose, and barrels of tar are burning in every street.

The conjectures respecting the cause of this terrible scourge are various; some imputing it to one thing and some to another—That it was produced by some specific contagion, is probable from its being at first confined to a particular square, and from this extending itself to parts adjacent. Time only can explain it.

It is evidently a fever highly putrid and contagious: its operation is generally violent and rapid. In some instances it has proved mortal the first day, frequently the second, third and fourth, but instances not till the tenth.

It is attended with such a variety of symptoms in different subjects, that it is no easy matter to distinguish it from sundry other disorders. A general symptom is extreme languor and debility, and in the last stages of it, high symptoms of putrefaction.

The remedies which have been found most effectual are impregnating the rooms in which the sick are kept with vinegar, together with a free use of tonic and antiseptic medicines, especially the bark vitriolic acid wine, columbo root, &c. which have proved useful only when given in very large quantities.

SALEM, August 27.

Capt. Wellman arrived here on Sunday in 55 days from Corunna, in Spain. He could learn nothing there of the politicks of Europe or the progress of the war—except that the Spaniards had been soundly whipped by the French down the Bay, & reinforcements were slowly going off to the Spanish army. The Spaniards, he says, tremble at the name of a Frenchman—have no hope of success against them—and the vulgar opinion of that ignorant, debased people, is, that the French have sworn revenge against Spain, and will march into their country, and execute it without mercy.—A Philadelphia vessel, which touched at Falmouth about the 17th of June for orders, arrived at Corunna, and said, there were accounts in England of some late important success over the Combined Armies in the Netherlands—but we cannot find of what date.

BOSTON, Sept. 5.

More good NEWS.

From Philadelphia, August 30.

"Capt. Makins, of the ship Andrews, arrived yesterday from L'Orient, which port she left on the 4th of July.

By this vessel we have the agreeable and certain intelligence, that Gen. Biron has beaten the insurgents near Nantz, in two engagements, in the first of which 7000, and in the second 11,000 of the rebels were killed.

A considerable change had taken place in the National Convention, greatly to the honor and safety of the Republic of France.

"The GREAT CUSTINE was at the head of the army, in high esteem, beloved by the SOLDIERS, and confided in by the PEOPLE.

"In almost every engagement at sea, the French ships have had the superiority—Bompard's conduct is equalled by every commander. Prizes to an immense amount, have been bro't into L'Orient."

CONFIRMATION—

A Gentleman, well known in this town and Salem, and who arrived yesterday from the latter place, informs us, That he had conversed with the Captain of the ship, which arrived there on Tuesday last, in 30 days from Nantz, who told him, that he was an eye-witness of the action of the 29th of June, between the Patriots and Insurgents—That it was reported, there were 35,000 of the insurgents embodied, with an intention of attacking Nantz—That the Patriots being apprised of it, made a sally upon them, routed and defeated the whole body, leaving near 15,000 dead—that the Insurrection was entirely at an end; and that the Patriots were determined on establishing a Constitution, without the interference of any power on earth—That the patriotic females of Nantz, were spiritedly employed, previously to the action, in preparing lint and provisions, to aid in crushing the rebellion—That Valenciennes and Conde were not taken, and no danger apprehended from the combined forces—In short, That the affairs of France wore a more pleasing aspect, than at any time since their revolution; and that it was believed at Nantz, that the British Cabinet were the principal fomenters of all their internal commotions.

After the action of the 29th of June, the Patriots, it is said, examined the dead bodies, in order to find the Priests and Nobility, who were the principal leaders in all their internal difficulties, but being disguised in the habits of peasants, they could only discover them by the softness of their hands, and the *petit maitre* effeminacy of their persons—there were many of those gentry, however, found among them.

Our readers will naturally remark; That the first rumours of a battle are unavoidable exaggerations, both as to the numbers engaged, and the loss sustained. This, however, we may presume is certain, that these deluded insurgents will not be able to support an army, after such an entire defeat.

A correspondent informs us, that there are now building in this Commonwealth, near an hundred sail of vessels, from 150 to 800 tons burthen—a great number of which will be launched this autumn.

NORTHAMPTON, Sept. 11.

The following inhuman circumstance took place not long since at Martinique. A party of English and Aristocrats having captured about 30 patriots, made them march out, one by one, and shot them down. The last man thinking to excite compassion, took a child in his arms, but the unfeeling monsters shot them both.

There is now in prison at *Portsmouth*, a young French Midshipman, not 15 years of age, whose conduct during the late action between the *la Nymphe* and *Cleopatra*, gave proof of extraordinary courage.—Three of the French sailors under his command quitted their gun, two of them he instantly run through the body, and the third he shot dead with his pistol.

(*London Paper.*)

ERATUM—In the date of this paper instead of September *twelve*, read *September eleven.*

BRIGADE ORDERS,
FOR THE SECOND BRIGADE, FOURTH DIVISION MASS. MILITIA.

September 5, 1793.

THE Brigadier General in consequence of Orders from the Maj. General, predicated upon the late Militia Act, dispensing with the annual reviews of the militia in regiments—Hereby orders, and requires, the officers commanding the several regiments, corps of artillery, and squadrons of Horse, in his Brigade, to parade the several companies in their regiments, in battalions or otherwise, as they shall deem most convenient, conformable to the said act, at such time and place, within the limits of their regiments, as early as may be, either in the month of September or October, in order for their inspection and enrolment. And he enjoins the strictest attention, and most correct punctuality in the several officers, to complete the said enrolment as soon as possibly may be, agreeable to the said law, and the orders of the Commander in Chief. And the said officers are requested to fill all vacancies of officers in their respective Corps, as soon as conveniently may be.

By order of the Brigadier General,
SETH CATLIN, B. Maj.

Strayed or stolen from the pasture of the Subscriber on the night of the 22d of August, a dark grey HORSE, six years old, round bodied, thick set, strait limb'd, a white streak round one of his fore legs, caused by being galled with a rope, about fourteen and an half hands high, shod all round, trots only. Whoever will take up said Horse (and Thief if stolen) and return them to the subscriber in Hartford, or the Horse only, shall receive a generous reward, and all necessary charges paid by
BARZILLAI HUDSON.
Hartford August 23, 1793.

WANTED a Journeyman to the CLOTHIER's business, to whom good wages will be given by the subscriber—Who, also, wants a BOY as an apprentice to said business.
JOHN BOYDEN.
Conway, Sept. 4. 1793.

THE Subscriber wishes to inform his customers, that he must have a settlement by the tenth of October next, if not settled by that time, their notes and their book accounts, will be left with an attorney without any further notice.
LUKE GATES.
Chesterfield, Sept. 10, 1793.

NOTICE is hereby given to the following non-resident Proprietors, of Land in South-Brimfield, that their lands are taxed in State tax No. 9. and County and town tax, for 1791 as follows, viz:

William Webber, State tax 1/3—County and town 1/11.

Benj. Nelson, State tax 0/6—County and town 0/9.

Serel Bugbee, State tax 2/7—County & town 3/9.

Elijah Alden, State tax 0/11—County and town 1/3.

Unless said taxes are paid on or before Monday the 7th day of October next, so much of said lands will then be sold at public vendue, at the house of Oliver Wales, innholder in said town, as will be sufficient to discharge the same, with intervening charges.
HEZEKIAH FISK, Con.
South-Brimfield, Sept. 6, 1793.

Take Notice.

ALL persons indebted to the late Partnership, of KING and HOW, whose accounts are more than 6 months standing, are called upon, for the last time, in this way, to make payment.
APOLLOS KING.
Chesterfield, Sept. 6, 1793.

Selah Norton,

HAS just received an assortment of NEW GOODS, which with his former assortment he is selling as cheap as ever.

He will give EIGHT PENCE, per pound for, BUTTER, part Cash if his customers chuse.
Ashfield, Sept. 8, 1793.

Strayed from the subscriber, sometime last April, a number of sheep and lambs, the sheep unshorn, marked with a halfpenny and a slit the upper side of the left ear—Whoever will give information to the subscriber, where said sheep may be had, shall be generously rewarded.
ABNER LYMAN.
Northampton, Sept. 11, 1793.

☞ ALL Persons indebted to the Printer hereof, are again requested to make payment,—Those whose accounts have been two or three years standing, will be called upon in a very different way, unless a settlement is effected immediately.