has a right to interfere in the internal pol- to her departure, or the los fuffered on icy and government of another nation, which is independent; for the admission of such a right, would at once definoy the very ides of the independency of that nation And that whatever foreigner should at-tempt, however high in office, and with whatever authority he may be clothed from his own nation, to interfere in the internal government of the nation, to which he may be fent, to excite an enemity between the ruler and the roled, or, to come neares to the truth, between the people and their laws, would be guilty of violating the laws raws, would be gainly of violating the laws of nations, and coold no longer expect to be protected by those laws which he him-felf had violated. Convinced of these truths, the people consider the appeal to them, as an attempt to excite commotions in the country, as deregatory to the dignity and honor of the executive, as well as ty and honor of the executive, as well as every other department of government, and an infult to their owe underflanding. They will, in the mean time, however, inform the reprefentatives of the French action, that on the fubical of a heutrality in the prefent war, the Prefidency in his proclamation, has fully flower their fentiments.—
They are clearly of opinion, that by the treaty they are not bound to enter, into the war on the file of France and their small. war on the fide of France and that it would be highly impolite for the United States, fituated at such a diffance from the feene of action, and in their infant state, wi thout any very confiderable refource and without a navy, to hezzard their all, with the prospect of affording the French nation but a triffing affidance .- They were happy to find, that it appeared, by the ex-tempore reply mide by M. Genet, to the address of the critizens of Philadelphia, on the 17th of May, the French nation did nect America to become a party in not expect America to become a party in the war; for in that reply, were the follow-ing words, "With respect to you I will de-clare openly and freely, for the minister of a Republic should have no secrets, no intrigue, that from the remote fituation of America and other circumflances, the does not expect that America should I come a party in the war." How the fuble-quent conduct of the Ambaliador can be reconciled with thefe ideas, they are at

On the fubject of the war in general, the people will openly and freely declare their featurents. They will inform the French, that no people on earth are more friendly to their caufe than they. That they re-joice at the downfall of feudal tyranny in France, and are happy in reflecting that ed from the iron grasp of oppression. The the combination of Kings against her lib-erties, because they believe it to be con-trary to the laws and the faced rights of

As citizens of the world, as well withers to the progress of liberty, they fineerely with her success in the important fireggle; and hope that at length she will establish a permanent lyfiem of government, under which, in peace and farety, all will equally enjoy the bleffings of civil liberty; while enjoy the bleffings of civil liberty; while at the fame time, as men, as chriftians, they must draw a veil over fome of the transactions that have taken place, during the reon, in fecret hope, that they may be julified from inevitable negeffity, the they are not able to fee that necess NEWENGLAND.

FRANCE. NATIONAL CONVENTION.

Monnar, July 1.

In the name of the committee of Public
Safery, Barnere fand, that an American
welled, the Petit Chembin, had brought to
Havre fome Frenchmen, whom the Spanifh Government had expelled. They left that place on the 3d, and on the 6th June, near Dankirk, they were taken by the pri-vateer True Parriot, and brought into port. These seamen were illureated, and one of the crew of the privateer flot the feeond lieutenant of the American veffel. The Envoy of the United States had demanded fatisfaction for this violation of the Righ of Nations, the punishment of the and the delivering up of the vessel. confequence, the committee propoled the

to canfe to be immediately taken, the necesfary information about the morder-tha mitted on the 6 h June, Dunkirk, upon the person of the second Little Chernh, and upon the conduct of the crew of the True Patriot, and the Log-ger, Argus, which belong to the Republic, against the Capt. and crew of the faid A: merican flip, and to fend whele informa-

board.

The Minister of the Marine shall inform himfelf of the family of the fecond Lieutenant of the American vellel; Little Cherob, to determine the indemnity which sublic ought to make it. The Minister for Foreign Affain

IV. is ordered immediately to notify this es-cree to the Europ of the United States, and to the Minifer of the French Republic in America. The Convention adopted this

decree.
COMMERCE of the UNITED STATES. The Envoy of the United States also demands a surprise which permits the privateers of the Republic to attack American thips:—In confequence, the committee proposed the following De

et The National Convention defirons to maintain the Union effablished between the French Republic, and the United States of America, declares, That the vef-fels of the United States are not included in the dispositions of the Decree of the of of May, according to the 16th article of the Treaty made on the 6th February,

This Decree was also adopted

SITTING of July 3.

Read, a letter from General Coffine. dated Cambray, June 30 in which he very loudly complains of the calumny of the loudly complains of the calumny of the Jacobins, and particularly Marat's Jour-

He concludes by the following ptil-

feript:
"We have jult learnt, that 12,000 Ruf
"We have jult learnt, that 12,000 Ruf This completes the coalition of the kings of Europe; but these bardy foldiers shall not terrify the Republic. Our forcels will be cettain; for Liberty will make us tri-umph over our enemies, if the choice of the nation falls on men of talents; if inrigues are banished from your conneils, and if a War Minister of talents and judgment is chosen, who is able to direct the plans of the Generals, and to make them plans of the Generals, and to make the refrected and executed.

The new Confliction ought to be the

admiration 2s well as the dread of our enemies; but the Republic must have Ministers of integrity and talents, and conquently very different from those we we already feen. Then will the French Republic fland on a folid balls, and plan with GLORY THE TRIUMPHANT TREE OF LIBERTY. CUSTINE."

LONDON, July 2.

M. EGALFI E

Has written to the Convention from Marfeilles—he complains that he is more closely confined than ever; that he is def domeflies, and not allower have any communication with his fons: M. Egalite does not recollect the maxims of a book, which he and the French re-formers have exploded, which fays, "tha with whatfoever, meafure ye mete, it shall be meted to us again; and that whomfoever theddeth man's blood, by man thall his blood be fied." After having embrued his hands in the blood of his fovereign, is close confinement a sofficient punish ment for his parricide and crimes?

The interrogatory of M. Egalite, at Marfeiller, has been given from authority in some of the French papers; but it contains nothing but flat demials to charges ty in some of the French papers; our in contains nothing bot first demails to charges fear, of his having aimed at the crown, or the distanthin, at different periods of the revolution. He disclassically any parti-tions with Mirabeau, and all cular intimacy with Mirabeau, and all knowledge respecting the treacherous defigus of Damourier.

The third fon of Ezalite, the ci-devan

Compte de Beaujolus, merely faid, that his papa had never told him that he should be King, and that he, for his part, would ra-

The ci-devant Prince de Conti was ex-The ci-devant Frince de Louti was ex-amined before the tribunal. He declared that he had never corresponed with the em-igrants or meddled in politics. His condoct has always manifelled his fubmiffion

GENERAL DUMOURIER.

Accompanied by M. La Coffe and Bap-ific, arrived at Offerd on the 23d of June, it noon; and on his landing in a boat from on board his Mojelly's packet the Express vas feized by a party of the Chartres ero igrants, having at the time the guard at the harbour, and foreibly conducted into the guard house many of them exclaiming " A la Lauterne! A la Guillaine !"—He was afterwards brought to Sir William Erfe ine's the commanding officer. Soon after his arrival, the bailiff of Oftend communi-Sir WILLIAM, a difpatch from Const Matternice, a company in of the probability of Dumouring's arrival, and that he had it in command from the and by no means to foffer Duscous to fet his foot on thore. This circumftance being known too late, occasioned fome di ma ; but it was at laft refolved that the sailiff thould dispatch a courier to Bruffel forfunber inflicitions. Dumounten al o dispatched letters to Count METTER. forwarded them by La Cours, his friend, General WASHINGTON'S late prefent of

recoil fierling has been received by La tion. It was accompanied by a letter of a very confolatory nature; and fhould La Favatte furvive his prefent misfortunes, he most happy afylum is open for him in

July 16. The French Executive Coun-rils have iffeed orders that American flips thall pass free, even with enemy's prope on board, provided that property

This they hope, & not without reafon will make a farourable impression on the minds of the Americani, when compared with the conduct of the powers with whom France is at war.

OFFICIAL ACCOUNT:

Head Onsneir, Herin, July 13.
The Siege of Valenciennes 13 always pulled on victionally; and in despite of the efforts of the garrifor to raife obtacles against 1; we looke but very few men, because we need not harry our works and arermies to come to relieve the place-

to spare our people.
The night between the 8th and 9th has The night between the 8th and 9th has been employed to perfecting the hatteries of the third parallel, effablishing two new ones, and in forming fresh communications. Daring the day we continue to enlarge the excelerations. The theory free which the caneny incefamily kept up that night from their cannon, mortars, and mufquetry, killed hive of our men, and wonder of fourners among whom we recknot count of fourners among whom we recknot count ed fourteen among whom we reckonCount Heaki, of the Artillery, who received a

In the afternoon of the 9th, the enemy directed a most extraordinary effort from the cuttain mear the gate of Monsupon our batteries and communications, by means of a most lively discharge of cannon, most tars and howstress; but the fire from our tars and howitzers; but the fire firm our diffunuous patteries filenced theirs. To wards the end of the might they renewed the attempt, but with as little facecft. The last 24 hours coft in five men killed, and 25 wounded. Among the latter is Livett. Helfestein, of the Bomphardiert.

The night between the 9th and 10th has here 6.61.

been fo zealoudly employed in pulming for-ward and compleaning the preceding works, that two difmounting batteries of the third parallel, and one in the frecond have been equirely finished, and the commonications drought to their requisite

monications among as in the process of the process bey must not dare to think of batteries is they must not dare to think of batteries in breach until they have completely afeed, tained the polition of the migra, and froming them.—This they own wifestequire at least a fortuight; and this part of the work a fortuight; and this part of the work carried on under the "direction of M. de Bonille, who, having commanded in the place, knows the direction of the chambers. and traverfers-The miners have come to water, and knowing therefore that no mine can be lower, they are proceeding in hoizontal directions to counterm place-By the end of this mouth, if no unforefeen accident takes place, they hope to be in possession of all the citadel.

An article in one of the Dutch papers that arrived pefferday, mentions that of the 6th and 7th, a great number of waggons loaded with fick and wounded, argots toaden with next and wonneed, ar-rived at Brofflels from the camp before Valenciennes. This is the fecond convoy of the fame fort fince the 30th of June. The Dake of York had, at the time of

his laff dispatches; received accounts up to the 10th, and he was thereby informed that Mr. Gafton, after his defeat by Westerman, had ralliced and given him bartle, in which he gained a figual victory, and taken 12 pieces of cannon,

Translation of a letter from Gen. Damouri. Saturday, June 15, 1793.

"MT LOED,
"ICHARGE Monfirer de Lecoffe, merchapt of Bruffels, to deliver to your Ex-cellency this letter, and two paffports from the Arch Doke Charles; the one under the name of Charles Peralia, the other under my real name. I found great focol venience in travelling through German rention.

II. The American thip, Little Chemb, and that he had it in command from the without this precursion; and it was by the final he immediately gives op, and the Minitter of the Marine will fin he made of the Marine will fin he made the perora experies orders, to direct him the Mercy, together with their friends, that had been been as try which may be due, either with regard bailtiff to watch the arrivals of the peachets. I took as Italian mann.

"My intention is not to fire in Losdon, being too well known there to make
my fituation agreeable; I feek a boofe at
difface (rom London, where lean to
main quiet, and wait the earls of the toobles of my unfortunate county. If the
greated Stateform in Entope, Mr. Pinte
you, My Lord, will agree to this, to needfary for my fafety, and my stpole, I findle
returns in the greatth privary.

"My Lord Aukland will acquoint you
Excellency of what the Chevalier, de
Mudde informed him during the negociation. My LordGower the Infoguerya
an account of my conduct rowards for

an account of my conduct towards Eng-land, during my Ministry; but it not for these that I claim the generosity of the

English nation.

"Your Lordship will feethet it was no. cellity alone that made me ch centry alone that made me change by name when I came to feek an alylom in England. I respect its laws. The fifting I made use of when at Dover, was unrely local, and I haffen to repair it by a true de-charation of rhyless.

local, and I means to be ground, I will chandoo of my/fil.

"If my request can be ground, I will comply with whatever the prudence of the Minister shall require of me. I have the

(Signed) DUMOURIER

Lord GRENVILLE's Asfroer,

Let's GRENFILLE, daywer, "White-ball, June 16, 1935.
"I RECEIVED, Sir, this morning, the Lett your did not the blood to addiction the birth of the Secretary of State for the holme department, to like the briders of his Majeldy relative to the total deance of litrangers within this kingsborked notify the fame officially possible to the total days of the briders of his we addressed yourfelf on this occasion, I could not do otherwise than seknowledge the receipt of your letter, addressed to the second of the seknowledge the receipt of your letter, and conwledge the receipt of your letter, and infwer the demand contained therein.

Your flay in England will be fobjedt

to too many inconveniences, to make irpol-tible for the Government of this county. no permit it. I cannot hat regret, that you have not gained information in this parties ular before you came to England. If your with had been reade known to me before you undertook the joiney, I would have informed you without re-ferve, that it would have been a welch cont remains now for me to point out to you delay, to the decesion I have been usder the necessity to communicate to you by this letter. I have the honor to be, &c. (Signed) "GRENVILLE.

Letter written by his most ferene highorfs, the Electoral Meniz, to Gen. Dunous. ZETTE in Franconia on the 2d of July

"I HAVE received your letter of the 12th infl. and am frangely forpried tofind that you fill refule at Mergentheim. I once had hoped you would have mades better ofe of the indulgence which Itad frewn in the orders to my governour, to in-duce you to feek fome other place of refi-dence. But if appears that you want, by our letter, a farther declaration of my fentiments, which I will not delay giving

haken by divers profligate factions, imple-ed me at first with nothing by compassing a horde of rollings have fince chapped that entiment, by their iniquitous derderinto bhoerence. I beheld the events which bhorrence. then occurred, as the madness of the mo-ment; and although myfelf, and the Teatonick order of which I am director, fulrained great loffes by them, yet I confidered the wholeas mere cataffrophes, and flattered my felf with confidence to fee a new order of things from the moment their minds should have recovered from their phrenzy. All spirit of order and constitotion was deftroyed in France, but the rest of the world remained quiet. To tion in those unlocky events. You was ign countries, to attack neighbours, and of pread among them all the borrors which convalled your own country. All the extortions and opprefions which for geneupon France, but upon all the world, re-flect upon you ist fiff sother and promoters and the figual and fplendid fuccelles of your Generalthip, can deither paliate nor obliterate the injury you have committed

on mankind.
"I will forbear fpeaking of the manner will forcest speaking to the army; or judg-ment, which, as private man, is only found-ed on a fenfe of candour and reclinide, would not pleafe you; and I congrabilite too took your interpreting as a token of would not pleafe you; and as a token of you upoe, your interpreting as a token of regard, the curiofity which the people the author regard, the curiofity which the pro-manifelted when they few you, the author of their misfortuna, and the objection their apprehensions, deprised of the power of ill treating them in future. Nay, it is not

er printiples, but the times alone which the foit, as finall appear to you to be proper er printings, out in times alone which eathered; and if the powers of Europe safeminion that you might be of fervice dem, or if you imagine they owe you ak! I affere you, on the contrary that, Emple private individual, whom [ant. I can neither reconcile myfelf to metalistics of the same of the en of my governour to urge your de

With these featurents, I am, FREDERICK CHARLES OSEPH. Baren Vol Erthael, Primate of an paren Vol Eribael, Primate of all Germany, Archbiftop and Eledor of Mesta

BOSTON, Sept. 19.

VESTERDAY at 100'clock, the Gen hachmation, convened at the State lord: The House of Representatives uring formed a quorum, choic a Com-mun to join one from the Senate, to wait inc to lone on and inform him that they ant ready to proceed to bufinels, eletted to make ; but there not being om of the Senate, the Hoofe adios

some of the second, at the afternoon, Being met, a mellage from the Senate informed them that they had formed them that they had formed them that they had formed the senate that they had formed they had senate they had sen informed them that they had formed a comme, and were trady to before a elemnoon a Committee of both Houses we appointed, who waited on the Gov-me, with the those meliage, and report-late it Excellency would meet them is half an hours in the Representatives Chamber. A meffage was then feet from the Hoofe to inform the Senate that feats would be referved for them. At half paff this Excellency was brought in, attendthis Executed was brought in, attend to the Secretary and High Sheriff. Be-prietted, be informed the Legislature, that the flate of his health would not per-making to address them in the usual way. ng pin to adment them in he man we had hehrefore hoped that they would keep this feat, and requested their laddigence while the Secretary would read his Address his infirmity rendered it totally impossible from its to be thered,— Accordingly, the Secretary, by his Excel-esyl direction, read the following S. P. E. E. C. H.

In Profident and Gentlemen of the Senat Mr. Speaker and Gentlemenof the Hou

al Court is convened, contains a copy of eard on the Attorney-General, was the facipal reason of my exercising this part that anthonity devolved on me by the

Confinction.

The foir consumerated by WILLIAM,
YASSALL, if the Commonwealth is held
to solver thereon, snall be decided on
morphet very insertling to its welfare as
i Sane.

I cannot conceive that the People of thi himonwealth, when they, by their Re-mentatives in Convention, adepted the confliction of a General Government, medled that each State (hould beheld the to answer on compulsory civil process overy individual relident in another are or in a foreign Kingdom. Three bring falemaly given it as their opinion but the feveral States are thus liable, the ion then has become highly importan

the people. : in any and myself to commonwealth, bapers, either by myfelf or by my fub, my, in any Court of Julice, either to try the authority of the Court over this ament, or to fahmit to its jurifdic mina point, which I cannor, at prefent, without a special appointment by

Legilatore for that purpose.
The service of this process being laid forms Council, they advised me to cal two Houles into fellion. My opinion is some of which are two obvious to in repeating—others I will suggest to

The demand of WILLIAM YASSALL Im not milaken, in his delign and in sendency of the process, will involve & state a question of legality, on the object opplicating the personal estate of achie of people, who in our laws are achie of people, who in our laws are achieved ABSENTEES. It is there-ter becellary that effectual measures thould be becellary that effectual measures section of the Confirmation of the Confirmation of the Confirmation, which may fo greatly injure the instant footing results affect the feeling for the criteria of this Commonwealth Smild you Gentlemen, be of opinion, the Confirmation of the United tan, the Commonwealth may be com-plate answer on this process, you will take such provision for defeading against

and expedient.
Should you confider the Commo not to be thus liable, your deliberations will be fach, as will tend to procure to the Confliction, under, which this authority claimed, a more favourable and a more unexceptionable confirmation. But it may popen shat your investigations may lead you to conclude, that the confinctions giv-en to the Indiciary Power of the United en to the Indiciary Power of the United States, by three of the Indiger, is right, ac-cording to the letter of the Candinations, and yet, that it will tend to the promotion of peace and harmony to the Union, and if the prefervation of the Edward Govern-ment, to happily eliabilithed, to approxime fach alterations are the Indiciary Article, as may fecure the States Invently, in the ca-lowment of that thus of theoreticary which oyment of this flure of fovereignty which it was intended they should retain and pof-lefs. In this last case you will direct your From their confiderations, I confiderer

it as abfulutely necessary, that you should be in fession at in carlier day than that to which the General Court stood adjourned. Your deliberations on this fabieft will take fome fime, and though Congress will meet on the fuft Monday in December, yet their fession may be short. You would not, therefore, after the last Wednesday in Japary, have time to do what will he me first ... The Court too, where this fult is pending will be in festion early in February and the resolution the business will then be

expected.

I avoid giving an opinion either on the I avoid giving an opinion either on the quelion, whether the Commonwealth is liable to be faced, or whater if it is for circumflanced; and attempt to procure in alreation, is eligible. Yet U confider it to be of the last importance to the happing and interest of the United Stars, as nets and interect of the United States, as in their fiparata capacity, to have this point, property, fatisfathorily, and finally, feetled. It is truggithat States, Kingdoms and Empires ongin to do julice; but it is true, that there are certain inherent principles in the Confliction of each, which can never be forrendered, without effentially changing the nature, or defitoying the ex-iftence of the Government.

Maliachetts, from the generofity & good feelings of its citizens, will be always ready, as far the people's ability shall admit of, to do justice to all men. Yet in order to preferve the peace and lafety of the Union, and me liability in the bolom of other nations, a confidence in the refitted of the control of the cont this, it is very proper that there should be a tribunal of justice, independent of the particular States, which may be reforted to in certain cales. This was intended to be provided for by the Federal Conflimno provided for to the Federal Consulta-tion. But whether the prefeat cafe is pro-perly before, that tribunal, according to that Confliction, or whether the process under confideration, is within the introd-ment of that provision, you will confider. Whether the provision in the Federal Confliction for the extension of the Judi-confideration of the provision of the Judi-

ciary power to States, is intended to be exercised in matters of civil controllor in other matters which took place before the Government was formed; or whether it is intended only to give a remody for such injories as may take place by force, and may therefore have a tendency to deftroy the peace of the Union, or involve the nation in a war with a foreign power, is of toon in Swar with a toreign power, is of confequence chough to demand a condider-ation. If the Judiciary Power of the Un-ion is to be exercised on quethons of civil contracts made by a State the decision must be had, either on the Laws of the State a-gainst which the demand is made, or or indic of the State or Kingdom to which the demandant belongs, or on the Laws of the United States: The abundancy of the wor fifth each on the pointed our, but the other would render the Legislative authority of Congress over the particular States, as mere Corporations commenduate to the claim of the Judiciary giver. Where the claim of the Judiciary giver. Where the demand shall be for a green opening of damages resulting from a righty; there have of automs, the Conditionion of the United States, and the conditions of the United States. of of the State or Kingdom to whi aw or pations, the Conditation of the U-nited States, and exilling treaties, will govern the decision. And even in that case, it will be a median in that case, will be a question, whether it should intended that each State is liable to be drawn to the feat of the Federal Govvicinage to the fame manner as a Corpo-

ction would be treated.

Congress, no doubt, should you instruct your Senators on the fobject, will take time to coolider these questions, in pro-

The Legislature of the Union, has never the Legulature of the Union, has never yet contemplated this fubject? For in, the ethablithment of the Jodiciary System, it is insirely neglected: No mention is made in the acts of Congress of the shability of a Scale. Not is there any process against a State, provided for in the Jawa of the University. Gentlemen of the Sexa'e, and

When the Government of the Unite States was proposed to the People's confideration, I then was, and yet am, deeply impressed with the necessity, "Of a more erfell union of the States" than at that time sifted, and therefore exerted the Characo ir fluence, which I pofferfed, in favour of being by no means explicit in the description of the powers intended to be delegated, but traded, that the wildom of the Feorle would very soon render every part of it definite and certain. The idea, that ir is dangerous to examine lystems of Government, and to compare the effects produced by their administration, with the principles on which they were railed, is inadministration and in the state of the And it is of great confequence to the Free dom of a Nation to review its civil Confidom of a Nation to review is civil conti-tution, and to compare the practice under is, with the principle upon which it de-pends. The tendency of every meature, is therefor of every precedent, ought in he foruphoughy attended to, and critically examined. This is the bufforts of the Reprefentatives of the People, and can never be by them confided to any other perfons.

be of them contact to any other perions.

The great-object preferred to us by our political fituation, is the finpoint of the General Government, the giving-force and efficacy to its functions, without definying the powers, which the Texple intended to well and to referre in the State Government.

A confulfacion of Still, the Stress into

one Government, would at once endange the Nation 29 a Republic, and evento divide the States united, or cradicate to principles which we have contended for It is much lefs hazardous to prevent the effablishment of a dangerous precedent, than to attempt an abolition of it, after it has obtained a place in a civil institution.

Your fellow citizens anxionfly wait the event of your deliberations on the impor-tant bufiness before you. And Las one of them, reft fatisfied, that the refult will be fuch, as will establish the Rights of the Commonwealth, and give support and ef-sicacy to the General Government. In this view, and in every other, in which the Peace, Liberty and fafety of our fellow-ci-tizens, not only of this State but of the U-nited States, are concerned, reft affored, Gentlemen that no effort nor zeal on my part thall be wanting. I shall, therefore only add, I will do every thing it my pow er to expedite the business of the session and to render it as little expensive to on Conflituents, as exigencies will admit.

JOHN HANCOCK.

September 18th, 1793.

After the Secretary had finished reading this interesting and pertinent Speech his Excellency made the following truly pathetic apology, with a tone of voice which at once demonstrated the fineering of his heart, and which could not fail o of his heart, and which could not fail of making a deep imprefine on the mind of every spectator. He faid—"I beg par-don of the Hon. Legislature, and I rely on your candor, Gentlemen, to forgive this method of addressing you; I feel the feel-per training growing fath within me; but it think I have in this case done no more than my duty, at the fervant of the people; I ne while Ihave life and firength to aft in thei

Cervice." NEW YORK, Sept. 18. Every precaution has continued to be car-ied into execution in this city to prevent the ried interestation in this city in present the infelling from being communicated. Since are last the George the citizen is Committee, bowe been very virgilant, and yifering by band bills ALL INTER COURSE between this city and Philadelphia was wised at the Colympia between the city and Philadelphia was written to be frayed—but untile the CITIZENS will found the framework. they will be wain-one citizen must take in puffengers from thence bould they succeed in paljengers from theme bordet boy jacteed in getting to trow-and, pareduc in if one add, thole who perfit in doing it ought to be treated a shifting. The Committee have explained new daties we very individual ci-tizen, which migh be abbest to-wee can consider entitions fufficing anythere to be, a larmed - nodue apprebenfine numerous the Officia, and residers the body an eafter prey to inform, and remeers to one manuface and fear diffurfer of every kinds—commender and fear expert the citizens on much to differences, on they do foldiers to the enemy. We have beared of the train inflances of death, in this quarter, by the diffemper one subs suns remused to Governor's Island on Sanday (a Mr. Spier) and the other riding quarantine on boards, Capt. Baily, from Philadelphia, name an

NORTHAMPTON, Sept. 25. NORTHAMP I'ON, Sept. 25.
On the 10th inft, was brought to trid
before the Supreme Court, in Hartford,
Ezekiel Cafe, of Windfor, for the mader of a child -but was acquired on the ground of his being infance.

COMMONWEATE of MASSACHUSETTS.

COMMONWEATE of MASSACHUSETTILe the MOUSE of REPRESENTATIVES,
MARCH 23, 1793.

ON the Reiting of DAVID SWARD, and
others, paying for 4 divideo of the
County of Hamphire, or fach other reliefs
as may be found acceding.
RESOLVED, That Thimat T. Skinner,
RESOLVED, That Thimat T. Skinner,
Edenozed Firers and Nethousidellips, Edic,
the a Committee to repair to the County of
Hamphire, (at the expense of the Petitioners, or of faid County, as the Committee
thall think proper, it to view faid county, for
far as faid Committee may think proper,
and to hear the inhabitants of faid County,
by their agents respecting, the grievances by their agents respecting the grievances foggested, in faid Petition; faid CommitfuggeBed, in faid Petition; faid Committee are hereby directed to publish the time
and place of their opering for the purpofiafortfaid in the Nerlimmitm, Springfield
and Generalid News-Papers, three weeks
prior to their confearing—and to report
their opinion,—what reliefs, if any a mecellary, in the next General Court.

Sett down for concurrence.—
DAVID COBB. Speaker,

Jackstein, March 26, 1793.

Read and concurrent.

Read and concerned,

SAMUEL PHILLIPS, Preferet.

Approved— JOHN HANCOCK.

A true Copy—Attelt
JOHN AVERY, Jun. Secretary.

PURSUANT to the foregoing Refolves the Committee aforefaid, hereby give no-tice, that they shall attend on the business. intment, on the third TUESof their appointment, on the third TUES-DAY of OCTOBER pext, at 10 o'clock, A. M. at the house of Mr. Asanez. Pow-EROY, innholder, in Northempron.

THOMPSON J. SKINNER. EBENEZER PIERCE. NATHANIEL BISHOP.

Lener, 13th Sept. 1763.

WANTEDIWO or three JOURNEY.
MEN SHOE-MAKERS, to whom generous wages will be given.
Apply to
SETH RUSSELL

WANTED, alfo, as an apprentice to the above befinels, as imart, active, LAD, 14 or 15 years of age. Northampton, Serrember 25, 1793.

Forty Dollars Reward ! BROKE into the SHOP of the Sinker into the SPOOF of the Southeriber on the night of the acott inft, and fiole a number of articles, viz.— One piece of Seafert Broad Club, one ricee Deve Coloured wide Chintz, a number of pieces of Riboson, a number as number of pieces of Riboson, a number of plated Boor and Knee Backles, likewife Spangled Buckles, one pair of filver Knee Buckles, a number of pieces of Linen, a number of VefiPatterns, one piece of Crimfon Jean, a number of pieces of common Callicoes and Chintzes, a number of pairs of cotton Stockings, a number of Battons,

Whoever will take up the Thief or Thieves and fearer them with the Goods, finall have the above Reward, and for the Thieves only TWENTY DOLLARS.—

paid by WILLIAM NORCROSS. Manfor, (County of Hampflire) Sept. 1793.
TO BE SOLD.

A LOT of good land, lying in A the town of Wethington, containing, about firstly acres, well firmated for a finall farm, bling about firstly rods well, of the county coad leading from Northempton to Chelleffield. Any person withing to purchase the above I tad, may know the particulate the sections of hate the applying to ISAAC SHELDON.

Northampton, Sept. 25, 1793. THE fubscriber hereby informs those that are indebted to him, that he expects they will fulfil their engagements, without further notice,—that old excele that Produce is low, is no excele not to wait till others have gathered their harveft, therefore intrestes them, to bethick hamfelves, for this may be the less and

them felves, for this may be the left call, they will have in this way.

DAVID CHAFMAN. Saultampton, Sept. 21, 1793.

ALL Persons indebted to the fublicriber, who fe accounts are of a without further invitation—thole who have been waiting for a many environment for the property of the property

reader is fraction years of oge, as apprentices, me to the TATLOR's buffings, the other to the GOLDSMITH'S.—Engine of W. U. JOHN HODGE.

Hadly, 16th of Sept. 1793-