for the following observations : that laxatives are never employed but when clyfters are not attended with the defited effect of moring the bowels : that in violent attacks of the difease the bark clyffers are repeated every 2 hours, and the water is applied to the bady every 6 or 8 hours and even more irequently; that when there is a disposition to diarrh as the elixir of virtal has a tendency to energale it, and is therefore laid afide, and the diferes which he has seen in this country is of the fame nature with the malignant fever of the West-Indies.

From the (Philadelphia) MAIL.

MR. CLAYPOOLE,
DLEASE to infert the following, being Ta recipe for a cure of the fewer at pre-fent raging in test city, and of which fev-eral persons have been cured by means of the same—of the authenticity of which any person desirous may be fully convinc-ed by applying at the house of Mr. Brown, grave digger, in Appletree Alley. Three hay berries were taken and

pounded together, with fome brown fagar, put into a tex cupfull of wine and water, half of each and flewed on coals and drank off as warm as of fible dregs and all. About half an hour after, fixe of the fame berries were taken, penned and prepared in the fame manner, and fame quantity of wine and water as the three, and drack off as where specials. Deriog all which time the patient was continually rubbed and wet with sineage. Afterwards a new earther por, of the fize of half a gallon, with a cover, was taken and therein put along with water, half a pint of country barley (not thell...d) half a tra cup of alipier, about one third a penny worth of life everlatting, about onethird of a penny worth of balm, a that flewed on coals until the barley split, when it was done and given to the patient to drink freely of, and when that was all drank, more made in the fame manner. The patient was thrown in a great fwear, which he continued two days: The third day a dofe of falts. Rhebarb, and Senns, You would do well to continue the a-

have in your ofeful paper for fome time, as would the reli of your brother Printers, who publish newspapers.

Keeping a Bay-Berry in the month is

Gaid be a precentive against this difunder.

One raten in the morning, and the water or moisture of it followed until it become the control of the control o wed being very hard ; two will ferve a

From the MAIL.

From the MAIL.

MR. CLAYSCUE.

A Silven as I discovered the yellow feteer in our city, I began the cure of it,
by giving gendleyarges of cremor totar
and falts, a method of treating it which had
feen used with specefs, by my first preceptor
in medicine, Deckur Redman, in the 1762.

The pursue and the contractions by the The purges procupal evacuations, but dif-charged no bile from the bowels, and my arients died. Diffeeffed at my want of fician of great eminence, from the island of St. Croix, and obtained from him an secount of the method of treating the West India yellow fever, published in the papers of yellerday, in an extract of a let-ter fableribed A. K. and faid to be writ-ten by Dr. Kuhn. I tried it faithfully, in conjunction with Dr. Witter, and it failed in three cafes out of four.—In this awful fitterion, I applied my felf to the invefligation of the different way foot convinced that my want of forceds in my first attempts to come it, are or owing to the inveficacy of the cremor terrar and filts to different of offening the offening bite. I had feen large dofes of mercury given with fafey in a billions freet, in the year 1777, in the army of the United States, and I had read an account of in having been given with in three cafes out of four .- In this awful account of its having been giren with cels in a diferie in the East Indies,nearly related to our yellow fever ; I therefore ventured to preferibe it. Its wounderful efficacy foon convinced me that the ideas conceived of the difease, were jost. I combined jalap with the mercury, only to carry it more speedily through the bow-

The necessity and advantages of the blood letting after purging are established, not only by its force is, but by the denie, and in fome cases, by the fixy appearance of in fome cafes, by the first appearance of the blood. I have thought it predent to the blood. I have thought it predent to defer bleeding until the morbid bile was difcharged, in order that I might determine with more certainty, whether the few would affine the inflamatory, puttil or nervous type, for moformacely all three though a state of the s

above circumflance, has flain more

than the tword.

The few patients who recovered under
my care by the use of the semedies recommended by Dr. Kuha, were all flightly affected. They would probably have recovered much fooner, without the use of

any of them.
My only defign in withdrawing myfelf for a moment from the folemn duties to for a moment from the foleum duties to my fellow citizen; in which I am, now engaged, is to bear a tellimony against a menical of treating the prefers disorder, which if perfifted in, woold probably have aided it in defolating three fourths of our

city.

I have had so many unequivocal proofs
of the fuccess of the thort and simple mode
which I have adapted, of treating this diforder that I am now fatisfied, that under more favourable circumftances of atten yield to the power of medicine with as much certainty as a common intermitting fever · BEMJ. RUSH.

Sept. 11, 1793.

BRITISH HOUSE OF COMMONS.

DEBATES ON THE WAR. MR. Fox hegan by faying, that he con-ceived it to be a duty which he owed to the public and to bimfelf, nor to ler the prefent feffions pals over without coming to fome decition on the prefent difaktrons wa If he had deferred bringing forward th oneffion to that moment, it was not thro any change of opinion on the fubject; he conceived in the beginning that it might be avoided; he was of that opinion fill; but if gentlemen conceived that his filence arole from the faccels of our interference in obtaining the object for which we were told this war was waged, they would im onte it to its true canfe. It was not his intention, to recall to the recollection of on the war in its commencement; he should alt or necessary, he should wave ; he should argue on it as if it was juft and neceffary.

What were the grounds of the war The grounds, as flated by the Minister him felf, and in his Majesty's speech from the throne, were, the fecurity of our allies, th Datch, and the ambition and aggrandizwas fact to be the reafons which induced us to embask to the war. Much as the country lamented the face of the unform pate monarch who filled the throne of that country - much 20 the feelings of the pro ple of this country revolted at the barba rities and atrocities exercised in France; it was flated, that it was not with any kingdom to its old, or to a limited form, or to give them a better republic, or to give them say model of government; or, as it was emphatically expressed, to interfere in

the internal government of that country.

The object of the war then was, to fecure Helland from the inroads of the French, and to drive them within their own territories; that was now effected; and he was telerably well affored, that many penlemen in that House voted for the under the perfusion, that as foon as this

nader the periodicon, that as 100m as this was done, we might look with pleafure to the return of peace.

But was Helland now perfectly feeter? Had that country outling to dread but from the ambition of France? Had the continue to the feet of the probleme to deep learning to the continue to the contin nothing to dread from the faccels of other

Powers ? He was perfuaded the had. Those who saw that the peace and seen rity of Europe in general, and this country in particular, were endangered from rity of Europe in general, and this coun-try in particular, were endangered from the rapid foccess of the French, could they at the fame time that their eyes to the danger that would arise from the foc-cess of other arms? Yes, the danger was much worfe than any that could arife from an unfettled government. The views of an unfettled government. The view of despotic governments could be carried on with more subtilty; they could be per in-to execution when least expected, and when it would be impossible perhaps to re-

There was one circumflance, in which he believed that House, and the country a large, would join with him in reprobating the conduct of the Empress of Raffica and the King of Praffica, in the partition of Paland, and the infidious manner in which the two cabinets had concerted to commit that subbery, for he could call it nothing elfe.

The pretentions of the Crowned Heads were cutions, and worthy of notice. The Empress of Reffia lays, I want to reflore the old Republic of Poland, which is fo nervoustype, for motorunately all three or the find fattes of fewer too of the common with the fattes of fewer too of the common with the fattes of fewer too of the common with the fatte riplent fymptoms.

The vellow fever now prevailing in our freech principles are misling finch process, that I must take it to the fatte vity materially from that which greefion in Poland, that I must take it to the fatte. He was of the fatte of th

force me, that in the Island of St. Crois, where he practifed unclicion many years, it has been found more effected than any moreover indebted to Dr. Stevens

1 am moreover indebted to Dr. Stevens the gentleman's pecket. The defence, by the by, was not attended to. Thus Poland, in a spasm of alarm, was seized upon; and

tended to act from some tettled splen.

There were another article coupled with
the grounds of the preference and the production,
the grounds of the preference and the production of the preference of the production.
To engage in a war or account of honour, seligion, &c. was a different thing; but the modernity under the preference circumstances, waste be measured only by produce. What indensity could France aftern? If I've honour to have WylJedia illands, perhaps, in that respects, he left that House to judge of the defence that was fer up by the Royal Alarmists. The King of Profin's conduct was excer lingly reprehensible; he that congratu-lated the mahappy King of Peland, on the Revolution which had taken place in that country, and afterwards in the face of day to all in the manner he had done. Empress of Rassia was not our ally House of Andria was not our ally-King of Proffin, in the war as conducted at prefent. Why then should we aid them in the partition of Peland, of which thank Heaven, we were to have none of the pro-

Much had been faid on the balan power; that was a fully of on which he should not touch at present; but it might be asked, is Peland as dear to us as an ally, as the United Provinces? He would not fay it was ; but he would repeat what had been faid in that House by persons of great weight, that no two countries were better calculated for an alliance than Great

better calculated for an almance transfrara-Britain and Paland.

In the beginning of the war, when he took the liberty of differing from the ma-jority of that Hoafe, there was a cry againft him; it was then flated, that the war was popular; he believed that was not the cafe at prefect, and he forefaw it at the time. at pretent, and he toretaw it at the time.
The feelings of the people were then warm
with what ought not to be concelled with
the war, but whith was unfortenately conmelted with it; gave a culour to the public
opinion. He did not with to draw a melancholy picture of the country, but be
could not conceal it from himfelf; the difrefled freation of numerous hands out of mployment, in all the great manufact employment, in all the great manufacturing towns throughout the kingdom. In Withbire the effects of the war had been felt in avery particular degree. Norwich, from the folid proferry of the manufactoring honfes, had flood the shock only but he would leave to his Hon, Friend, Mr. WYNDHAM, to flate the fituation of that city. But there was no occasion to dend to particulars. The commercial cre dit was a proof of the desperatences, he did not mean that we were reduced to a fituaion from whence we could not recover but he would venture to fay, that for years of neace most revolve before w rears of peace most revolve, could expect to fee ourselves in the fit-

nent of the campaign.

Hitherto be had argued on the war, as if it was a just and necessary one; and be wished to know it the protested objects on withed to know if the proteined objects on which he had emberked in it were not ob-tained. We had maintained our faith with our allies, the Dutch; the French had re-treated in White own territories; and Brabant was new under their fovereign. A under engagements with respect to that Datchy. He was told, when it was first invaded by the French, that the King of Pardinia fent a requificion to this Court and that a negative was returned: but he believed, if that was held but as an obliz-cle to peace, that it might easily be removed. At this time he was purfoaded, that France

tem of government was chabilited, with which we may treat with fafety.

It had never been the cuttom of partial going to war, to flate the precise grounds on which they could be induced to defile. This mait depend upon circumfinate, and more particularly for at a period fareutiful as the prefest. The commercial difference of the country, as far anthry made difference of the country, as far anthry made. would be willing to make peace with this country; the was torn by internal divifions, and a powerfulenemy making an imprefion on her frontiers: but in answer to this, it might be faid. Who are we to make peace with? He would not fail to answer, With those who had the Executive Power. in France. If in replication it should be faid, We can never think of making a peace with those who may have the power to-day, and think themselves happy to escape with their lives the next. What was the confe of this? Why, that was we conserve of make more with the require in her different to the conference with their country in her different to the conference with they country in her different to the differen of this? Why, that we were never to make peace with that country in her diffracted tuation : in that this country was towalle its blood and treasures as the penalty French folly and diffraction. He shoul therefore therefore, recommend peace. He had re-recommended Mr. Le Baun. He was no langer in effice, but he would recommend Mr. Anabedy. Then it would be afted, What fecurity had we, that the terms would oc observed ? The beff feenity under en circumflance, the wifh and inclination the people ; for it was easy to remark that wheever was in power, whether vio-lent of moderate, or however inimically they might be disposed to this country, they dare not advance any fentiment that did not feem to breathe a with for o this country; and he was perfuaded, that the return of peace would be as welcome to the Dutch as it would be beneficial to this

BALTIMORE, Sept. 13This foremon a detachment of Cape.
Mackenheimer's company of malitia marked out of town, in take politilion of a pair
on the Philadelphia road in-order to flow
all persons coming from that city to this
town, till they are examined by Health-Officers, and declared free of the malignam
fever, or any other dangeous differs which
might in feet the inhabitems of Baltimore,
the market was the market of the control of the Country.

It was flated, indeed, by very fenfilde

blescher; C. Philip Konnerdle, gentlein confequence of the election being likein confequence of the election being likein the street of the election of the intering and the wife of the richt
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isale enfaced, in which the ballot box was the policified of and definoyed.
FHILADELPHIA, Sept. 18.
The Committioners who for our from Philadelphia the laft of April, to hold a natt, for the purpose of making peace with the Welcan ladians, have returned with the facets. T. Pickering, Kin, arrived in this city last Friday and Mr. Randelph has no worked Germantown. The fore reached Germantown. They came bark by the way of Genefer, Albany and New York. General Lincoln took anoth-New York. General Lincoln took another route, and, on account of the fickness peralent in this city, will probably return directly to his home in Malfachnicuts.

AT a meeting of the citizens of New-York, at the Touring Coffee. House, the 13th

France audit : If we moded to her Well-ladia illands, perhaps, in that refped, we might not be disappointed. If his Mijelly's Ministers wished to reflore the throne of

Ministers withed to reflore the throne of fear-bay, or to unite there of himnes, which had cold to much moter in teprating them, he thought it would be only aliga s tin, candid part, so let the public know it; or, if they had flid beyond the bounds they as first intended, he conceived that it beauth that boule to aid and shift them in return that boule to aid and shift them in return to within the limits.

ing within the limits.

He had heard, but be could only fresh

from report, that there was a division in his Majetty's councils, on the question of peace, and that fome of the Cabinet Min-

peace, and that fome or the Cantaet Min-iften were disposed to liften to it. Under such a circumstance it might be faid, he wished to aid his Majeliy's Ministen; he

withed to aid his Majethy's Ministen; he was ready to do it; if his feeble power could add any thing to it in that refpet.

During the ruinous war in America, he was perfuaded that founc of those who were seen and the seen and

perfusaled that fome of those who were ex-tive in carrying it on, began to gow find of it, as they forefaw the consequence; but fuch was the obtinary of individually, that they overruled the reft. He could not avoid feeing this; and he thought it hinds but to call for the optinion of that Holest on that wat, in order to add weight to the that wat, in order to add weight to the

that wat, in order to add weight to those very miniffers who were amount to rerid the bleffings of peace; and as it had the d. fect which he defined on that occasion, he thought it his duty to make a fermid upperiment, on a war at least as calaminos, and, if peffille, more unpopular, than the country is the rad.

and, it penture, more unpopular; that the former in the end,
Mr. Fox lamented, that the Courenion with the Emprels of Russia had not been laid fooner on the table: He had only time to throw his eye over it, and was not reprifed to find it flipplated, that the two

courts were not to lay down their arms ber he mutual confent. This Hartled him in

the beginning; as an objection to peace but when he read a little farther, he found

it was in case the French should invade the

dominion of the Emprels, which was high-ly improbable. The Hon. Member allo made fome observations on the treaty with the King of Sardinia: His Majelly certain-

the Kingol Sardicia: His Majedy certain, by had a right to form treatie; bit the Houfe had it in its power to grant or day the fathfady. Having formed up deprincipal points which he had advanced, becaused by moving a long address to bis Miselfy, conformable to the fentiments comfidence of the conformable to the fentiments comfidence of the conformable to the fentiments comfidence.

Mr. Wynguam faid, that no gentlema

could enter more than himfelf into the particular differences of his Conflictments, or with

more zeal and impatience into the gent-al quedion before the Hoofe. It did not appear to him, that we had gained our ob-ject by the fecurity of Halland, or even by

the expulsion of the French from Flander the expolition of the Ereach from Flastin. He did not underfland, however, that it was the shject of this sountry, to impole, given 15/de not government on France, it went no farther, according to his coach-tion, that to purior the War, total a fif-teen of government was chabilized, with

difference of the country, as II a little miss a part of the argament, were, in his opinion, rather to be confidered as the effect former wans, and not of the prefes the failty.—This circumflance could not be quoted as a reason. It was certain, that we had not obtained the object of the War. The motion now before the House, which

was in his judgment a monthrous and ex-travigant proposition, he should oppole; nor could be feel compunction in different from his Right Hon. Friend on a quelies

which at prefent divided the fenfe of Emph Mr. WHITBREAD Spoke in support of Mr.

who were never known at this feating of the year, to enjoy a better flate of health than

BALTIMORE, Sept. 13-

Fox's motion. (Concluded in our next.)

Yackat the Toutine Coffee. Houfe, the 13th affsprember, 1793.—among other refolunian adopted to prevent the introduction of tight close the city, they have agreed to the following:—
To check as much as possible the intercente by the flages, and for this purpofe as appoint a committee to accurate the prepresent of the different Contern flages, and the different Contern flages. hat it is the carnell with of the inhabitant that it is the carried with the inablation of this city, that their carriages and boats do not pais while the infection prevails in Philadelphia—to direct all Ferry-boats to and their paffengers at their proper wharves only, and to have a prodent perfon at each p examine the pallengers.

By a Proclamation of the Gavernor of

New York of the 13th inft .- all velicle bound from Philadelphia to that city, are to

perform quarantine.

DIED on Wedneiday laff, Citizen Da DIED on Wednetday Isti, Citizen Di-fer, the French Conful for Philadelphia, a sitim to the malignant fever now prevail-ing in this city. On Friday moming the ffigate La Preticule, and the India thup La Villedel Policient began at furnife, and con-tinued till the fun was down, to fire gons ments in the law was only to the good sery fire minates, in hadour of the true re-publicate, and man of universal ellimation. The American and French versics in port wore their colours half mall high. Died alfo, Judge Atlee, Vincent M. Peloti.— Mr. Anthony. Dod. Penuington and fereral

Mr. Anthony, Doct. Pennington and feveral other citizens, fince our laft. Sept. 21.— Hors in the environs of the city now in many justances, command as high a rent as the bell houses in the town. A small tenement of 2 or 3 small rooms, has let, within 3 miles of the city, at the rate of opwards of 300l. per aon.

Half the citizens of Philadelphia have

become inhabitants of the country; as for the Federal Government it is neither here no receive a first parties of the second of the phylicians about the different of the phylicians about the different of the second of the seco

are; but now it appears they do not agree yellow fever. NEW-YORK, September 21.

On Thorsday arrived from London, the hip Montgomery and Factor. By the Factor London papers are received to Joly 16. Their oppers are received of pine 16. Their oppers contain some interesting accounts, from which the occupation of yelterday would not softer us to extract largely, this day.

The heads of the most important of them

are:—That the garrifon of VALEN-CIENNES made a vigorous fortie on the chof July, by which the lofs of the comprerious to which the garrifon fuffered a continual fire for feveral days and nights, and attack by efculade was attempted by Gmeral Cobourgh, which General Fer-rand infletted to approach very near before he fallied out upon them as above mentioned; daily fallies prove very fuccefsful; ed; daily fallies prove very luccessiva; parid fevers make great barook in the combined armies, occasioned by rains and dump; the holpitals at Brassleis cannot custain their fick—thus much faye Adjutat General Cherin, dated Cambray, July and read in the convention July 13.-That the letters from before Valencienn are borren, but that the cannonade was in bad not began their fire on the 19th—That the King of Sardinia was to command the combined armies in person—That the gar-sion of CONDE (4800) marched out, or the 13th July, and laid down their arms, and the Austrians marched in, and found toy pieces of cannon, and very Little amunition. That Cofficing is taken by the Proficers; this is a village in the vici-This of Maria. This was a village in the vici-lity of Maria. This was to do been af-difficult by a woman. That the Revolu-focusty Tribund at Paris, has pronounced features of death upon the following per-ton, scenfed of having attempted to take way the life of Leouard Bourbon, at Or-land, on the 15th of March, viz. Benoit.

the decistation of the jury, they fell on were be spotiefs. I only with the consonned their knees, declaring, with tears and thirthe, that they had been decived, and were innocent !—this moving speciate the prevented the judges storm proponed to the laws and fra represented the judges storm proponed by the Joe and Individual!

[Signed] (Signed) (CUSTINE.) infl. at 40'clock in the afternoon. They were executed the 13th, at half past 20-

BOSTON, Sept. 25. The vigilance of the Seledmen and the Health Officer, to prevent the introduction into this town, of the malignant fever into this town, of the malignant fever which has spread to much mortality and dillels in a filer metropolis, intile them to the gratifude of their fellow mwnlmen. They have been in almost constant fession liey have been in amour constant frition ince the intelligence of the fpreading of the differed arrived; and have been vigilant to present any case for even a supprison of its introduction here. Crecit is allo due to out brethern at Hing-bam. On Souraday night a floop arrived. Crecit is also due to our breibren at Hing-bam. On Saturday night a floop arrived-then from Philadelphia; three of the com-pany of which had, fince fine failed, fallen victims to the contagion. When this cir-comflance was known, the landing of the refidue of the company was forbidden; and on Sunday afternoon, two of the men, with their chefts and clothing, faton in a boat, foppoid for this town; an expectaboat, foppoind for this town; an express
was immediately dispatched from Hingbam, and arrived here then two of-lock
on-Monday murning. Con. Charrasone
of the Selectione, immediately flationed
the Watchmen on the feveral what's ar

the watcomen of the town; "bo did not make any difeover, of their approach.—
Where they have landed is not known.
On Monday the Medical Society, met in Fanuici Hall, at the request of the Selectmen, to condict of the best means to prevent the introduction of the difforder. And from the measures adopted, we entertain the tope, that we shall not be visited by this

definitive miniter of whath.

From the tellimony of gentlemen, now in this town, who were in Fhiladelphia fome days before the malignant fever broke out, and who then experienced the nifeons flenches which angle in Water Street, and its vicioity, we have hopes that the diforder s endemic, and that by care and attention o the cleanlines of the town, we shall not wifited thereby.
While the Southern States are thus afflict

ed, we are happy to underfined, that ex-cept a flight prevailance of the Indianaza, the inhabitants of this town, over enjoyed a better flate of general health, than at the prefent moment. To Him who spareth one, while another is taken, be the incense o

while another is raken, be the incense of praise and gratitude offired.

Sept. 26.—YESTERDAY arrived in this port, the slip Mineroue, Capt. JAMES SCOTT, in 34 days from the Lands-End. Papers are brought by this arrival, up to the 12 of Augost.

By them it appears that the uffairs of France, do not wear fo favourable an affect as they did by the last arrivals. We know, that the last arrivals. We know to the control of the c ceived the London papers and the prolinity of the accounts contained in them, added to fome interesting domellic occurrence, previously repared renders it rotally impo-fible for us to give that perfect chain, which we could with and which the miblic have we could with and white the public have a right to expect. Our readers therefore, we prefume, will excuse our not entering into particulars this week; on Monday we fhall be able to give a concife and perfect

By the general tenor of the papers re by the general tenur of the papers re-ceived, it appears—that l'alemiemez, May-ente and Miente, as well as Condi, have fal-len into the hands of the Conditued Ar-mies; the former forrendered, and the garrifon marched got with the booors of war, on the rif of googs.

Gen. GUSTINE, has been arrefted and

imprificanced in the Abbaye, and Gen. KEL-LERMAN is appointed commander of the armies in the North in his flead. He is cculed by the Parifians of baving occasion der of Menta.

The following letter from Gen. Cus-TINE was read in the fitting of the 27th July, to the National Convention, who reterred it to the committee of public welfare:

. " From the Prifon of the

"From the Prim of the
Abbone, Parly 26, 1793.
"CITIZEN PAREIDENT,
"I fluid Forbear Speaking here of the
affontihment which, my arred excited in
my mind. Permit me only to affore the Contention, that I never crafed to prov myfelf worthy of the confidence of my Court, flockbroker; John Henry Geller, low citizens, and of the semice whole conbofier; Adrian Baiffort, merchan; Nichoha kennet, jan. gentleman; J. Baptiff
Pedur, recruiting officer; J. Baptiff Ogerrifton, I could not yet obtain an interrorel, inglician; James de la Salle, wax
gatory. Ifolicit my (peedy trial, and the imarders and depredations are almost conlow entirens, and of the semies whole com

(Signed) - CUSTINE!
Further accounts flate, that immediatel spon the furrender of Valentirmer, Ge were executed the 13th at nait pair 20. Input to the action of the following the greatest part of the figure with 2 body of 20 000 men.—That the tators mammered about, corting both the steeps of Darkiti was immediately to take Convention and the Revolutionary. This place—That the Spaniards had been reput to the first place of the first place on the 18th of July place—That the Spaniards had been fed before Perpignan on the 18th of and were obliged to break up their camp, and, That about the 15th, the Rebels, to the amount of 15 or 20,000 men, had bee of Maray had been condemned and exe ented. That the Convention west is mourning for Mazar, and ordered his borfi to be placed in the Hall of their deliberations and That the British Parlia ment was further prorogaed to the 29th of Offici

LEGISLATURE.

On Saturday, Bills establishing Acade-nies in the towns of Groton and Wenford, paffed to be enafted.

passed to be easeful.

On Manday the two honses met in Convention, for the purpose of choosing a Seator for the district of Smiths in the recome of the Hon. William Hearts, Esq. appeared Jodge of Probate for the County Office. The whole number of votes

was 120, of which the
Hon. JOHN REED, Efquire,
had 96, and was cholen.
The report of the Committee of both
Houses on the Governor's speech, was committed in the House, who reported a con-corrence with the Senate, as taken into a new draft: This new draft resolved, that at the time of the adoption of the Confi the people to grant a power to the Federal Judiciary by which a State thould be com-pellable to answer to the foits of individuals-That it was noneceffery and vexa tions, and might be productive of danger to the freedom and independence of the States, and eventually to endanger the Eederal Conflitution—That the Senature of this State in Congress be instructed and the Representatives requested to use their instance to procure a speedy alteration & amendment of the Constitution; and that the Governor be requested to forward these Resolutions to the several Executives in the United States, to be laid before their several Legislatures—On the question of acceptance of this report, the Yeas and Nays were required and fined as follows:

Naya wett required, and flood as follows YEAS.
Charles Jarvis, William Eußis, Jofeph Blake, Thomas Edwards, John Howe, C. Cathing, Nathaniel Kinghury, Blijith Dunbar, Oliver Clap, Nathaniel Comflock, Jonathan Kinghury, John Hathorne, Ifrael Hutchinson, John Heard, Enoch Tittoonb, Jon. Erra Collins, Jofhon Holt, Jofeph Wood, Thomas Mighil, Jacob Brown, Frances Carr, William Pearson Chrif. Sargent, Thowas Pearley, 100. Stephen Daus, eart, Thomas Pearley, 100. Stephen Daus, gent, Thomas Pearley, jun. Stephen Dana, Jeduthan Willington, Amos Bond, Samuel Thompson, Edward Farmer, Joseph Si-monds, Wm. Rice, Haze Smith, AmosBig monas, vm. Rice, Inaze smith, Amasin, elow, Matthew Metcalf, Zaccheus Wright, Tahner Sanderson, Charles Whitman, T. Bigelow, Jonathan Wallis, Ifrael Hildreth, Jonas Brooks; Thomas Heard, Juffin Ely, Jonathan Hoit, David Morgan, Ezekie Kellogg, Ephraim Williams, Caleb Keep, Adam Clark, Charles Phelps, Eben, Janes, Hugh M'Ciellan, Ben, Nath, David Smead, Reuben Boics, Elijah Torner, Joseph Bry ant, Daniel Snow, Nathaniel Spragne, John Turner, Jun. Samuel Smith, Juleph Nye Atherton Hall, Phannel Biftip, Ephrain Winflow, Jofiah Dean, Abiel Mirchell Mark Ada m. Richard F. Com. Tho. M. Mark Adams, Richard F. Cotte, Tho. M. Wentworth, Ben. Alien, Samuer Flag, John Whiring, Ben. Read, Thomse Hele, jun. Salem Towne, Timothy Sibley, James Hathaway, Artemas Howe, Elijah Brig, hum, [s.] Datiel Potraen, Bezaled Taft, Benjamin Ktuball, Jofah Walker, John Dodds, Sike Cottler, John Chamberlain,

NAYES.
Hezzkiah Fifher, Jofiah Little, Samuel Sewali, Sylvanus Willia; Joanhan Fay, Joha Woodward, James Bancroft, Edward Barnes, Eben. Hall, Asron Brown. John Davis, Nehrmish Benner, Eben. Walthurn, Eljah Brigham, (W.) Jehn Howe, Timothy Pontel, Wm. M Cobb, Wm. Young, Ifizel NAYES.

nulefs, the firong are of the United States is extended to their relief, that the firength and advoinces of the Creeks, will prevail against the most formidable opposition of an individual state.

THE Committee of the General Court, appointed by a refolve of March 25d 1793, on the petition of Devid Smead and others, will meet at Mr. Alabel Pomeand others, will meet at Mr. Afabel Pomerry's the fourth Tuesday in October next, and not the third as hereinfore published.

THOMPSON J. SKINNER.

Sept. 30, 1793.

For the HAMPSHIRE GAZETTE. the INHABITANTS of the feveral

THE dispute respecting the places for holding the courts; or whether the County shall be divided, has, for many year agriated the minds of the people, in various parts of the County. Many attempts have been under no mornelle the controlled the co tempts have been mode to reconcile the contending interests; but to neiffed—"On Legislature have now interposed, by ap-positing a Committer, law appears by their notification for repair to the county on the fourth Toelday of this month, and obtain the Centaments of the several rown by their agents, on this febject; and if possible report some plan that shall meet the approbation of all parties. Upon the fertlement of this question, the future peace, good order and respectability of the county will greatly depend. The feveral towns in the county, are therefore, most earnessly requested, not to fall being represent before this Committee, that so favorable as opportunity of bringing thus before to a favorable and the county of the count

EBENEZER HUNT, HAS just received from London, a Drugs & Medicines,

which he will fell on the lowest terms, at which he will fell on the lowest terms, as his Aponbeary Store, opposite the Meet-ing Hoole Northampton—Among which are the following Parentel Medicines, viz a Hooper's, Anderson's and Lockyer's Pile Rateman's Drops, Godfrey's Cordial, Bri-Bateman's Drops, Godfrey's Cordial, Bri-rifh Oil, Bilism of Honey, 'rarlington's Ballam, Effence of pepper Mint, James's fever Powders, Frances' Female Eurit, lever rowders, Frances Female Etrus.— Likewife Bell Metal Mortan, Surgeons Pocket Infruments in Pouches, Crown and Country Lancets, Ivory and Pewter Syrin-ges, Crooked Needles, &c. &c.

He has likewife imported Painter's Co-ours of all forts.

His also for fale, Well India and New K.

Rum Sherry, Lifton, Port and Malaga Wine Raifins, bell Turkey Figs, Tama-rinds, Nutmega, Cloves, Cinnamon, Mace, rinds, Notmegs, Cioves, Cinnamon, Mace, Ginger, Rice, Chocolate, Oil Turrentine, Linfeed Oil, Oil Vitriol, Ground Madder, blue and white Vitrioi, &c. &c. Offn. 1, 1793.

William Edwards,

HAS for fale, a large quantity of Cord-ing and Hatters WOOL.—Wants to purchase a large quantity of OAK and HEMLOCK BARK.

Northampion, October 2, 1793-WANTED to HIRE. A JOURNEYMAN Blackforith, that 1 can be recommended.

Ill meet with good encouragement by ap-

plying to ENOS Hadley, OBober 1, 1793. STRAYED or Stolen STAGE ED OF STORES from the palture of the fublicitier, forme time in August last, a Bruwnish coloured HORSE, from years old, about fourteen hands high, ha a white streak in his face, rots and paces. —Whoever will resim

PEREZ MORTON Haifield, Sept. 20, 1793.

STRAYED or Stolen from the fableriber, on the 15th ult.a black Mare, four years old under 14 hands high, with a fault flar in her forehead, tross and paces, high carriage, has been Nick'd— faid Mare was never rode nor shod, suppose ed to be stolen and taken to the Westward. Whoever will take up the Thief and Mare. Science them to DofforRobert STARK-wather, in Chefferfield, County of Hamphire, or to the febluriber in Smaing-ton, in the County of New-London; Con-neflicat, shall receive TEN DOLLARS reward, and for the Mare only. FIVE, DANIEL DENISON.

Stenington, (Can. | September 79, 17930