TO be sold very cheap, and pay day given, two lots of LAND, (on each of which, is a convenient house and barn,) situated in Hatfield, the one, which is within about two miles and an half of the center, contains an hundred acres, with a good orchard, and a large proportion of mowing—The other is within three fourths of a mile of the Meeting-House, on the road that leads to Northampton, it contains thirty acres, and is very well situated; also another lot, containing six acres, with a young orchard, about a mile distant from the center, it is suitable for a building spot, or commodious for pasturing——For terms of sale, enquire of *William Augustus Williams*, of Hatfield,—who (expecting in the course of the winter to leave the State) —requests those indebted to him to make payment before the first of January next—a compliance he supposes reasonable, it is therefore expected.

Hatfield, Nov. 4. 1793.

NEW GOODS.

ROBERT BRECK & SON,

HAVE just opened a large and general assortment of ENGLISH, INDIA, and HARD WARE *GOODS* and GROCERIES, which they will sell on very low terms for cash, or approved credit. A few articles whereof are:

W. India, and N. England Rum.	Cinnamon,
Brandy,	Raisins,
Ginn,	Rice,
Wine,	Cornfans,
Loaf and Brown Sugars.	Sugar Kettles,
Molasses,	Brass Kettles,
Bohea and Souchong } Teas	Warming Pans
Coffee,	Frying, do.
Chocolate,	Nova Scotia Grindstones.
Pepper,	Salmon } by brl.
Allspice,	Mackrell } for less.
Ginger,	Liver Oil, by barrel, very low.
Paper Hangings,	4d & 10d, Nails,
Locking Glasses,	6 by 8, 7 by 9, Window Glass.
Excellent Furr Moffs	Powder and Shot.
Cotton Wool,	

Crosscut, Tenant, Figtooth and Hand SAWS, Joiner's, Carpenter's, Sadler's and Shoe-Maker's TOOLS—Large assortment of Sadler's Ware—Swords and Rufsia Iron, by the Ton, or Hundred—Heart, Club & German Steel, HALBACK's celebrated German ditto, English do.—Iron Hollow Ware—Crockery and Glass Ware, Rock Salt. Most kinds of produce will we received for the above Goods, as well as for debts become due.

All Persons indebted, whose accounts are of one year standing, are expected to make payment according to contract. They want to purchase PORK, FLAX and BUTTER, for which good pay will be made. 75 3m.

Northampton, November 1793.

CHEAP GOODS.

John Hopkins,

HAS just received and is now selling at his store, opposite the meeting house, in Hadley, a general assortment of ENGLISH and W. INDIA GOODS, *cheaper than ever*, for Cash, and most kinds of country produce. Among which are,

London Brown, Blue and Scarlet, Broadcloths, Twill'd and Plain Lambskins, Baizes, Serge, Flannel, Velvet, Corduroy and Thicksets, Light and dark Cassimers, Vest Shapes—A beautiful assortment of Calicoes and Chintzes, Muslinet, Muslin, and Muslin Handkerchiefs, Cravats, Lawn, Cambrick, Plain and Sprig'd Gauze, 3-4ths and yard wide Mode, Sarcnet, Barcelona and Bandanna Handkerchiefs, Silk and Cotton Pocket do. Shawls, Silk Crape, Moreen, Shalloon, Buckram, Linen—A large and fashionable assortment of Ribbons, Tafs, Galloon, Binding, and Ferreting, Shoes, Sewing Silk and Twist, Long and Short Gloves, Worsted and Cotton Hose, Window Glass, Pewter, Pins and Needles, Buckles, Buttons, Knives and Forks, Penknives, Razors, Scissars, Spoons, and Spectacles—Bibles, Plain Books, Spelling Books, and Testaments.

Likewise, W. I. and N. E. Rum, Brandy, Wine, Gin, Molasses, Loaf and Brown Sugars, Hyson, Souchong and Bohea Tea, fresh and of a superior quality, Coffee, Chocolate, Pepper, Allspice, Ginger, Nutmegs and Cinnamon, Powder and Shot, Cotton Wool, Codfish, Redwood and Logwood, Copperas, Allum, Brimstone, Hard Soap, Snuff, &c. &c.

He desires to remind all persons who are indebted, and whose term of credit will expire previous to the first of March next, that as the present is the *best Season* for the payment of their debts, if they do not improve it for that purpose, he shall be under the disagreeable necessity of putting all indiscriminately to cost, who neglect to settle their accounts by that time.

Hadley, Nov. 11, 1793.

Sylvester Woodbridge,

HAS just received from Boston, a beautiful assortment of GOODS suitable to the season, which he is selling on the lowest terms for Cash—He also, as usual, receives in payment, Pork, Beef, Tallow, Butter, Bees-Wax, all kinds of grain, Flax, &c. at a high price. He also once more, for the last time, in this way, calls on those indebted to him, by Book or Note, to make immediate payment, as coercive measures will be taken with those whose accounts are of more than one year's standing. And that none may expect to avail themselves of advantage from a law that will take place the first day of December next—those whose accounts are six years old, are informed that suits will be commenced against them without distinction, previous to that time.

Southampton, Nov. 5. 1793.

Justus Clark,

HAS for sale, a few rods north of the Meeting-House in Whatley, a neat assortment of ENGLISH GOODS, suitable for the approaching season, among which are the following articles, viz:

Blue, Drab, Scarlet, & London Smoak Broadcloths, Casimere, Elastick and Coating, Toilanett, Vest Patterns, Flannels, Thicksetts, Royalsh, Florentine, Fustians and Jeans, Strip, and Plain Wildboars, Gambles, Moreens, Shallons, Durants and Tammies, Joans, Modes, Bandanna and Barcelona Handkerchiefs, Fancy Cotton do. Lastings, Russels, Poplin, a handsome assortment of Calicoes and Chintzes, Shawls, Muslins, Lawns and Cambricks, White & Black Gauze, Steipe do. Irish Linnens, Yellow and Chinese Ribbons, Quality & Shoe Binding, Tape, Silk and Twist—Imperial and Metal Buttons, Holland and Cambrick Thread, Worsted Hose, Silk Gloves, Ladies Hats, Spelling Books and Primmers, Wire, Stone Buckles, Knee, do. Tobacco and Snuff Boxes, Razors, Penknives, Needles Pins, Scissors, Shears, Spike, Nail, and Brad Gimblets, Shovels, Table Spoons, Chest Locks, Shoe Brushes, Buckle do. Wafers, Ink Powder and Stands, Shoe Pincers, Table Betts, Handles and Escutcheons—Pigtail Tobacco, Snuff, Coffee, Tea, Rice, Sugar, Cotton Wool, Crockery, Glass, China, Tin and Earthen Ware, &c. &c.

N. B. Wanted 7 or 8 hundred yards of Check'd Woolen.

Whatley, Nov. 10, 1793.

James Blackmarr,

MOST respectfully informs the public, that he has completed (upon the most modern and approved construction) a LINSEED MILL, standing on the stream of water near his dwelling house, in the southeasterly part of Worthington, where any gentleman may be supplied with that valuable article *(Linseed Oil)* on the shortest notice, and on such terms as will be agreeable to the purchaser.—Said *Blackmarr*, more particularly informs those to whose generous aid he feels himself indebted, that said Mill (in his opinion) so far exceeds, in construction and elegance, the tenor of his obligation, that he flatters himself no one will feel any reluctance in discharging his subscription; and for the convenience of those in the adjacent towns, he will attend for the purpose of receiving the articles subscribed; in Chesterfield, at the house of Mr. *John Steele*, on Wednesday the 27th day of November inst. from 10 o'clock A. M. till 5 P. M.—and at the store of Messrs. *Otis* and *Forbes*, in Cummington, on Thursday the 28th, from 10 A. M. till 5 P. M.—As the expence of his Mill has greatly exceeded his largest calculations, he most earnestly requests all persons indebted to him to make payment as soon as may be with convenience.

N. B. He gives (to subscribers) 4s. per bushel for Flax Seed, delivered at his Mill; at which place he has OIL-CAKE for sale on reasonable terms.

Worthington, Nov. 10, 1793.

RUN away from the subscriber on the 7th inst. an indented Mulatto Boy, named *John Handel*, in the 19th year of his age, he is a tall slim fellow, and had a spotted dog with him. Whoever will take up said runaway and return him to his master, shall be handsomely rewarded.—All persons are forbid harbouring, employing, or trusting said Boy on my account, as they would avoid the penalty of the law.

EBENEZER POMEROY.

Hadly, Nov. 11. 1793.

ALL persons indebted to the Estate of THOMAS MEEKINS, late of Hatfield, deceased, are hereby called upon to make immediate payment to the subscribers, administrators on said estate.—Also, all persons having any demands on said estate, are requested to call and receive their dues.

JOHN MEEKINS,
THOMAS MEEKINS.

Hatfield, Nov. 13, 1793.

NOTICE is hereby given to the non-resident proprietors of Land in the town of Whately, that unless their taxes, committed to the subscriber to collect, are paid on or before the first day of February next, their lands will be sold as the law directs.

WILLIAM MATHER, Collect.

Whately, November 11, 1793.

STRAYED from the subscriber, some time about the last of September, a chest nut colour'd MARE COLT, with a white stripe in her face, natural trotter, six months old. Whoever will take up said colt, and return her, or will give information where she may be, shall be handsomely rewarded by

JOSIAH DWIGHT, jun.

Williamsburgh, Nov. 4. 1793.

Wanted, to do house-

work in a family, a young or middle aged WOMAN.—The highest wages will be given in Cash.

Enquire of the PRINTER.

Nov. 13. 1793.

NOTICE is hereby given to the Non-resident Proprietors of lands, lying in Hawley, that their lands are taxed in *Highway, Town, School* and *Minister* taxes committed to me to collect for the year 1793.

Highway, Town, School, and Minister Tax.

Lot	No.	£. d. q.
	67	3 5 3
	66	2 8 3
	65	3 5 2
	64	3 7 0
	70	3 6 0
	71	3 6 0
	72	3 6 0
	73	3 6 0
	74	3 6 0
	75	3 6 0
	76	3 6 0
	77	3 6 0
	78	3 6 0
	79	3 6 0
	80	3 6 2
	81	3 6 2
	62	3 6 0
	61	3 6 0
Half of lot	No. 60	1 9 0
	58	3 6 1
	56	2 9 3
	53	3 5 3
	84	3 6 0
	85	3 6 3
	89	2 7 0
	94	3 6 0
	95	3 3 2
	25	3 6 3
	19	3 6 3
	119	1 6 2
	22	3 6 3
Half of lot, Not	21	1 10 2
	51	3 2 2
	49	2 7 0
	47	2 7 0
	46	3 6 2
	43	3 5 1
	97	3 6 3
	122	2 7 0
	110	3 5 3
	125	5 8 1
	42	3 1 0
	35	3 6 2
	32	3 6 2
	101	2 9 2
	101	3 6 3
	104	3 6 2
	105	3 6 2
	131	1 6 1
	132	3 11 2
	122	6 0 0
	139	2 7 0
	154	2 7 0
	27	3 6 1

Second Division of Hatfield Equivalent.

Lot	No.	£. d. q.
	65	0 10 0
	64	2 7 0
	62	3 2 3
	61	0 9 0
	62	0 11 2
	59	1 4 3
	56	4 2 2
	54	0 2 0
	74	2 0 1
	76	1 3 2
	82	2 5 0
	47	3 7 1
	46	0 2 3
	45	0 5 0
	44	0 2 3
Half of lot	No. 42	0 9 3

That unless said taxes are paid on or before *Monday* the 23 day of *December* next, so much of said Lands will be sold at Public Vendue, at the dwelling house of Mr. FREDERICK LOOMIS, in Hawley, at 9 o'clock, A. M. 2s will be sufficient to discharge the said taxes, with intervening charges.

JAMES PARKER, *Collector.*

Hawley, Nov. 11, 1793.

BLANKS
OF VARIOUS KINDS, FOR SALE
AT THIS OFFICE.

This day published, (price 3/ to new subscribers,) neatly bound,

THE Redeemed Captive returning to Zion: Or, A faithful History of Remarkable Occurrences in the Captivity and Deliverence of Mr. JOHN WILLIAMS, minister of the gospel in Deerfield, who, in the desolation which befel that place in 1703-4, by an incursion of the French and Indians, was by them carried away, with his family, and his neighbourhood, into Canada. Written by himself.

Annexed to this is a sermon, preached by him upon his return. Also, an Appendix, containing an account of those taken captive at Deerfield, Feb. 29 1703-4, of those killed after they went out of town, of those who returned, of those who were dead at that time in or near the town, and of the mischief done by the enemy in Deerfield, from the beginning of its settlement to the death of the Rev. Mr. WILLIAMS. By the Rev. Mr. WILLIAMS, of Springfield.

LIKEWISE, IS ADDED,

An Appendix by the Rev. Mr. TAYLOR, the present minister of the gospel in Deerfield, containing some account of the Minister chief done in Deerfield, and its vicinity, from the death of the Rev. Mr. WILLIAMS, to the conclusion of the last French war, and a circumstantial account of what is called the FALL FIGHT, which happened in May, 1676.

With a conclusion to the whole.

By the Rev. Mr. PRINCE, of Boston. Printed and sold by THOMAS DICKMAN, at his Printing Office, in GREENFIELD.

☞ SUBSCRIBERS are requested to call on said DICKMAN, for their BOOKS.

*** A Few of the above BOOKS may be had at this OFFICE.

THE Partnership of

John Burr, & Co.

is this day mutually dissolved:—ALL persons having accounts, or other dealings with said Company, are desired to call and make a speedy settlement, as may be convenient, with said John only; who will attend the business at their dwelling House in *Worthington*, any time previous to the first of January next:—Particular attention is requested of those whose accounts are of more than six months standing, or Notes on demand.

JOHN BURR, & Co.

N. B. Business is continued as usual in both Shops,—Six months Credit given for Goods and Smithing, by

CALVIN BURR, & Co.

Worthington, Nov. 15. 1793.

The PARTNERSHIP of

Stewart & Jackson,

is dissolved:—All persons indebted, are requested to make speedy payment, to

JOHN JACKSON.

N. B. ALL persons that have demands on said JACKSON, for Blacksmith work, are requested to call at the old shop, where he is ready to fulfil his engagements.

Williamsburgh, Nov. 21, 1793.

Samuel Lyman, & Co.

INFORM their friends, that they have commenced business in the city of Hartford, at the Store lately improved by Mr. George Pomeroy, in Ferry-Street, where may be had almost every article in the Grocery Line, for Cash or Produce, as at any store in the city. Constant attendance will be given and every favor thankfully acknowledged by

SAMUEL LYMAN, and Co.

N. B. Any commands from their friends shall be attended to with fidelity and care.

Hartford, Nov. 18, 1793.

Ezekiel Price, jun.

HAS just received a small but neat assortment of ENGLISH GOODS, which he is determined to sell at so small an advance, as to give satisfaction to the purchaser. He has also for sale, West-India and New Rum; Wines and Brandy, Loaf and Brown Sugar, Teas, Cinnamon, Pepper and Pimento, Chocolate, Coffee, Codfish, &c. A beautiful assortment of GLASS and CROCKERY WARE. A number of genteel Hats. All kinds of Produce will be received in payment.

☞ All Persons whose time of credit has expired are desired to call and make payment.

Hadley, Nov. 15. 1793.

Joseph Clapp, jun.

WANTS to purchase a quantity of BUCK WHEAT, for which he will give 2/6 per Bushel. He requests all persons that have been indebted to him, by Book or Note, one year, to settle the same by the 15th of January next, or their accounts will be put in suit.

Easthampton, Nov. 18, 1793.

CASH GIVEN FOR CLEAN COTTON AND LINEN RAGS.

Hampshire Gazette.

NORTHAMPTON, (*Massachusetts*) PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY WILLIAM WILCOCKS.

Vol. VIII.] WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 4, 1793. [WHOLE NUMBER. 379.

COPY of a letter from WILLIAM MOULTRIE, Governor of South-Carolina, to Citizen GENET, Minister Plenipotentiary from the French Republic to the United States of America.

Charleston, Sept. 5, 1793.

DEAR SIR,

THROUGH the medium of the northern newspapers, we in this State, have been informed, that a dispute had taken place between the President of the United States and yourself, on some point relating to a prize: and upon your differing therein, you said with a degree of warmth, *that you would appeal to the people.*—View ing it as here represented, many real friends to the Republic of France have taken great offence, as it conveys insult to a character, highly respected by his country, independent of the station which he fills; from hence much conversation and warm alternation arises.

My regard for you personally, as well as being the representative of a nation I really esteem, induces me to request from you an explanation of what did happen in your dispute, if any you have had; and that you would, in favouring me in my request, mention the time, the place, and the manner: because opinions lead people more often astray for want of the knowledge of particulars. For my part, be assured my regard for you leads me to propose, that your good sense could not permit you to behave with the least impropriety to the President,

I have the honor to be, dear sir, with great regard, your most obedient humble servant,

WM. MOULTRIE.

Citizen GENET's *answer.*

NEW-YORK, OCT. 15, 1793. the 2 d year of the French Republic.

DEAR SIR,

I SHOULD long since have expected the author of the falsehoods, which a dark and deep intrigue has laid to my charge, if I could have condescended to put my self on a level with those men, whom I too much despise to produce proofs against the absurdity of their accusations. But it is not thus that the Representative of a great people, should conduct himself—it is not sufficient that he expose those who traduce him, he ought to demand their punishment and to obtain it, if the representative of the sovereignty where he resides does justice.

It is to Congress that I shall address myself, through the medium of the executive of the United States, to ask the severest examination of all my official measures, and of every particular step which may be supposed to have been an attempt upon the established authority of the American Republic; I shall conceal nothing, sir, from this august body: I shall place under the inspection of every member my instructions, my correspondence and my conferences with the federal government, my correspondence with the French government; my instructions to the Consul of the Republic, and my correspondence with them: and, I hope that the result of the examination of those documents, and the analysis of the pretended threat imputed to me, of appealing to the people, will be thorough conviction, that if I have spoken to your government, with the energy of a freeman, with the enthusiasm which at this day inspires and animates every French man really attached to his country; if I have complained officially, and in no other way of the conduct of certain officers of the federal government, whose intentions appeared to me both destructive of liberty, and favourable for our enemies: if I have declared that their tameness, that their timid measures in the common danger which menace free nations, did not appear to me to be consistent with the sentiments of their fellow citizens, with the true interest of their country; if I have expressed without disguise, my grief at seeing General Washington, that celebrated hero of liberty, accessible to men whose schemes could only darken his glory; if by this boldness, I have made myself the mark for all the resentment their utmost perfidy can occasion, I have never forgotten, what love to the supreme head of the executive of a great people, who were the first to open the career to freedom, the first to proclaim the Rights of Man; and whose existence is as dear to us as our is necessary to them.

I am as jealous of the esteem of the Americans as that of any of my fellow citizens, and whatever efforts may be made to deprive me of it, I flatter myself with confidence, that I shall wholly preserve it. I believe that I shall always be deemed worthy in their eyes, of the fraternal reception they gave me from Charleston to New-York; and I make no doubt, finally that the brave Gen. Moultrie, will never regret to have been the first to acknowledge in me, the envoy of the French Republic, and to have heaped on me those kindnesses and obliging attentions; the recollection of which will never be effaced from my memory.

GENET.

From the DIARY.

THE Minister of France is by this time well convinced that he resides in a land of Liberty: And if he has not *abused* he has at least *used* that liberty with very great freedom. Exception therefore cannot be taken, if in our own country we indulge an equal privilege. Many things which might be laid upon, from the respect that is due to the representatives of foreign nations, he has rendered justifiable and necessary, by his own official indiscretions, and exposing for publick consideration his epistolary correspondence. These have all been so many appeals to the imagined ignorance and party prejudices of our good fellow citizens. Being let alone he has at length boldly and openly insulted and traduced, not only the greatest man on earth, but the magistrate of the greatest consequence and respectability in our government. It is now, that the government is able to protect itself from abuse, or to punish its authors. But we understand the insidious effects of these publications are intended, and it is time that they were noticed. I therefore resume my subject, with a confidence, that my past conduct with respect to the Minister, and well known sentiments of the French Revolution, will acquit me of all personal considerations, and of all motives but those of regard for the honor and true interests of the happy Republic, with which my self and family must rise or fall.

Every person of good understanding would suppose, that the French executive sent a message to their allies, rather with the olive branch than the sword; and as Plenipotentiary to the Government of the United States, than as a Newspaper Politician, to prop up a declining party among the people. We find the Minister, however, very early entered into our local politics with all the animosity of party zeal; and having for the Printers, politicians, official men, and citizens of the metropolis by the ears, he announced his delight of visiting US.

It was expected that the greeting of the minister, by the inhabitants of New-York, would have been as numerous, and every way distinguished, as their enthusiasm for the Republic had been excessive. But tho' in the little train of his escort, there were a number of good and respectable citizens, it was rather like the funeral procession of some great man, than that of triumph; of mortification than of joy.

It was but a few days before his arrival, that the extraordinary resignation of the Minister was reported here. Inquiry produced information; and reflection serious alarm.

It was discovered, by a few, that whilst we were dreaming of the blessed rights of Man, and reading with amazement the heroic deeds of Frenchmen, and playing the devil at the coffee house, &c. the minister was industriously sapping the foundations of our national honor and tranquility.

All the old matrons and maids, and printing presses, had been labouring and groaning for 18 months, or two years, with the affairs of state, and were just delivered, when unless something was quickly done, it was evident, instead of fighting with tongues and pens we should be at unequal war with tongues and swords, against all the world.

Those considerations led to certain publications, especially made with a view to touch the minister, and to make the good people of this state, the dupes, tools, and political battledoors, as it is with most of the dupes which were formerly made by their peace and tranquility. The author was the unfortunate, and to gratify the prejudiced, that the charges against Mr. Genet, as well the principal one, was not [illegible] party and party zeal, and the [illegible] of anonymous [illegible] by persons among the [illegible] Government [illegible] conversation, or [illegible] [illegible] conversations, in which [illegible] extracts under the [illegible] of [illegible] names. And it is to be regretted, that amidst the blast of liberty of the press, there [illegible] be found some printers of quality, patrons and equal, ready to abet their cowardly attacks.

It was now that the public were presented with Mr. Genet's letter to the President. This letter was not less the subject of mortification to his friends, than of gratification to his adversaries.—Mortification in the one, at the manifest impropriety of the thing itself, and the still greater indiscretion in lending it to a printer—Gratification to the other, that the ambassador stood now self condemned, and condemned by a great part of the charge he meant by writing to avoid. It was considered as a confession of fopdistry, chicanery, and guile. Many said the minister had certainly some enemy in his cabinet, under the guise of friendship—All were surprised and regretted, it was so perfect a *fete de fe*, as to be incapable of imposition upon the plain good sense of the American yeomanry.—It was therefore positively treated with silent neglect. To this silence there were other indiscretions. The executive were taking their measures; and the people being resolute from one part of the continent to the other, of the misconduct and designs of the minister—it was supposed he was sufficiently depressed, and had arrived at his *ne plus ultra* of official consequence. It was also hoped, that seeing his error he would be reclaimed, and again reinstate himself in the regards of all the people, by a proper line of conduct; at any rate it was concluded, that by giving him rope plenty he would come to his proper end.

To this end, the minister arrived upon the publication of his correspondence with Governor Moultrie. Who, a brave soldier, and honest citizen, is probably unversed in the arts of European politicians. We can say no other wise excuse his injudicious sets in the address to Mr. Genet for information.

The full impression made upon reading the answer to the Governor is that, like the letter to the President, and other publications, and the full extent of his conduct, in obvious tendency and design, was to excite the people to contrast and oppose the executive officers of the federal government in the just exercise of their constitutional authority; and particularly to calumniate the President of the United States. It is possible that I should live to see the time when General Washington, in his own country, in the exercise of a place of the greatest consequence and respectability in the nation, should be calumniated by a foreigner, with silence and impunity.

Mr. Genet understands the English language to a nicety, but he ought to have recollected that in addressing a people whole national character is that of knowledge and sedateness, something more was requisite than sophistry. There has been a time when such delusions may have been successfully played off upon his countrymen, from the dell of Mont Tarbonte de Vergennes; but thank God, that game is now too late for Americans.

This letter begins with expressions of contempt for certain authors of falsehoods, &c. By the author, I presume, are intended the Chief Justice of the United States, and Mr. King, a Representative in the Senate of the federal government. *Risum teneatis Amici?* I defy any man to help laughing. Why, my dear Sir, those gentlemen have more abilities, solid sense and virtue, than all the French ministers plenipotentiary and consuls in the United States, put together. You may meet by self applauds perhaps as that [illegible] be objects of contempt in any country in the world.

Yet, I confess, if I could politely have been excluded, I frankly confess, that though the publication of an urgent a nation, as Mr. Genet's (if information, virtue, and patriotism are any, form of arguments) I doubt of no merit in political him, but as honest, true and steady patriots; and of independence, that we cannot so fully see much [illegible] party from any [illegible].

By the [illegible] contrary, in this [illegible] said, he [illegible] of [illegible] to the people, [illegible] charge, some of which have been made public, and others, which, though [illegible] called in whispers, may probably be now openly exposed! But this shall depend on circumstances.

On the subject of appeal, he has not, in any of his publications, either directly or indirectly, denied the fact. On the contrary, in his letter to General Moultrie it is expressly acknowledged. But then the meaning of it is to be analized away to Congress.

I confess that having money and grace enough, I could be contented to live in this world forever—and if I should live until this charge is legislatively analized, in Congress, I believe I shall never die.

This leads of course to that part of the letter, respecting his application to Congress.

If Congress was disposed to assume an authority, respecting Ambassadors, which the other executive, who is by the constitution constitutionally vested in the President, it is to be hoped he would never surrender up the independence of one branch of government to the other. When that is the case, there will be an end of the present constitution—but there is no danger of such an attempt from Congress. In the first place, he knew they would not, with no encroach; and in the next place, because in such attempts, there will always be a check of one house upon the other—which shows the wisdom of the framers of that constitution.

I therefore prophesy the fate of the intended application to be, that if the thing is not anticipated, the President will return the Minister's budget, with a request that he will carry them as soon as possible to France.

The residue of this letter, and Mr. Genet's Counter Proclamation against the President, respecting Consul Deplaine, will be the subject of another day, by

WM. WILCOCKS.

New-York, November 2.

By the Mayor of the City of Philadelphia.

A PROCLAMATION.

City of Philadelphia, ss.

THE daring outrages which were committed yesterday and this day, on board the ship Rebecca, Benjamin Wyatt, master, just arrived from Cape Francois, by a number of Frenchmen, who from their dress might have been taken for gentlemen, are scarcely to be parelleled. With premeditation, they assembled to sacrifice a passenger on board said ship to their vengeance, for crimes which they alledged he had committed in the island of St. Domingo; and with the basest treachery, after decoying him upon the deck of the vessel out of his cabin, by specious promises, attacked him with swords, sticks and fists, and knocked him overboard; and while in the water, attempted to accomplish the assassination by throwing stones and other things upon him, by which he hath received many dangerous wounds in his head and body, and would there inevitably have perished, had not a number of the citizens, at the peril of their lives, come to his rescue.

The insult offered to our laws by a set of men to whom an asylum from fire and sword hath been so recently offered, indicates the basest ingratitude; & not content with what just has been perpetrated, many of them had the superlative audacity to assemble at the city hall, there insolently uttered threats of their future murderous intentions.

In order therefore that the perpetrators of those nefarious acts may be brought to condign punishment, the good citizens who were witnesses to what passed, are requested for the public honor, and the safety of them-