New Line of STAGES.

THE Subscribers beg leave to inform the public, that they have established a NEW LINE of STAGES, to run between Boston and Albany.

The Stages will leave Boston and Albany on Tuesdays and Fridays, and meet at Mr. Pomeroy's in Northampton, and exchange passengers on Mondays and Thursdays. The Stage from Albany on its way to Northampton, tarries the first night at Pittsfield, and second at Northampton, and on its return tarries the first night at Pittsfield and second at Albany.

The Stage will leave Boston, on its way to Northampton, on Tuesdays and Fridays at 12 o'clock, arrives at Mr. Barker's in Worcester on Wednesdays and Saturdays, at 1 o'clock P. M. and proceeds on the same days to Spencer—From Spencer, on Mondays and Thursdays it proceeds on to Northampton, and on its return tarries the first night at Spencer, and second at Boston.

The Price for a Passenger from Boston to Worcester is nine shillings *only*, from Worcester to Albany 3d per mile, 28lb. baggage gratis—100lbs the same as a Passenger.

The proprietors of this New Line of Stages, beg leave to observe, that the difficulties of extending a line from Boston to Albany across the mountains has heretofore been considered insurmountable—but as it passes through the heart of a most fertile country, intersecting in its course the other lines of Stages in a manner that may greatly convenience the public, they have determined to make the effort, and from the moderate terms of accommodation, and by their careful and obliging attention, hope to merit the public's encouragement.

NATHAN PATCH, and Co.

Northampton, Dec. 1, 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,
Gin,	Rice,
Wine,	Currants,
Leaf and Brown Sugars.	Sugar Kettles,
Molasses,	Brass Kettles,
Bohea and Souchong } Teas	Warming Pans
Coffee,	Frying, do.
Chocolate,	Nova Scotia Grindstones.
Pepper,	Salmon } by bri-
Allspice,	Mackerel } or less.
Ginger,	Liver Oil, by barrel, very low.
Paper Hangings,	4d & 10d, Nails,
Looking Glasses,	6 by 8.7 by 9, Window Glass.
Excellent Fort Mott Cotton Wool,	Powder and Shot.

Crosscut, Tenant, Pigtooth and Hand SAWS, Joiner's, Carpenter's, Sadler's and Shoe-Maker's TOOLS—Large assortment of Sadler's Ware—Swedes and Russia Iron, by the Ton, or Hundred—Heast, 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.

WANTED—Immediately,
A JOURNEYMAN
HAIR Dresser;
To whom generous wages will be given.
JAMES INGOLS.

☞ AN Apprentence to the above business is wanted *immediately*—

Northampton, Nov. 27, 1793.

TAKEN up by the subscriber, early last spring, a small black STEER, marked with a half crop on both ears.—The owner is desired to prove his property, pay charges, and take him away.
JABEZ PIKE.

Goshen, Nov. 26, 1793.

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
White and Clarke,
is this day dissolved, by mutual consent—All persons indebted, are requested to make speedy payment, to
NEHEMIAH WHITE.

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

Williamsburgh, November 21, 1793.

A BARGAIN!

FOR SALE, *and possession given immediately*, A FARM, in *Belchertown*, county of *Hampshire*, one mile west of the Meeting House, and within 100 rods of a Flour and Saw-Mill, Clothier's, Pot and Pearl Ash Works—well known by the name of *Warner's* tavern, on the stage road from *Boston to Albany*, and occupied as a stand for the stage; about 150 acres of land, a very large Dwelling House, two new Barns, one half of a 50 feet Barn, a large carriage House, and several other out buildings. If agreeable to the purchaser, the Furniture of said House, together with the farming Utensils, will be sold with the Farm.

ALSO,—A PEW, in the Meeting House.

☞ The Farm is well watered, and the House and Barns are supplied with water, brought in pipes, from a very large spring. The water is excellent for use, or washing—and is conveyed into the rooms where it may be wanted. Inquire on the Premises, of ELISHA WARNER.

Belchertown, Nov. 6, 1793.

SIMEON BUTLER,
RESPECTFULLY *informs the public, that he continues the business of*
Book-Binding,
Nearly opposite the Court House, Northampton—Where Deed and Record Books, Merchant's Account Books, ruled to any pattern, may be had on the shortest notice—Old Books re-bound.

HE HAS FOR SALE,

Psalm Books, Webster's 1, 2, and 3d part Perry's Spelling Books, by the gross, dozen or single, as cheap as can be bought in Boston or Hartford, Bibles, Testaments, Dawies's Sermons, Pike's Arithmetic, Burns Trench, Vicar of Wakefield, Interesting Memoirs, Life of Gardiner, Lavater's aphorisms on Man, Fursties Bennett's Letters, Friend of Youth, Stephen's Manual Exercise, History of Mexico, Conquest of Peru, History of Fair Rosamund, Perry's Dictionary, Entick's, do. The Young Ladies Accidence, Primers, Divine Songs, History of Joseph. A variety of Books for children, Blank Books of all kinds, Morocco Leather, Copperplates, Writing Paper, Ink-Powder, Sealing Wax, &c. Any of the above articles or Cash, given in exchange for TANNED SHEEP SKINS, or RAGS.

He has also for sale, ALMANACKS, for 1794, by the gross, dozen, or single.

Taken up by the subscribers, two stray Creatures, one a red STEER, two years old, marked with a half penny the under side the near ear—the other a yearling, red and white, marked with a notch on the off ear, and a hole through the near ear. The owners are desired to prove their property, pay charges, and take them away.

ELIAB ALVORD.
EBEN. STEARNS.

Westhampton, Nov. 22, 1793.

Broke into the inclosure of the subscriber, on the 6th inst. three HORSES, one a horrel Mare, with a sucking Colt, the Mare is 7 or 8 years old, has a white stripe in her face—shod before, —appears to hipped:—The Colt is a dark Chestnut.—The other a two years old Colt, bay color, dark mane and tail, has a white stripe in her face, the near hind foot white. The owner is desired to prove his property, pay charges and take them away.
JOSEPH PARK.

Norwich, Nov. 23, 1793.

Jonathan Judd, jun.
OBSERVING everyone who has any commodities to sell, advertise them in some Newspaper; and those who have debts due to them, call on their debtors in the same way for payment, in conformity to that custom, takes this method to give information, that he has just received an additional supply of

GOODS,

which, with those he *before* had on hand, make a good assortment for a country Store; consisting of DRY GOODS, HARD WARE, WEST INDIA GOODS—GROCERIES, CROCKERY, GLASS, STONE and EARTHERN WARE—ALSO, White Lead, Spanish Brown do. White, Liver Oil, Nova Scotia Grinstones, Malaga Wine, Allum, Copperas, Logwood.

He receives in payment Pork, Beef, Lard, Tallow, Beeswax, Butter, Cheese White Pine Shingles, Barrel staves and Heading, Flax, White Beans, Wheat, Rye, Indian Corn, Buck Wheat and Oats—or *Cash* if desired, and will Credit those who desire it, where there is a probability of payment.

Those indebted whose time of Payment has expired, are requested to settle their accounts immediately, and Payment made while it can be done without distressing themselves and families.

Said Judd, has a dwelling House and Garden spot to let, which may be entered upon immediately: it is a suitable stand for a Mechanic, many of which are wanted in the town, a Sadler in particular.—He wants to purchase some young Cattle.

Southampton, Nov. 25, 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.

Ten Dollars Reward!
STRAYED or Stolen from the pasture of Mr. PHINEHAS CARY, near Hadly Falls, on the night of the 11th inst. a likely Bay MARE, about 14 hands and an half high, natural trotter—shod all round—has a crack in one of her fore hoofs, occasioned by being corked.

Whoever will take up said Mare and Thief, if Stolen, and deliver them to the subscriber, shall receive the above REWARD, or for the Mare only a generous reward, and necessary charges paid, by
ELEAZER CARY.

Northampton, November 27, 1793.

Eloped from my bed
and board, MARY PACKARD, my lawful wife. All persons are forbid trusting her on my account, as I will pay no debt she may contract.
ELEAZER PACKARD.

Leverett, Nov. 16, 1793.

Flax-Seed.
CASH and SALT, given in exchange for FLAX SEED, by
DANIEL BUTLER.

Northampton, October 30, 1793.

BROKE into the inclosure of the subscriber, sometime last week, a two year old STEAR, marked with a crop in the near ear, and two slits on the top of the same, and half penny the under side of the off ear. The owner is requested to prove property, pay charges, and take him away.
DANIEL EDWARDS.

Northampton, Nov. 27, 1793.

CAME into the inclosure of the Subscriber a black HEIFFER, two years old, marked with a half penny the under side of the right ear. The owner is desired to prove property, pay charges, and take her away.
BENJ. EDWARDS, jun.

Northampton, Nov. 27, 1793.

Found,
Sometime since, a NOTE of HAND.—
Enquire of the Printer.

Northampton, Nov. 27, 1793.

A Wet Nurse,
Is wanted during the ensuing Winter.
Enquire of the Printer.

Nov. 27, 1793.

CASH GIVEN FOR CLEAN COTTON AND LINEN RAGS.

Locks & Canals.

THE Proprietors of *Locks and Canals*, on Connecticut River in the County of Hampshire, are hereby notified, that a meeting of the said Proprietors will be holden at the house of Mr. *ZENAS PARSONS*, in *Springfield*, on Wednesday, the 25th day of December next, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon; then and there to consider and act on the following things.

1st. To consider of, and determine respecting the opening, and carrying on the Canal around Miller's Falls, on said Connecticut River, the next Spring, and of the making any provisions therefor.

2dly. To consider any proposals that may be made there, of erecting any Mill or Mills, or any other Works, on or near the Canal at South-Hadley, and of erecting any new Houses thereabout; and of making any enlargement for publick or private use to the Houses already erected there; and to pass all proper votes thereon.

Also to make any further provision necessary for compleating all the works, on or about the said Canal.

To receive the report of the Superintendant and Directors of the affairs of the said Proprietors respecting said Canals, and to act thereon as shall then be thought proper.

To make such grants to the Clerk and Treasurer, and any other Creditors of said Proprietors, for their services or expences, as shall then be thought proper.

To raise all such sums of money upon the shares of said Proprietors, as shall be found necessary for any and all the purposes aforesaid; and for any further operations that may be then agreed upon respecting said Canals, not herein particularly mentioned.

JOHN WORTHINGTON, President.

JON. DWIGHT,
JUSTIN ELY,
SAMUEL HENSHAW,
LEVI SHEPARD,
JOHN WILLIAMS,
} DIRECTORS.

Springfield, Nov. 28th, 1793.

Erastus Lyman,
HAS just received, and for sale at his GROCERY STORE, in Northampton,

W. I. and N. E. Rum, by hhd. bbl. or less quantity, French Brandy, Sherry and Malaga Wines, Molasses, Geneva, London Porter, Loaf and Brown Sugars, Hyson and Bohea Teas, Coffee, Chocolate, Rice, Pepper, Allspice, Ginger, Nutmegs, Cinnamon, Lemons, Raisins, Figgs, Currants, Table and Lisbon Salt, 7 by 9 Glass, 10d and 4d Nails, Iron, Chalk, Spanish Indigo, Powder and Shot, Snuff, Pipes, Pigtail and Smoaking Tobacco, Codfish, Salmon, Mackerell, &c.

Most kinds of Produce received in payment. Constant attendance given, and every favour acknowledged with gratitude.

Dec. 2, 1793.

Wanted, as an apprentice to the STOCKING WEAVING business, a smart active BOY, 14 or 15 years old, such an one may find good encouragement by applying to
LOUIS BARAL.

Northampton, Nov. 30, 1793.

CASH paid for
Shipping-Furr & Bees-Wax,
By LEVI SHEPHARD.

Northampton, Dec. 1793.

TAKEN up in Northampton Meadow, two creatures, one a black lin'd STEER, 3 years old, a crop in the off ear, with a half penny cut under the same—The other a yearling STEER, marked with a Swallow's tail, on the under side of each ear. The owner is desired to prove property, pay charges and take them away.
NATHANIEL PARSONS, jun.

Northampton, Dec. 4, 1793.

Timothy Jewett,
INFORMS the public, that he carries on the Linen and Woollen WHEEL business as usual, also makes Clock and Hand Reels, Spindles, Taps and Faucets, Wooden Cocks, Pail Knobs, and Tunnel Nolds, Weaver's Spools, &c.

Wanted as an apprentice to the above business, an active BOY, 14 or 15 years of age. Northampton, Dec. 4, 1793.

Strayed from the Subscriber last Summer, a red HEIFER, one year old last Spring, marked with a slit the upper side of each ear, (if any artificial mark) curl'd hair. Whoever has taken up said heifer, and will give information where they may be had, shall be handsomely rewarded, by JOB CLARK.

Northampton, Nov. 30, 1793.

BLANKS,
of various forms to be
fold at this office.

Hampshire Gazette.

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

Vol. VIII.] WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 18, 1793. [NUMB. 381.

An ACCOUNT *of the* MAKING *of* CHEESE *in* ENGLAND.

[By Mr. TWAMLEY.*]*

IN this second great object of the dairy, the same precaution, as with regard to the butter, is necessary, viz. The cows ought not to be driven violently before milking, and every utensil must be kept equally clean.

The most common defects of cheese are, its appearing, when cut, full of small holes, called eyes; its pulling up, cracking, and pouring out a quantity of thin whey; becoming afterwards rotten and full of maggots in those places where the whey appeared. All these difficulties proceed from a substance called *slip curd*, a kind of half coagulum, incapable of a thorough union with the true curd, and which, when broken into small bits, produce eyes, but if in larger pieces, occasions those rents and cracks in the cheese already mentioned; for though this kind of curd retains its coagulated nature for some time, it always, sooner or later, dissolves into a serous liquor. This kind of curd may be produced by using the milk too hot, by bad rennet, or by not allowing the curd a proper time to form. The first may be remedied by the use of cold water. The second, by good rennet, a knowledge of which can only be acquired by long practice. The only rule that can be given for its preparation is, to take out the stomach of a calf, rince it in cold water, and rub it well with salt and dry it. It may be used immediately but drying, though it is considered best after it is a year old. The best method of making the runnet is, to take one gallon of pure spring water and boil it; then make it into brine with clean salt, sufficiently strong to bear an egg; let it cool to blood heat. Two of the skins (or what are commonly in this country called runnet bags) must be put into the brine, either cut in pieces, or whole, as is most convenient; they must steep twenty four hours; after which, it is fit for use. About a tea cup of a middling size, of the liquor, will be sufficient for the milk of ten cows.

In making cheese, supposing the runnet of a good quality, the following particulars must be observed.

1. The proper degree of heat: This ought to be what is called milk warm, which is considerably below the warmth of milk taken from the cow. If too hot, it may be reduced by cold water, without any injury to the cheese.

2. The time allowed for the runnet to take effect: This ought never to be less than one hour and a half.

3. After having the curd firmly formed at the bottom of the tub, the whey must be taken away, and the curd must stand to drain one quarter of an hour.

If any pieces of slip curd are found swimming in the whey, they should be poured off with it, rather than be admitted into the cheese. Some dairy women allow their curd to stand two hours, to obtain a firmness that will require no breaking; but the best method is to break it thoroughly, for the cheese is less apt to be hard.

4. The best method to prevent cheese from heaving, is to avoid making the runnet too strong; to take care that it be very clean, and by no means the least tainted, to be certain the curd is fully formed, which is known by the blue colour of the whey, and by no means to stir it till the air has had time to escape.

5. The best method to prevent the cracking of cheeses, is to salt them in the milk, or after the cheese is foamed, which may be done with much more certainty than in the curd, which is a bad method.

6. Dry cracks in cheese are frequently produced by keeping curd from one meal to another, by which means the first becomes too dry and hard, even without great attention, to mix intimately with the second.

7. Curdly, or what is commonly called wrinkle coated cheese, is always caused by sour milk. Cheese made of cold milk is apt to be hard and fly before the knife. If the weather is cold, cheese should be kept warm, particularly when first made.

8. Slip coat, or soft cheese, is made entirely of slip curd, and will dissolve into a kind of creamy liquor, which is sufficient proof of the nature of this kind of curd, as already mentioned. It is generally computed, that as much milk is required to make one pound of butter, as two pounds of cheese.

It is remarked by dealers in cheese, as well as other persons, that much the greatest part of the people that eat cheese have no idea how it is produced. They finding the best cheese of a yellow colour, naturally conclude that cheese of a pale colour must be made of inferior or skimmed milk, whereas the colour is artificial. The principal ingredient used for colouring cheese is the best Spanish annatto (or what is commonly called in this country, other) which gives cheese the beautiful colour of the best spring butter, without injuring the taste or quality in any degree. The best method of using it is, to take a piece and dip it into a bowl of milk, and wash off from the piece sufficient to give the milk a deep colour. Then mix the coloured milk with the milk prepared for the cheese, before either runnet, or starter put in. If enough annatto has been used, the whole milk will have a pale orange colour, which will be much increased after the cheese is made.

From the NEW-YORK JOURNAL,
TO THE PUBLIC.

ALTHOUGH well constituted, free governments only can give and preserve to men the enjoyment of rational liberty, yet no government can liberate individuals from the impulse, and domination of their passions. Hence it is that the excesses of these passions so frequently produce parties in all communities, and that personal motives are so often found to be masked by patriotic professions.

While the People continue enlightened, and watchful, they may experience inconveniences from such parties; but most alarming are the mischiefs they cause, whenever they become deluded, infected, and inflamed, by foreign influence.

The history of mankind has in an age declared and proved, that foreign influence is the *subtle* and fatal Poison that can be communicated to a nation: for numerous and melancholy are the instances of great and powerful, and once happy States, who under its operation have either expired in violent convulsions, or been reduced to a deplorable state of debility & insignificance.

When at Philadelphia, in July last, we frequently heard, that Mr. Genet, the French Minister, had on a certain occasion said, "that he would appeal from the President to the People"—an appeal by a foreign Minister from the President to the People, appeared to us to be a serious, and alarming measure: That a foreign minister, finding it impossible to bend the government to his purposes, should turn from it with disdain, to the Citizens at large, and before them impeach the wisdom or virtue of the administration, would be a proceeding unprecedented and unpermitted in every well policed State; it would be a proceeding evidently and necessarily productive of parties, practices, and intrigues, highly detrimental to the peace & independence of the country; and in a variety of repects offensive to the dignity and sovereignty of the nation, as well as humiliating and injurious to its constituted authorities.

We left that city still convinced that Mr. Genet had made such a declaration. On our return to New York, we found a report of that declaration had preceeded us, and that it had made the same impression upon others, that it had made upon us: We were asked whether it was true? We answered that it was. To many, a declaration so extraordinary did not appear probable, and our having affirmed it to be true was questioned. We were called upon in the public papers to admit, or deny, that we had made such an assertion. That call merited attention, and we thereupon made the following publication.

"For the Diary.

"*Messrs. Printers*,

"CERTAIN late publications render it proper for us to authorize you to inform the public, that a report having reached this city from Philadelphia, that Mr. Genet, the French Minister, said, that he would appeal to the People, from certain decisions of the President, we were asked on our return from that place, whether he had made such a declaration; we answered that he had; and we also mentioned it to others, authorizing them to say that we had so informed them.

"JOHN JAY.
"RUFUS KING."

New York, August 12, 1793.

Of the many place, occasions, and other circumstances relative to the transaction, we omitted to give any account; although we found it necessary for the reasons before mentioned, to prove our having mentioned that declaration as having really been made; yet we had no desire, or intention to come forward as the professors of the French Minister, before the tribunal of the Public.

In common with other free citizens of a free, and independant nation, we spoke our sentiments; but we were mindful, that to the government and not to us belonged the task of taking such measures relative to that Minister, and his conduct, as the interest & honor of the nation might require: Not did we deem it necessary to detail and explain the evidence on which we rested our assertion; for while that assertion remained undenied, and uncontradicted, by the Minister, such a step could neither be requisite nor proper; to anonymous writers on the subject in the public papers, we paid no attention; nor shall we in future pay any.

On the singular letter written by the Minister to the President, and the answer through the Secretary of State, we refrain our strictures thereon, that it only denies his having made such a declaration *to the President*; and that it leaves the question whether he had made it *or all*, entirely out of sight—it seems that this did not escape the discernment of the President; for he very justly observed, "that whether the declaration was made to him, or others, was perhaps immaterial:" To whom the declaration was made, was a question foreign to the enquiry; the case and only question to be, whether he had made such a declaration to any *body*? To this the Minister gave no and we, and thereby left the credit of our assertion not only unimpeached, but also strengthened by his silence, and by his endeavors to elude the force of it, by his letter to the President.

He now denies having made such a declaration; in what light this denial is to be viewed, will appear from the following statement of the evidence and circumstances relative to the transaction in question:

The President having given instructions to the Governors of the several States, relative to fitting out of armed vessels to our ports, by any of the belligerent powers, on Saturday, the 6th of July last, the warden of the port of Philadelphia reported to Gov. Mifflin, that the brig Little Sarah, (once called the Petit Democrat (an English merchant vessel, mounting from 2 to 4 guns, taken off our coast, and carried into that port by the French frigate the Ambuscade) had materially augmented her military equipments, having then 14 iron cannon, and 6 swivels, manned (and it being understood, that her crew was to consist (including officers, men, and boys) of 120.

Gov. Mifflin, in consequence of this information, sent Mr. Secretary Dallas to Mr. Genet to endeavor to prevail upon him to enter into an arrangement for detaining the vessel in port, without the necessity of employing military force for that purpose.

Mr. Dallas reported to Gov. Mifflin, that Mr. Genet had absolutely refused to do what had been requested of him; that he had been angry, and intemperate; that he had complained of ill-treatment from the government, and had declared, "*that he would appeal from the President to the People*;" and that he had also told, that he would not advise an attempt to take possession of the vessel, as it would be resisted.

The refusal was so peremptory, that Governor Mifflin, in consequence of it, ordered out 120 men for the purpose of taking possession of the vessel.

Mr. Dallas, likewise communicated to Mr. Jefferson, that Mr. Genet had said, "That he would appeal from the President to the people."

On Sunday, the 7th of July, Mr. Jefferson went to Mr. Genet to endeavor to prevail upon him to detain the Petit Democrat until the President (who was then absent) should return, and decide upon the case; but he refused to give a promise, saying only, that she would not probably be ready to depart before the succeeding Wednesday, the day of the President's expected return. This was considered by Mr. Jefferson as an intimation, that she would remain. The Petit Democrat, instead of remaining as Mr. Jefferson had expected, fell down to Chester previous to the Wednesday referred to, and shortly after sailed out of the Delaware.

For the truth and accuracy of this statement, we refer to Mr. Secretary Hamilton and Mr. Secretary Knox, from whom we derived the information, on which we recall, respecting the facts contained in it.

We forbear enlarging this publication by any strictures or remarks on this minister's conduct; we will only add, that we sincerely wish all the blessings of peace, liberty, and good government to his country; and that we shall always deprecate and oppose the interference of foreign powers, or foreign agents, in the politics and affairs of our *free*.

JOHN JAY,
RUFUS KING.

New York, Nov. 26, 1793.

Philadelphia, Nov. 29, 1793.

WE, the subscribers, certify that we did severally communicate to the above mentioned John Jay and Rufus King, the particulars contained in the foregoing statement. That such of them as are therein mentioned to have been reported to Governor Mifflin by Mr. Dallas, were communicated by the governor to each of us, as having been received by him from Mr. Dallas. That such of them as respect Mr. Jefferson, including the information to him from Mr. Dallas, of Mr. Genet's having said, "*that he would appeal from the President to the People*," were communicated to us by Mr. Jefferson.

ALEXANDER HAMILTON.
H. KNOX.

From SPAIN.

Capt. REID, from *Cadiz*, has communicated the following correspondence:

Cadiz, Sept. 6, 1793.

"A report prevails, that *America* is on the eve of a war with *Spain*: This report has so affected the American interest here, as to stop a number of American ships taking in their freights, which ships are partly loaded. As we have no representation here, we beg of you to give us, every post, the best information on the subject, so that we may govern ourselves accordingly. This is desired by a number of respectable gentlemen, who have a large property in this bay. As to myself I ask no favour. Please to direct your letters to the care of Mr. CHARLES JACQUIN, who is a respectable merchant, and a gentleman of property. Your obedient, humble servant,

"JOHN LAMB.

"WILLIAM CARMICHAEL,
Esq. *Madrid*."

Madrid, 12th Sept. 1793.

"SIR,

"I received your letter of the 6th, in course of post.—The subject is of a delicate nature, and as the only one I have received, except that of Mr. JACQUIN, on this head I can venture to assure you, and the rest of the American gentlemen you mention, that there is no danger, for the present. The belligerent powers will take all vessels bound to and from *France*, as they had already done, before the Convention between *Spain* and *Great-Britain*. What may be done in *America* I know not; but here we have never had the least idea of hostility intimated. In the mean time prudence must dictate to those interested, the measures most proper to avoid the fiddent and impenetrable calumniator of modern policy, which fell on the innocent as well as the guilty. "You can all no favour of me."—To serve you, and the rest of my countrymen is my duty.—Your expressions therefore surprise me. You will please to communicate this letter to Mr. CHARLES JACQUIN, and to those whom it may concern. If the American gentlemen send me a representation on the subject of your letter, I shall endeavour to make the proper