placing those advantages on permanent ground; a decree, however of the National Affembly, subjecting veffels laden with provisions to be carried into their ports, and making enemy goods lawful prize in the veffel of a friend, contrary to our treaty, though revoked at one time, as to the United States, has fince extended to their reffels also, as has been recently flated to he immediately given in charge to our minister there, and the result in

It is with extreme concern I have to in-form you that the proceedings of the perfon they have unfortugately appointed the minifier plenipotentiary here, has breathed nothing of the friendly spirit of the na-tion which fent him; their tendency on the contrary has been to involve us in a war abroad, & difeord and anarchy at home. So far as his acts or those of his agents have threatened our immediate com the war, or flagrant infult to the authority of the laws, their effect has been counter of the laws, then charge cognizance of the laws, and by an exertion of the powers confided to me. Where their danger was not imminent, they have been borne with, from a fente of their friendfhip toward us, from a conviction that they would not fuffer us to remain long exposed to the action of a person, who has so little respect. ed out mutual dispositions, and I will from a reliance of the firmuels of my felcitizens in their principles of and order. In the mean time I have ref-pected and purfued the flipulations of our treaties, according to what I judged their true fenfe, and have withheld on act of friendfhip, which their affairs have called for from us, and which justice to others left us free to perform. I have gone for-ther; rather than to employ force for the reflictation of certain selfels which I deemed the United States, bound to reflore, I thought it more advicable to fatisfy the parties by avowing it to be my opinion, parties by avowing it to be my opinion, that if restitution were not made, it would be incumbent on the United States to make be incumbent on the United States to make compensation. The papers now communicated will more particularly apprize you of these transactions.

The vexations and spoliation understood

to have been committed on our veffels and to have been committed on on viteles and commerce, by the cruizers and officers, of found of the belligereat powers, appeared to require attention, the proofs of thefe however not having been brought forward, the defeription of citizers foppode to have fuffered were notified, that on farmifhing them to the executive, due meaf-ures would be taken to obtain redrefs of the path, and more effectual provision against the fature. Should foch documents be furnished, proper representations will be made thereon, with a just reliance on a redrefs proportioned to the exigency of

The British Government having under-The Britis Government saving under-taken to referring generally our commerce in corn, and other provisions, to their own parts, and those of their friends, the in-fructions now commenciated were imme-diately forwarded to our minister at that court. In the mean time found distillations on the subject took place between him and them, these are also laid before you, and I may expect to leave the result of his special influencing time to make it because to the legislature during their prefent fel

Very early after the 'arrival of a British Minister here, mutual explanations on the execution of the fresty of peace, were matered into with that minister, these are now laid before you for your informa

On the subjects of mutual interests be tween this country and Spain, negocia-tions and conferences are now depend-ing—the public good requiring that the prefer flate of these thousands be made known to the legislature in confidence only, they shall be the subject of a separate and sub-.G. WASHINGTON.

PHILADELPHIA, December 9.

TO THE PUBLIC. AGREEABLY to the promife that was published on the 6th suffant, I shall now punceed to declare the facts, relative to Mr. Genet's convertation with me, in the case of the Link Democrat. If ect, indeed the indefinery of discol-

I feel, indeed the indeflexty of disclosing, what may appear; in some respect, to be an efficial, and, in others, a private communication; but the anxiety, which the public mind hat experienced on the fully of the miserprehensions, which have prevailed; and the trample, which have prevailed; and the trample, which is derived from the condict of all the other perfors, who have been involved in the difficultion; will I think, be deemed a furdifficultion if mails. I think, be deemed a furdifficultion if fails of the liberty, that I ficient infification of the liberty, that I ment, together with a general man

equipments, in opposition to the declared neutrality of the port, had before attracted the attention of government) would fail in the course of the coloring morning. Having immediately, communicated this information to the governor, I received infiructions to prepare for calling out a party of the militia to prevent at all events the departure of the vell-1; but, on my fuggetting, that the necessity of pursuing hoffile meafures, might, probably, be fu perceeded by an application to the differ tion of the French Minifer, I was direct ed to wait upon that gentleman, with at overture for an amicable atrangement, be fore the party should be summoned to pa

It was about as o'clock at night, when Tarrived at Mr. Genet's house, chall withdrew from the room, into which I was introduced, from after I entered it but Mr. Burnonville and Mr. Dupont re mained there during the whole of my vil

I spologifed for my fo onfeatonable intrusion; and lamented that my emant was not of an agreeable import. I fater the nature, extent, and obligation of the inflructions, which the governor had re ceived from the Prelident, for the purp of preferring the neutrality, of the Unit States, within the jurifdiction of Pennfyl-vania; and I deferibed the circumftantes, ieft of those infructions ; as well as the re cent intelligence of her intention to leave to prevent. I mentioned however that in overnor was defirens to avoid the nie o any compulsory means on the occasion and, therefore, as the allegation, which ha been made, that the vellel belonged to the been made, that the velici belonged to, the Repoblic of France, and not to indi-viduals, might produce an exception from the general rule, in her favor, he would cheerfully rely on the unitier's energy-ment, that the thould not depart, 'till there was an opportunity of confulring the President (who was then, I believe, on his was from Mount Vernon to the city of Phila-delphia) upon the merits of this particular

red, when Mr. Genet exclaimed with great

vero, when Mr. Genet excitation with great vectorized in the third was a construction of the He thought that his antiform acquieteetee in the withes of the government (inflated in the furrender of the Grange, &c.) Jad not mentred this return; which he fill, however, thould regulate his conduct in fature. He expressed forprize, that the hature. He exprelled furprize, that the fift information which was given of the matter, should be accompanied with a threat. He complained in flong terms, and with many anery epithers, of the ill-treatment which he had recovered from force of the officer of the your comment, which he contrasted with the cordial attachment that was expressed by the people at large, for his nation. He ascribed the conduct of thole officers to orinciales inimical to the cause of France and liberty. He exprised apprehensions, that owing to their infla-ence, even the Prefident had, in that refbeen milled. He observed with was not the fovereign of the country; for the could not legislate on general subjects nor could be declare war, or make peace; that Congress, the depository of those pow-ers, was the only constituted body, that could on the part of the United States, give conflitutional interpretation (possibly in solving the question of war or peace) to wolving the question of war or peace) to the terms of she treaty; that it was, there-fore, the duty of the Prefident, (a duty of which he had frequently prefide a perfor-mance) to have convened Congress, before the yentured to decide, by the proclamaion of neutrality, upon the general rela-ion between America and the beiligeness powers; or to exhibit, by his influctions

to the flate governors, the enjoyment of the particular rights; which France claimed ander the express dipulations of the Treanouer to express uppersions of the Area-ry. He urged, shat sho powers which he had, received from his conditionni, gave him no latitude upon the point now in con-courry terfy; that the privilege to arm and equip their writels, was, deemed by them multipatable, founded upon the plain mean-ing of the zrdarticle of the treaty of com-merces and that be could one therefore, extra merce; and that he could not therefore, ente into any arrangement which might appear as a waiver of that privilege. He infifted that the Prefident's confirmation was neither just nor obligatory; that not withflanding theex-ifting causes, which would warrant an abrapt departure, his regard for the people of Argerica would induce him to remain here smidt the infolmand difonte thee h daily inferred in his official character from the public officers, fill the meeting of Congrefs. He fooke of publishing his co respondence with the officers of gover his cor

to the Republic of France, he would certainly then withdraw, conforms of having difcharged his duty, and leave the difpute to be finally adjusted by the two nations bemielves,

As foon as I could obtain an opportunity, trealled Mr. General attention to the im-mediate object of my vifit; but he peremp-torily refuled to enter into any engagement, for inspending the departure of the Little Democrat; and added, in a manner, which intemperate, that "he l trempt to feize her would be made; for, as the belouged to the republic, the most defend the bonor of her flag, and would certainly repel force by force."

Such was Mr. Genet's convertation with : and, it will be allowed, that, ale am responsible for the fidelity of the re rical. I am not responsible for any inference which has been, or may be, drawn, from

My report to the Governor, on the fame night, and to Mr. Jefferfou on the fucceed ng morning, corresponded, as precisely as ave now given; and I well remember, hat Mr. Jefferson's relation of the discourse, hat priced in his subsequent interview with Mr. Genet on the Gmr occasion fo nearded with my report, that the milarity became a matter of remark with he Governor and Mr. Jefferson, as well

But it will be expected, perhaps, that I hould give a more direct reply to the fpe-cific charge, which flates, that I had repor-rd to the Governor, and communicated Mr. Jefferson, "that Mr. Genet had declared, that he would appeal from the Pre-tident to the People." Upon enquity, I find, that the Governor

thinks, that I made ale of the word appeal, towards the close of my report, in this manner:—" that, if after the business was laid before Congress, Mr. Gener did not receive faris action, on behalf of his nation, he would publish his appeal, withdraw, and leave the governments themselves to settle the dispute." The word espeal, appears, the dispute." The word especia, appears, however, in my officion, to be more applicable to those facility which represent, that Mr. Gener, controverting the justice and force of the President's decisions on the treaty, &c. declared a determination to addrefs Congress on the subject : but, in eithe place, if it is not construed necessarily to import, that I heard a declaration from Mr. Genet, "that he would appeal from the President to the People," I am content

o admit the expression as mine. But I am, likewife, apprifed, that foon report was circulating, that Mr. Genet had afed the expression in question; when it was reported to (have been used by him in his conversation with Mr. Jefferson; and when Mr. Jefferson thought it proper to remove impersions made by that circumremove imperimous made by that circum-fance in the riport; he fitted, in an official memorandum that Mr. Gener's declarat-tion, of an agrecation to appeal from the Predictant of the Teople, was not expressed to bim, but to me. Whether Mr. Jefferson employed the language of this own interesce rom my recital, on the occasion ; or ador language of the current rumor : will not attempt to discus; but, if, in the same early stage of the business, I had also erioved the means of explanation ; I,like Mr. Jefferson, thould then have faid, what I faid the moment I heard the suggestion, applied to me; what I have frice taken spring to more opportunity of faying; and what I now most folemnly fay, that Mr. Genet never did, in his convertation with ne. declare " that he would appeal from the Prefident to the People;" or that he would make any other appeal, which con-veyed to my mind, the idea of exciting inferrection and tumult.

Upon the whole, as my communications the Governor and Mr. Jefferson, were of an official and confidential nature. I think, that I have cause to complain; and the candor of others will induce them to the candor of others will induce them to lament, that I was not perfonally confuked (which common courtely, as well as comon cantion, might have diffated) befor Mr. Hamilton and Mr. Knox (who had daily opportunities of feeing me Jundertook to propagate the report, connected with my name; or, at least, before Mr. Jay and Mr. King undertook to vouch for thenticity. The most attentive hearer. may fometimes milconeeige the ideas of he person who addresses him : And I not aware of any just purpose, which, been circulated? should be immutably fix ed ; or that the form of words, in it is cloathed, should be irrerocably pre-feribed.

A. J. DALLAS,
Philadelphia, 7th December, 1793.

ARCHANGEL, (Roffis) July 1. This city, to often damaged by files, has again met with a dreadful one, which is proceedings and he faid, that if Conbits proceedings and he faid, that if Conbroke out on Saturday, the grefs agreed in the opinions, and supported lasted from 7 o'clock in the evening until
day of July 1st, I was informed; the measures, of the Prefident, in relation 8 o'clock the next morning. It has burnt

to after \$87 numbered nonies, among which are all those lately built of brick, and the buildings of the different tribunals—The cathedral church and other churches, and athedral church and other churches, an the flops in the market place, to the number of above 300, befides a great number of magazines, flables, out houses, private bath magaziues, itabies, out-houses, private bath, ke. In general, they rection the buildings defininged, of every defeription, at about 3000.—The loss is irumente; the mon moderate effimation flates it at three million roubles, and without the generous af ble for the citizens, without thelter, good or refuge, to fublit. Two thirds of the city is confumed, and many perfens have loft there lives amidft the general confu-

P A R I S, Sept. 22.

In confequence of a report made by Cir-izen Cambon, the Convention decread that all deposits made by the Emigrants in the hands of all the Public Notation of the bands of all the famile Notation, or agents whatever—all the fums feized and deposited in the effices of the public review. deposited in the cinces of the public review era, belonging to the faid emigraets, should be fept to the National Treasury—th foms that have been deposited in assgnan bearing the King's Essgy, before the co-cree which annihilated them shall be yald into the treasury in Republican Assgnata and those that have been deposited in large resiury in the same specie: This deen was unsatimonfly accepted, and will bring an immenfe quantity of specie into the coffers of the Nation, and stuffrate the last hopes of the Emigrants. This deene is to be in full force immediately after its accep

A fetter was real room the Campilioners, of the Freach Republic, in the Edfern Pyrances, giving an account of an alion between the Republican Army, and the Spanish troops, on the right of September, Aftersthe taking of Paycerds, by General Daugestar, the Spanishd realed to the Campilion of the in great force to diffinge the French from from that important place; the French who were informed of their intention char-ged them with fixed bayonets, pot them to Hight after a great flaughter and mok from them all their artillery, baggage and amou-

On the 15th, another letter was read from the Commi filioners, the purport of which was, that on the 17th, the Army of the Eaflern Pyrences, attacked and took Pyrenees, attacked and took policifion of the Spanish camp, firingly fortified, and defended by 12,000 men: the Republican Army marched in three columns, and carried all before them; the Spaniards fird with fuch precipitation, that they abandoned 26 pieces of cannot great number of colours, a thouland ter of cannon : all their amunition, cattle and provisions they left coo dead on the (pot, and 400 taken prilopers. They had in their camp a very rich Chapel in filver, composed of candlefficks, veffels, and fome faints, wh bave been fent to the mint at Perpiyaha. The great Chaplin, who was a Capuchin, and feveral other Priefls, we have fent prif-

oners to Montpelier.

The Spanth General Don Solano, is killed, and feveral other officers.

The Commissioners Cassagus and Fa-

BRE, are flightly wounded; the left of the French, amounts to 125 killed, and 200

Samuel Lyman, & Co. DAMUEL Lyman, & Co.

HAVE for Sale at their Store near the
Ferry in Hardord, ...

W. L'and N. E. Rum, by the hind, or bbl.
Ent Coniac. Beandy, by the Pipe of the
Holland Gin, by the Pipe of Cafe.
Sherry and beth Libbow Wine in gr. Cafe,
and excellent.
Bed London Porter, by the groce or doz.
Liafeed, and Liver Oil, by the bbl.
Bed Birewn Sogar, by the bbl. cwt or left.
Eath-lodic Sogur, of an excellent quilityby the big or left.
Lost and Lump Sogar, by the cwt, or left.
Lost and Lump Sogar, by the cwt, or left.

by the bag or lefs.
Loaf and Lump Sogarn by the cost or lefs.
Bed Green Coffee, by the bbd, cwt. or data.
Pepper by the Bag, cwt. or data.
Alfpice by the cwt. or deze.
Hylon and Bobes Tess, by the cheft, due.

or fingle lh. by g and 6 by 8 Window Glass Chocolate by the Box. Raifins in Jarra.

Beff Liverpool and Turk's Island Salt.

-Pipes by the Bax. Special and Smoaking Tobacco.

Segara English Mustard Capera.

Cod Fish Datch Quils QL Steel, and

extrilent.

And many other articles which will be exchanged for cash or most kinds of pro-duce, upon as good terms as they are to be had at any Store in the city. Constant astendance and every favor gratefully ac-

knowledged, by SAMUEL LYMAN, and Co. Hartford, Dec. 6, 1793.

Mr. Printer, WRITER under the femature of

A WRITER under the fignature of "AMICUS," comes forward in a bie paper with a proposition in favour of the rising generation; which, as it must

have flown from the pure fource of beacv-olence, deferves the confideration of the

oblic. Thave, as one of those who are

public. I have, as one of those who are chiefly to be benefited by the purposition, befowed upon it some small degree of attention. At the first reading, all the since fendations were brought into broke and stell personal than the same than which, in the happy moment that gave, birth to this proposition, must have spread infest over the raises of the author, by a symmethesis comproposition, most asset spread when ever the feafes of the author, by a fympathetic pow-er diffused its benign influence throe pow-part of my frame. The topicks of diffusion there commerced in mylick re enumerated in order danced perpetually before my eyes er Philosophy, mathematicks, geography, history, and every toing that foull be ufeful in the primation of bufbandry, trade and the mechanic arts-the nature, and origin of government, the emoire of Great-Britain, government, the emotre of Great Britain, and the republic of France" were perfectly at my control—I was flaunting in 'my bulkins, and upon my tees ends had rearly exclaimed in the language of the madman—". Attention the "orld I Kingdoms and Empires by the right wheel." But alast the appearance of Noah Weblier's third part, as it lay upon the table before me, and met my eye railing with mighty thought, diffolied the charm, brought back one my common feorles, and the Janto me my common fenfes, and the Jan-guage of truth—Yes, Noah Webster's third part was a flanding monument of my flame.
I was imitten with a conviction that even book contained more than I could make the fuljed of ulctul and entertain ing discussion among my friends. If so, faid I, what can this 'AMICUS' mean Dues he think to infult us, by this pom-pous catalogue of the arm ferences and go vernments, among other great matters, that may be perfectly familiar to him, but that may be perfectly taminar to aim, our of which common people hardly know the names? Does he loppose that those who have barely left their schools, are expable of harangoing before even half a draen of their equals, upon either of the fubjects mentioned by him, with advantage to themselves, or those around them 2. Will not common experience, and common fenfe, ear fafeft guide, teach even " AMICUS." that people who pretend to know every thing, and talk upon all subjects, contrast habits of using words without ideas, and founds without sense? Will he not acknowledge that, before a man talks or writes, he ought thoroughly to contem-place the fubject, and to get a fiore of i-deas? And will be presend to fay that the youth have an opportunity, aside from the common concerns of life, to acquire fech a Enowledge even of their own language, as to be able readily to write a letter, with accreacy, or to converfe with propriety And I find he the case, not they but best ter he reading at home, than chattering nonfenie abroad? It appears to me upon fo-ber confideration that these great stopicks, and their discussion, in the method proposed by " AMICUS," must be left to? " the gentlemen of influence and respectability, and the clergy, and perhaps shope who are preparing themselves for a feat in Con-grefs; but can never be handled in this way to any advantage by
A YOUTH.

AUGUSTA; (Georgia) Nov. 21.
On Saturday last came on in the federa circuit rourt for the diffirst of Georgic the trial of Joseph Rivers, Richard Sey. The following authentick paper was commu-nicated by Schwyler Living flow, Esq. ar-rived in the Surve Mary, express from Listen. "Clincins of the United States of America." the relation Joseph Rivers, and Replantin Puttian, indicated, as mentioned in our laft, for fitting out a privateer, under a French com miffing, in the part of Savannah. The council on the part of the prifoners were, Mcfire Noel, Walker and Blackborn, and on that of the profecution, Mr. Mc Alifer, attoriory general of the United States for this difficil. After a hearing of upwards bulgele and one Genocie. A ruce for 12 manth between Porfogal and Algiers, was figured the 12th Self, lift, by the British agent at Algiets, if behalf of her Majelly the Queen of Porrogal—and souther truce by the fine seen a short the faine time in behalf of the United Netherlands. of ten bours, Jadge Pendleton told the ju-ry; that he had prepared himlelf to give his appoint fully ou this interelling cafe. his opinion-fully on this interching cate, but had been indipofed, and was the week to do it for fully as he invended. He faid, he jury coglet, in the firth place, to con-fider the nume of the charge as it found in the indifferent, and then, if it was prived to be truly, whether it was it violation of any known laws. The charges against the defendants, was, that they sheips Ameri-can citizens, violated the peach inbiding by treat; between the United States, and England, Pruffis, and the United Nether lands, by fitting out a Privateer to crold

probably that the veffel might fail better, meaning to arm her on the foot with a few gone, in order to increase their number of craigers. "We are informed that ten of the Datch Captains taken, by the Algerines commission from the republic of France. He then took notice be the evidence produced; and faid that Rivers, thoug fince their war with Holland, have died of the plague in Algiers; how many of other descriptions or matters! I have not heard. a native of France, had, as appeared in evidence, taken the oath of allegiance to By an American, fortunately arrived this day from Falmooth, we are informed that the American vellels now in England, are the flate of Georgia feveral years ago, is done many asks that could not depally be done many asks that could not depally be done but by a citazen. These sets a yould the American veffels now in Edgland; are to of themselves have made him a cital returning in ballats, the English nor chooses.

For the HAMPSHIRE GAZETTE. | zen, but having taken the outh of allegi- Ling to risk their property in American bottoms; but no resion has been singoed for this mysterious conduct; caysterious in England, but evident enough here. ance, it conflicted civizensip. Hant and Putnam being born in the United States, and inhabiting in them, were certainly eitizens. Seymour having relided only four or five years here, and not having bren

Lifet, 15th O# 1793.

proved to have taken the oath of allegiane did not appear to him to be a citizen. Th

facts of furing our the veffel in the port of Savannah ; ar. ning her in e- warlike man-ner, and crotting at fea, under the com-

million, were confessed by three of the de-

there Dr. Potnam, had in this affair ; it de

pended on feveral circumflances related by the witnesses, the effect of which it was properly the province of the jury to de-

roperly the provide appeared theretore ermine. The charge appeared theretore and

Hont, if not against Putnam, and it only

remained to be enquired, if it was in vis-lation of any effablished law. To after-tain this, he faid it was necessary to exam-

ine the confliction, which was fure grou

to fland open : it declares that the treaties

ren existing, or which might be made, nould be the supreme law of the land; and

that the Judges should be bound by them, any thing in the state laws or conflictation,

my thing in the flate lawyor communion o the contrary notwithflanding. In the afe before them, he faid, the jory, having right to bring in a general verdict o

goilty or not guilty, were judges both of the law and the fact, and were bound by

by implication, but thould be founded on clear, explicit and positive words. But even if such a power was given, fill Amer-ican citizens could not justify themselves

under it, in attacking those with whom the United States are bound by treaties of peace and friendship. It would be only a permission to French citizens and could

NEW YORK December 11.

NineAlgerineCorfairs are now cruizing

in the Atlantick ; they earry from 22 to 44 guns; they failed out of the Mediterranean on the 6th full, and were frem on the 9th

to capture three American veffels, two Had bufgele and one Genocle. A truce for

The foregoing authorick intelligence goes by express from your truly different and faithful fellow citizen.

ful of the United States.
Libon, 14th Od. 1793.
N. B. A Swedish thip law the Algerices

after taking an American, discharge of the cargo of grain into the lest; thi

EDWARDCHURCH, Con

ot exceed to those of America

right to bring in a general

with Peoffia.

There might be fome doubts as to the

NORTHAMPTON, Dec. 25. At Damfrier, in the fouth of Scotland, God fave the King had been firmed up in the Theatre by the mulicians a few mouths ago. / Upon this a person to the Pit raised Kile he was inflantly turned out of the house. Next evening a large party of Re Boxes. They called for this noted tune, when it began, let up an universal hifs, and pelted the mulicians. The chief magifirste of Damiries attempting to quell the

difference, was treated with as little cer-emony as the performances.

The Laws of Nations are the fupreme laws of the land, and of every civilized country—By thofe laws, the performs exe-cuting the fuvereign powers of the nation, has the right to ren e all perfons in office the laws of that nation. Citizen Duplains, every one knows, was gailty of violating the laws of the United States.

The Prefident being the Executive Repreferative of all the people of the United States, and exercising their fovereign del-States, and exercising their fovereign del-egated powers, has removed him. How then can any one with propriety (ay, the removal of Duplaine is illegal, unjust or un-conditutional? Had the President exercised

he confliction, as judges.

He then turned to the 7th article of the the fame powers, that the Reprefentatives of fone of the people of France do, he would have inflicted on him the pain of death esty with Great-Britain, and the first of the Dutch treaty, which declared thei fhould be a perpetual perce and amity be declared their tween the respective governments, and be who merely fooke against the measures of the Convention. The crime must be trid there was a fimilar article in the treat vial indeed, compared to that of orde

a nan of war to prevent an Executive Offi-cre difeburging bit daty. (Centizel. Amongst the many trials in England, for seditions expessions, the following, Here, he faid, is a plain rule of law. eliablishing and opjoining to the citizens of each a peaceable conduct towards the for icontons' experience, inc. 1000wing, police by a Yobe Cole, who was tried in January laft, is the most laughable.—"I will," (isid Cost, "" always have a cast? I had for dinner on the anniversary of the mittyrdom, to long as I have money to by one; king George's head would look well fo-ferved opin a diff; there would hence and come again, and, what a woncitizens of the other. The treaty confittated this role to be not only a law, but, by way of pre-eminence, a fupreme law, Any act of holility was therefore a violation of this law, and as futh, was certainly punishable in the ordinary doubte of proceedings as a midlemeasurer. But it has been faid, that the 22d atticle of the treaty of France being equally a fupreme law, and prior in time to others, did authorize the French to fit out their privateers in our be cut and come again; and what a won duful difeovery when you come to the I with to fee all the churche French to fit out their privateers in our the roads mended with them, and the King's ports. He faid it certainly was pare of the foreme law as an existing treaty, but was clearly of opinion, it gave no feeh power. The United States have bound themselves Fum the (Phila.) General Advertifer.

not to permit the enemies of France to do this; but it does not follow, that for that very reason the French are called to it The Law of Nations expounded for th he Law of Nations exponents of the United Nations, by the Courts of Low-post and Marketo. very reason the French are cautica to an

[The following is banded to us as a gen-nine copy of part of a treaty agreed to by the powers therein named. We cannot, however, believe that it is their intention to do more than feine and fell at their ow prices produce going to France from this country.] Cerract of

As judge Cuthing's opinion varied little in foldance from the foregoing, it will be tween the Kings of Spain and Great Britain, figured at Madrid on the 25 o conceilary, we prefume, to give any part The jury, after retiring a fhort time, re

May, and ratified the 5th July.

Art, V. Their Majetties agree, as the efent war must interest all civilized da Perfect was must interest all creations in order to prevent those powers who may not take an active part in faid war, from giving, on account of their neutrality, any protection directly, or indirectly, either upon the high fear or ports of France, to the French commerce, or my thing that may belong to the fubjects of that Pawer.

All military and naval flores, all whear, and other ortio, (all provisions and other bound to France, shall be frined and condemned for the benefit of the capand cindensed for the benefit of the cap-tors, and their Mightine engage to take all other mediores in their power to listore the commerce of France and bring them by these mains to just conditions of peace. The above named powers, argage to frame a reciprocal result, of, commerce as 1000, as citizandinoce shall permit.

EL DUQUE DE LA ALCUDIA.
Sn. HELLINS.
DIED-In this town, left week, Mr.
Davin Bukt.—At Hatfield, laft Sundaj evening, very inddenly, Lieut, Elino White.

O befold, a piece, of Wood Land lying in Eshampon, it, being the highway that lies between Lovefield and Hatfield Division, now the property of Enfampton. All persons are forbid curing timber or wood on faid land, before it is fold, or expect to fuffer the penalty of the law. For farther particulars en

DAVID LYMAN, ASAHEL CLARK, OLIVER CLARK. Raftampton, Dec. 24, 1793.

CHEAP GOODS. Sherman and Peck,

HAVE just received a handfome al-Among which are, Drah, Navy Blue, and Mix'd Broad-

Drah, Nasy nine, and Make Bissac-loths, Kerfeymeres, Velvets, Thickfetts, Velveteens, Tammys, Calimancors, Chintz-es, Calicoes, Muslins, Lawns, Lawn Aprons Needle work'd, Mulin Haadkerchiefs, Bandanno do. Conon Mock do. Pocket do. Barcelona do. a great variety of Shawls, Ferniture Collece, Cordurets, Shavis, Formiture Calicore, Cordurers, Wildbores, Sattina, Modes; Judia Luce firing, Perfans, Laces, Krafeymere Veft. Patterns, Toilanett do, Ruffell, Lufting and Florentine Shoes, Sattinetts, Ribbons, Cambricks, Table, Clotha, Jufi Lioens, Twill'd Coatings, Worsted Hose, Cotton do, Patent do, a large affortment of near Trimings, Brown Holland, Pink, Green, Imming, Brown Holland, This, Green, Blies and White Sarcenetts, For for Mattis, and Ermine for Cleaks—Runn, Wine, Brundy by the bbl. or left quantity, Tea, Brown Sogars, Loaf and Lump do. Coffee, Chocolate, Pepper, Ginger, Alfrier, Cinnamon, Verdegrife, Logsand, Smoaking, Pigtail, and TwiR Tobacco; CottonWood, González, and Control Wood. of Superior quality and very low; and many articles of Hard-Warr, Shovela, Spades, Frying Pans, Screw Augers, Skates, Pencils, Handfaw Files, Slates, Cornfans, Knives and Forks, Jack Knives, Penkuives Knives and Forks, Jack Knives, rechaires, Sciffan, Razon, Cafes for do. Shaving-Bores, Soap, Sealing Wax, Wafers, Gime-bleta, Dutch Quills, South-Bures, Toksec-do. Ink Stands, Table and Tea Spoons, Coat and Velf Battons, a quantity of Gentlemen's and Ladies' Felt and Fer Hate, warranted; and many other articles, which it is unnecessary to inform those they have dealt, will be afforded on the lowest terms for Cash, Country Produce or approved credit.

N. B. They expect immediately a fuf-

ient quantity of common and fuper FLOUR, to supply their customens thro, the year, for eath only. Northamptod, Dec. 18, 1793.

Wright & Stoddard, RESPECTFULLY inform their Friends and the Public, that they have just received at their Store in Northhave just received at their Store in North-ampton and Weltampton, a large and ele-gant affortment of EUROPEAN (500DS), initiable for the prefent fas-fon, which they are determined to fell on the moft restorable terms for ready pay, and treat these who shall oblige them with their cuftom with fuch attention, as fall erit a continuance of their favours.

N. B. THEY once more earnefly request those who have been indebted more than one year, to make immediate pay-ment, otherwise their Notes and Accounts will be put in fait after the 15th of Janu

Northampton, Dec. 24, 1793. THE Subferiber takes this method to Inform the public, that he has erected MALT WORKS, in the town of Wind MALI WORKS, in the town of winds for, on the County road leading from Cum-ington, to Chethite—and that he is now ready to receive BARLEY, at faid works, nd that the public may depend on good

ulage.

He flatters himfelf, that as the Male Manufactory is fo much wanted in this place, and as he has a workman from Entope, who ferved 7 years for the art in this bufinefs—who is recommended not or as one of the beft of Mafters, but as an bo as one of the best of Masters, but as an nonest upright man. His townforen, and the
rowns adjacent, that favor him with a
castom, will be duly attended to,
least favour will be pratefully acknowledged, by their hamble forwart.

AMOS HARROUK.

Windfor, December 10, 1793.

OTRAYED from the foliation, fome of the foliation of the r will given information where be may a found, thall be handlomely rewarded,

be found, shall be man-by applying to BENJAMIN CLARK. Northempton, Dec. 24, 1793. The Parmerth IOSIAH and IOHN BOND.

a this day differred. All perfors indebe-id, are requested to make payment to Jo-MAH Bosm, before the fift of March next. at which time the Books will be lodged in the hands of an attorney to be collect-

TOSIAH and JOHN BOND. Conwir. D'c. z. 1793-

A LL Perfort suscenced to the fablerione year's fixeding are defired to call and ferthe the fame on or hefurnihe first day of March next, or they will be called upon in a more difagreeable way, ELIPHALET and PARSONS MARSH. . Hadley, Dec. 23, 1793.