sides, the King has uniformly shown by ced by France, are to heattributed out to ther and Frotetion of your People, and ones were taken from the enemand of the superfield of the ambitton, se perside, and the violence bumbly request, that you will all your best Austrians had 3500 men kills. As conduct the fine-riry of his wishes for the ambition, be per the fucers of so difficult, but, at the same frince, so interfeding an undertaking. His own country in mi Majetty was deeply, afflicted with all the civilized nations. misfortunes which enford : but particularly when he perceived more and more evi-dently, that measures, the configuraces of which be could not difquife from himfelf. mod finally compel him to relinquish the adopted. The coment at length arrived when his Majedy faw his own rights and when his aliety law his own rights and thole of his aliet, not only to repel the un-just aggression which he had recently ex-perienced, but that all the description perienced, but that all the dearest interests of his people imposed upon him a daty still more important, that of exerting his efforts for the prefervation of civil fociety itself, as happily established among the na-

ittell, as happily citabilihed among the na-tions of Europe.

The defigns which had been professed or feelorming the abose so it he government of France, or estabilihing personal liberty and the rights of property on a folid founda-tion, of feeting to an extensive and popu-lous constry the benefit of a wife legisla-tion, and an equitable and mild administration of its laws; all thefe falutary view has forceeded a fullem defirmflive of all public order, maintained by prefumptions, exiles and confications without number by which cannot even be remembered without horror, and at length, by the execrable murder of a just and beneficent Sovereign, and of the illustrious Princess, who, with an ortheren fromes, has thered all the tracted fufferings, his cruel captivity, his ignominious death. The inhabitants of that unfortunite country, fo long flattere by promifes of happinels, renewed at the by promites of happenels, renewed at the period of every fresh crime, have found themselves plunged into an abys of unex-ampled calamities; and neighbouring na-tions, instead of deriving a new fecurity. for the maintenance of general tranquility from the citabilisment of a wise and moderate government, have been exposed to the repeated attacks of a ferocious anarchy, the natural and necessary enemy of all pub-lic order. They have had to encounts acts of aggression without pretext, open without olations of all treaties, unprovoked declara-tion of war; in a word, whatever corruption on war; in a word, whatever corrup-tion, intrigue, or violence could effect for the purpose so openly awound of subvert-ing all the institutions of society, and of extending over all the nations of Europe that consultion which has produced the misery of France.

This flate of things cannot exist in France without involving all the farrounding all the farrounding and the farrounding and the second t

ding powers in one common danger, with out giving them the right, without impof ing it upon them as a duty to flop the prog reis of an evil which exists only by the fuc ceffire violation of all law and all propert and which attacks, the fundamental princ ples by which mankind is united in the bonds of civil fociety—His Majesty by no bonds of civil fociety—His Majeth by no neans diffusite the right of France to re-form it's law. At never would have been his with to employ the influence of exten-nal force with 'Afpect to the particular forms of government to be elhabified in an independent country.—Neither has he now that with, except in to far as fach in-terference is become effential to the fecu-rity and repose of other powers. Under thefe, circumstances, he demands from Except and histographics of the thefe circumitances, he demands from France, and he demands with justice, the termination of a fyshem of anarchy, which has no force but for the purposes of mischief onable to discharge the primary du-ty of all government, to repress the difor-ders, or to posith the crimes which are daily increating in the interior of the country, but disposing arbitrarily of the proper ty and blood of the inhabitants of Franc ty and monotor the annantament of exame-in order to diffurb the tranquility of oth-er nations, and to tender all. Europe the theater of the fame crimes and of the fome misfortunes. The King demands that fome legitimate and fibble govern-ment through the effablished, founded on ment thould be efablished, founded on the acknowledged principles of universal justice, and capable of maintaining with oather powers the accustomed relations of 'union and of peace. His Majetty withes ardently to be enabled to treat for the rement of general tranquility with erablisment or general trangulity with fuch a government, exercting a legal and permanent authority, animated with the with for general trangulity, and positing power to enforce the observance of its gazement.—The King would propole none other than equitable and moderate with the proposed of the propo riques, and the facrifices of the war might justify, but fach as his Majesty thinks himfelf under the indispensible necessity of requiring with a view to thefe confiderations, quiring with a view to these considerations, and fill more to that of his own security, and of the future trangulity of Europe.

His Majelly desires nothing more fineerly than thus to terminate a war which

in vain endeavouted to avoid, and alfo the calamities of which, as now experien-

the ambitton, the petfidy, and the violence of those, whose crimes have involved their own country in milery and differenced all As his Majefty has hitherto been compel-

As his Majelly has hitherto been compelled to carry on war agricile the people of France collectively, to terat as enemies all those who fuffer their property and blood to be lavilided in (opport of an unjul aggregation, bits Majelly would fee with infinite facisfaction the opportunity of making ex-ceptions in favour of the well disposed inhabitants of other parts of France, as he has already done with respect to those of

has already done with respect to those of Toulon.

The King promise, on his part, the fospension of holdsities, sitiendship, and as far as the course of events will allow, of which the will of man cannot dispose for corrity and protection to all those who, by declaring a monarchical government, thall hake off the yoke of a fanguiary anarchy, which has broken all the most facred bond, and foreign definitions of the contract of of fociety, diffolved all the relations of civil life, violated every right, confounded every dairy, which uses the name of liberty to exercise the most cruel tyranny, to an-nihilate all property, to seize on all posses. ons, which founds its power on the pre tended confent of the people, and itself carries fire and sword through extensive provinces for having demanded their laws,

It is then in order to deliver themselves rom this unheard of uppression; to put an end to a fystem of unparalleled crimes and to reflore, at length tranquility to France, and fecurity to all Europe, that his Majesty invites the co-operation of the people of France.

It is for these objects that he calls upon

hem to join the flandard of an hereditary them to join the inadard of an herelitary monarchy, not for the purpose of deciding, in this moment of diforder, calamity, and public danger, on all the modifications of which this form of government may here-after be susceptible, but in order to unite themselves once more under the empire of law, of morality and of religion : and to fectore at length to their own country, exter-nal peace, domettic tranquility, a real and genuine liberty, a wife, moderate, and begenuine interry, a wire, moderate, and be-neficent government, and the uninter-tupted enjoyment of all the advantages which can contribute to the happiness and prosperity of a great and powerful nation

From the London morning Chronicle, da-

As his Majeffy's Ministers have no As his Majetty's Miniters have not thought proper to publish in the Gazette the Petition I had the bonour to prefect to his Majetty on the part of the Merchants, Manutacturen, and traders of Glafgow, I Manufacturers, and traders of satisform, a think it my duty to prevent its being con-cealed from the public eye, by requesting that you will print the inclosed Copy in your paper—I am the more defirous that it should appear, thus properly authorizated, all know it to be expressed of the gennine. fenfe of those who instructed me with it, and believe it to contain the anxious wish of every mercantile man in the kingdom.

I am, Sir, Your most obedient, Homble fervant

Homble fervant

LAUDERHDALE.

TO THE KING.

"May it pleafe your Majefty.

"We your Majefty's affectionate and loyall bujefts, the undersgood Merchants.

Manufacturers, Traders, and other inhabitants of the City of Glalgow, and its neighbourhood, hombly heg feave to approach
your Throne in the prefent awful and alarming crifs. arming crifis.

"We fee our manufactures rained, our "We tee our manuscines runes, our commerce daily declining, and mifery and poverty making rapid progress through the nation.—We daily see those involved in ruin, who, by an unweatied course of foc-celsful industry, had every reason to believe that they were fectore, not only in a compe-tency for themfelves, but in an ability to do good to others—Thoulands of our fel-low citizens are already out of employment. and it is feared that thoulands more will from be crying for want of bread, At a time, like the prefers, when specie is so fearce, and provisions are so much advancarte, and promote are to much away or cing at home, we view, with ferious con-cern, fach vaft fums of money, and great quantities of provisions feat out of your Majeftey's dominion.—We feet outfelves engaged in a war which we deem the canfe Milewy a commonstrate regard in a war which we deem the canfe of all these calamittes, and which in our opinion, will be upprofitable in the event.—
We behold nathing in the continuance of the war but accumulation of debt, of missing and bloodshed; the avowed purpose for which it was nedertaken, being now for which it was undertaken, being accomplished as the enemy is alteady drive n from the territories of your Mejelly'

en from the Ally:

We befeech your Majesty, therefore, to take these matters into your serious con-fideration, and intreat that the sword, now drawn, may be theathed without the farther efficien of human blood.

" We address your Majeffy, as the Fa-

endeavours to reflore to your dutiful fubjects those bleffings which peace only can give, and by which alone the efforts of our labour and indullry can be fuccefsful."

BRUSSELS, October 22.
The great and bloody battle which floudd have crowned all the former victories of the eampaign, and from which we expected fome brilliant foccess, was fough on the 15 and 16th inft, unfortunztels the difadvantage of the Combined Ar

You will have feen what the govern ment has thought fit to tell the public, in the official Bulletins. But the facts you may be afforced, are fuch as I have flated.

The lots of our romy is 5000 men kill-ed and wounded, among whom are 115 of-ficers. The Prince of Anhalt Kauthen, who commanded the dragoous of Cobourg, on the left, was flruck down by a fhot, and it is not known whether he fell dead or a-

it is not known whether he ren nead or a-live into the hands of the enemy. It is now certain that the defeat of the left wing of Prince Cobougs, symp'com-manded by Tertzi, and Ho-Henloe, was the principal cause of the loss of the batobliged the generals to retreat in the night, to avoid being precipitated in-the night, to avoid being precipitated in-to the Sambre. The retreat was effected in good order, and the atmy is now en-camped stong the other fide of the river, partly under cover of the fortrelles of Que The regiments of Brechianville, Stein, Kzunintz infantry, Kavanah, Cobourg, Bar

co, Royal Aliamande cavalry. (a French regiment that came over with Domourier, egiment that came over with Domourier, tave suffered the most. That of Kayan ah had 213 men killed, and 180 wound ed. The lofs of the other regiments is it the fame proportion.

The French attacked us in all points at once, with from 70,000 to 80,000 men commanded by General Jourdon; Gen Dupont commanded their right.-Leval feur and Bentahole, the two Representaitives of the people, appeared food in hand at the head of their combitants, whom they animated with load cries of exhorization to animated 4fith load cries of exhomation to advance, and as lendly menaced, when they feemed to hefitate. Behind their first line, an immunes bababer of womes, without fear or disorder, topplied the fal-diers with ammunistion, distributed brendy among them, and carried off the wounded; fach are the means by which they obtained a viction wore our brave and veteras troops.

a victory over our brave and veteran troops The conduct of the Datch troops in thi action is firongly talked of. It is very confidently affirmed, that Bylands drag. oons fled outright, and left one of the flation d to cover, quite exposed, and three whole companies went over to the ene my.

nglith, who came no just as the battle was beginning, were not in a tion to display their accustomed valo intrepginy. They were exhaulted by the fatigacts of a forced march of nine leagues. Their cavalry were to ont of order, that they were unable in act;

The day before yellerday, 400. French

The day before yellerday, 400. French prifoners, and 39 waggon loads of the wounded, arrived here. The night after, came a convoy of 52 #2800s, with the wounded of the regiment of Choung and Kannitz; and yelferday morning 68 waggon, with the wounded of I eyeral other regiments. Where to lay these unfortunate victims of war we know not. Al

the hotpitals and autoc convents are arready full. List, bandages, and attendants on the fick, are advertifed for. On Saturday laft the general return of the Auftrians wounded in the Psy Bays was 6,49. The Prince of Saxe Cobourg, writes an efrong terms of the dauger-to-which Auftrian Flanders is now exposed; that with the prince of the out a reinforcement of 50,000 men at leaft, he cannot answer for maintaining his prefent position; that he expects to be at racked in a few days; and that the French have augmented their army of the north, to 170,000 men. Hecomplains of the Dutch and even of the English. The infant tha and even of the Loglith. The inflant that troops arrive here, they are feat to join the army; as are all the flores and ammu-nition, which arrive in quantities, almost incredible, from Holland.

On Saturday morning an officer arrived here with the important intelligence that General Wormfer, on the 13, attacked the lines of Weiffemburg, with the Austrians and Heffians; that after an action of eleven hours, the lines were forced, and the French camp behind them taken by af-fault; that the Doke of Branswick having turned their army, attacked them at the fame time in the rear; that the carnage was dreadful, more then 14000 of the French and Auffrians have failen; that General Wormfer took poffellion of Weif femburg and Lauterbourg, and purfoce the French to the gates of Strafburg that 168 pieces of heavy capnon, all the baggage and ammunition, with 2900 prif-

Auftrians had 3500 men killed. I

We are affored that I and an & terms of Capitolation, which the Press General, who commands the first, hore fufed; and that Stratburg will, forecast on the first appearance of an army before

LONDON OR. 19. Extract of a lener wrote to Capt. Joseph Molinary, From Nantz, 16th Office 1793, lecond year of the French Real

"I cannot give you better news the tell you, that the Republic is faved, in far of the infamous treatons that are dis-cred every day. Cultine was guidoned a month paft; as well as feveral General a month paff; as well as feveral General who were in his plot. Never midd in will go and esira. The English have it to, one men before Dunkirk. The San isads have lost their three camps che by Perpignan; and we are now by Perpignan; and we are now have only left him Predmont; solk isnow completely blocked up, all historic unecessary ammunition of the control of the components of the control of isnow completely blocked up, all his en-ure, cannoth, ammunition, &c., are the The city of Lyons is reduced to alte, as 10, nor Royalids were maffacred, the foliating a firge of two months. Then is only left the unfortunate Toulou, which is delivered into the hands of the Engithis delivered into the manas or the Engine-bot we have actually 165,000 men used its walls. Asfor the Ropalifit in La Va-dee, it has become a very ferious aftin fince you lelt this—On St. Petry's day we waste without the wood of them is on. tince you lelt this—On Sr. Petry's day were attacked by 200,000 of them in energy quarter of the city; we repulled the with confiderable lofs; they palled the first energy of the two months we have the continually harraffing of them with 50,000 republican troops, and there are contin-propulsion troops, and there are contin-ally districted that at the end of the mooth they will be entirely reduced, "All the may and merchant, forgen are ordered to be in readings, for wen-difport to make a defect on England;

disposed to make a descent on Euglang, and there are supperarpose that the 150,000 men acting against the Royalists, will be of the expectition.

"Naples, and the Duke of Tufers, have declared war against us, we will be who have lately been railed, and somesta-already on the frontiers, the reft will set be long behind them, all well equipt as armed, at the expence of the rich; and we are working hard to raile ap, oco me men and eavaly; all cane who are in the Bate, from 18 to 2; are fent off first; and the from 2 to 2.5 are fent off first; and those from 25 to 45 will march afterward, and are most already equipt, all your men and widows without children are bliged to march; and happily for us, the laws of our respectable convention are we executed in all their formalities; all kind

f iron ware is melted down for comme.

" Every month in the year is changed no more Sundays; every month has thin days; the weeks ten days each; and each act th day is confectated to fome result ionary event; 400 merchants have been puillatined at Marfailles . the whole i abitants are fulpetted of ariffocracy; bont a month ago they were ready to de liver to the English, as well as Bourdon but now we are all patriors."

LEGISLATURE of MASSACHU-

WEDNESDAY, JAN. 15.

QUORUM of both branches afterbled, and informed the Lieutenss. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

THURSDAY, JAN. 16.
The confideration of private petit cogrolled the attention of the Honfe.

FRIDAY, IAN. 17.

At twelve o'clock this day, agreeably a previous appointment, His Honor the Limited tenant Governour, came to the House Representatives, and the Senate being overed, before the two branches, he proounced, ad memoritor, the following

SPEECH: Fellow citizens of the true branches

Of the Legislature,
IT having pleased the Supreme Being fince your last meeting in His hal A time your last meeting, in this buff providence to remove from this random! life, our late excellent Governour Harcock, the multitude of his furviving the low-citizens, who have often given from the month of their approbation of the important ferrices, while they drop turn may certainly notify the recollection of the reconstruction of the contract of the contrac

his victuous and patriotic example. You are fenfible, that on this melanchel event, our Contitution directs that the thall perform all the duties which were combent on him, and exercise all the pos and suthorities, during the varancy of the

which by the Confliction, he was stor with certain onelicnable rights." This weightire bulinels, to early in the fellion as and which by the community of the fellion at which we will be performed by the performing the performance of nance of those daties, and the experformance of those units, and the tra-ertile of those powers and authorities, in confequence of a forcesign act of Gon-confequence of the that wildom which is To Him I look for that wildom which is

configurate of a because at a factor of the Hook for the wildom which is prefinble to direct. The Conditioens, whole Agent I am, my invariable object. The propose of this Commonwealth, that between the propose of the Commonwealth, the between the condition of the interfered control of the condition of the condi people. Having taken rank among the tions, it was judged that their great affairs could not well be conducted under the could not well be conducted under the mm, was just the conducted under the direction of a number of thirtiest fowerigndies. They therefore formed and adopted a Federal Conditionion; by which powers of fowerigisty are delegated and entrotted for the perfora as time; that judge proper from time to time to elect; to be exercised conformably 10°, and within the refluctions of the faid Condition, for the purposes of the many and conditioning the Union, all persons of the conferently the fact of the fact of the conferently the fact of the fact wer not veffed in Congress, remain in the feptrate States to be exercised accordthe feptrate States to be extended accord-ing to their reflective Conditutions. Small not unremitting castion be used, but my degrees of interference or in-fragement might rake place, either on the night of the Federal Government on the my fide, or those of the several States on the other. Inflances of this kind may become, for infallibility is not the lot of the other. Inflances of this kind may bepon, for infaltibility is not the lot of any man or body of men, even the beft of them on earth. The human mind in its prefeatelate, being very imported, is lishle to a motitude of errors. Prejudice, that great featree of error, often errery in and ultrapediction of the hearts of boneft men, without even their perceiving it them, without even their perceiving it themfores. Honeft men will not feel themfore will not feel themfore with other militakes are pointed out to them with decency, candon and ont to them with decency, candor and frieadfilp, nor will they, when convinced of truth, think their own dignity degraded

by conclining their own errors.

AMONG the objects of the Confliction of this Common wealth, Liberty and Equality fisted in a conflictions light. It is the first atticle in our Declaration of rights, frigaticle in our Deciration or rigins, "ill need zer been free and equal and have extrin entural, effential and unalicoable right." In the fuppored flate of nature, all enture, or to speak more properly, the laws of the Cerator: They are improned by the of the Ceranor: They are imprinted by the figured Gos on the heart of ratu. Thus that do no injury to thy neighbour, is the noise of inture and reafon, and it is commend by written revelation. In the flate of attent, every man both as equal right by headth cames, to acquire property, and to eight it, in general, to purfue, his own helpitch, and none can conditiently commoder interrupt himin the purfuit. But, threshold are the pufficus of fome, and for little are the fellings of others, that if frach fare, there he impro no fosil comis facts a face, there being no focial com-pic, the weak cannot always be protected from the violence of the firing, nor the board and unfulpeding from the arts and iningers of the felish and coming. heriges of the felish and conning— There it is easy to conceive, that mea, stunish formed for fociety, were inclined in enter into mutual compact for the better fourly of their natural rights. In this true of fociety, the malienable rights of route are beld facted:—And each mem-bri instituted to an equal that of all the feril rights. No may one of sich be. bristatude to an equal thare of all the ficial rights. No man can of right he-more politified of a greater thare: If any ese slorps it, he fo far broomes a ry cart; and when he can obtain infinite attrength, the receple will feel the rod of a tyrant. Or, if this exclusive privilege can be fup. Or, if this exclusive privilege can be fup-poled to beheld in virtue of compact, it must a very capital defect; and the peo-ple, when more enlightened, will alter their

compart, and extinguish the very idea.

These opinions, I conceive to be conformable to the fentiments held up in our same Confittation. It is therein declared, sint Confliction. It is therein declared, but Gorerment is inflicted for the common good not for the prafit, hoder or
firms interest of any one man, family, or
dated in a confliction of the confliction of the Common wealth, having fuch
profitestions, have an equal right to elect
the bedderd for public enoughyments.

Brown the formation of this Confliction is the formation of this Confliction.

ipa, it has been effirmed as a felt evider h, in the declaration of Independence try deliberately made by the Reprefendance, try deliberately made by the Reprefendance of the United States of America in Congress affembled that, " all men are croaird equal, and are endowed by their Cre-

we not from hence conclude, that the dis-

United States. The framers of that Con-fiturion probably forefaw that fuch titles vain and infignificant in themfelves vain and inlignificant in themfelves, might be in time, as they generally, and I believe be to time, as they generate, and a require always have been introduction to the informational claim of beredital and exclusive privileges.

The Republic of France have affoliated to the control of the

dopted the force principle, and laid it at the loundation of their Confitution. That nation having for ages ground under the exercise of the prerended right claimed by their Kings and Nobles, until their very feelings as, men were become torpid, at length very feathedly awoke, from their teachers, the confitue of the long flumber, abolified the uturpation and placed every man upon the footing of e-qual rights. All men are born free and qual in rights, if I miffake not, is their

it appears, that the Conflitations referred to, different as they may be in forms, gree altogether in the most effectial principles upon which legitimate governments are founded. I have faid effectial principles, breaste I conceive that without liberty and deepality, there cannot exist that tranquility of mind, which results from the afforance. of every citizen, that his own personal safety and rights are secure. This, I think outen; and light arrived and design of all free and lawful Governments. afforance, impressed upon the heart of each would read to the peace, order and happi nefs of all. For I fhould think, no m nets of all. For I should think, no man, in the exercise of his realin would be in-clined in augitudence to trespain upon the equal rights of citizens, knowing that if he should do it, he would weaken and rispect the fecunity of his own. Even different nations having grounded their telpedities. confitutions upon the aforementioned principles, will thorthy feel the happy ef-fects of mutual friend(fff), untual confi-dence and united fitting to. Indeed I can-not but be of opinion, that when those principles final be rightly understood and university ettablished, the whole family and brotherhood of man will then nearly approach to, if not fully enjoy that flate o prace and prosperity, which ancient prophets and sages have foresold.

cts and lages have toreiold.

I FEAR I have dwelt too long upon this fulfet. A nother prefents infelf to my mind, which I think is indeed great and important : I mean the education of our children and youth. Perhaps the minds even of infants may receive impreffions good or bad, at an earlier period than ma-ny imagine. It has been observed, that education has a greater influence on manners, than human laws can have. Huma laws excite fears and apprehentions, leaf crimes committed may be detected and punished : But a virtuous education is calhe deteded and colated to reach and influence the heart and to prevent crimes. A very judicious writer, has quoted PLATO, who in thewing what care for the fecurity of State onght to be taken of the education of youth, foeaks of it as almost sufficient supply the place both of Legislation and Administration. Such an education, which leads the youth beyond mere outfide them will imprefs their minds with a projound reverence of the Deity, univerfal benevo-lence, and a warm attachment and affec ence, and a warm attachment and a tion towards their country. It will excit in them a just regard to Divine Revelation which informs them of the original cha after and dignity of Man; and it will in fpire them with a fenfe of true honor, which confilts in conforming as much as p condition to conforming as most as positions, their principles, hastits and manners to that original character. It will enlarge their powers of mindle and prompt them impatitually to featch for trains in the confideration of every fulfied that may employ their through it and among other branches of knowledge, it will institude them in the kill the other training the property of the second of the property of the of political architecture and jurisprudence and qualify them to difeorer any error, it there thould be such, in the forms and ad ministration of Government, and point out the method of correcting them. But I need not prefit this subject, being persu-ded, that this Legislavare from the inclina tion of their minds, as well as in regard to he duty enigined by the Conflitution, wil cherift " the interests of Literature, the Sciences and all their Seminaties."

FELLOW CITIZENS.
LEGISLATION IS WITHIN YOUR depart. ment; yet the Conflication alligns a part to betaken by the Governor when Bills, and Refolves intended to operate as Laws thall Rectores intended to operate as Love Base to the preferred to him, which is, unrely the first expland on the state of the chieffer of the state of t

I HAVE communications to make, fuch as the state of the Treasory-of the miliwe not from hence executive, that the duction of liberty and equality is an airide in the political creed of the United Space.

Our Federal Confliction ordains that, no title of nobility final be granted by the Secretary.

SAMUEL ADAMS:

COMMONWEALTH OF MANAGUESTTS

Далиату 17tb, 1794. —

PHILADELPHIA, January 17. A gentleman, on whole authority full dependence may be placed, arrived in this city from Jamaica, via New York, in forms, that when he left Spanishtown, a British packet had arrived there. The intelligence brought by this veffel was or-dered to be kept a profound fecret from the government, but the captain told our informent that the affairs of France were in a most flourishing fituation the principal towns in Englan of efferveleence, that troops were fent to fopprefs the fpirit, but joined the people in the cry of no wor! Pruffic he also informed, had actually withdrawn from the co-

Subflance of a letter from Havre de Grace Oflober, 16.

The whole nation is determined to receive laws from no foreign powers. A All up. Ninety members have been expelled the convention, being suspected of royal-

The exportation of all articles of first necessity is prohibited. Silks, and glas, &c. are free to be exported.

The Spanish forces have been beat in every quarter; and the king of Sardinia is likely foon to be left without a kingdom.

The whole energy of the Republic is di-rected against England, and preparations are making for a descent, for which 100, are making for a defcent, for oco men are intended, and all merchant veffels in a flate of requitition. 100 mill-ions have been placed in the hands of the minifer of marine for the confirmation of

minific of mattee, for the construction to boats carrying each four 24 pounders, to cover the ludding of the troops.

Tefferday, Capt. Culver, in a floop belonging to this part, arrived at Rheedy Ifland, from Hawresde Grate. She is the wifel fee by our executives with disflatches ofking the recall of Citizen Gener, and brings we underfland, disputches to our exec

ure. The arrival of this welfel enables us to lay before our readers the following very interefting Letter-

HAVRE November 2 In my last of the 8th alt. It inform you of the general rifug me crash the effect of defo-sion at a thorn. I may home to inform you of some of the effect of these wignesses ment. The Date of Fork is made prisoner and has been conducted to Liste, It has been proposed in the convention to expose him in Paris to public wiew in an iron cage, in re-turn for the treatment which one of our deptars for the treatment rubich one of our dep-uries at Toulon emperienced from the English and for the enormities committed in that city. One hundred and thirty deputies how been

refled, feveral bave been guillotine and

One mandred must been guillatine and others are under trial. Valentiment, Quefuey, and Conde are e-varunted, Furner, Nieupert and Malines are tribe. Offend is busharded, and the port of thir City is to be filled up when taken. It is the intension of the National Couventium to make all the defaut, their narmine beg pardes and bumbly fur for peace. The rebell in Fender are extensional, their leaders are taken. The enders are taken. The surface is the funder with the fuller, which must for a great with the fuller, in the funder in the fuller of the results of the peace of the results. I be lives thus overtures are to be made for an effective and a defender treaty with the United States of America. I hope they will under funde hockwards at his hopest.

Their existence as a republic depends on our fuccefs.

Extral of a letter from Baltimore, Janu

ary 14. A A offet arrives ton any, and the ligence of the defeat of the combined forces in two of the defeat of the combined farees in vivo different engagement, each time with the lost of 3 or 4 200 men, and also, that the French have taken Offerd, with all the faree, program, beinging artillery, and other implements of ware, belonging to the English, and intended to Juppy the place of wahm was lost hierarchim, that fewer have a face of infarredism, that fewer have of the lost of the work to with the work to will then robets, and that it is though the thome titters.

Other letters received here, from Baltimore (m. robes the Capsian as a weight arrived.

fay, that the Captain of a veffel arrived the 25th of November, that five or fix coun to: a to of stocemers, that five ar jix con-ties in England overe in a flate of infarret-ties. The Dake of York it is also faid, of-cased almost alone, and his army overs made

the purchased a coffin for her; but on en-tering the house, was surprized to see her much recovered. He was took sick short-

Efq. aged 81.

v after, and was bround in the very fame iy after, and was brired in the very tands coffin he had fo precipitately bought for his wife, who is fill living.

DIED, at Southampton, left Friday, Mrs. Jeruma Kingley, aged 80.—In this town laftSuurday, EPHRAIM WAIGHT,

NORTHAMPTON, Jan. 29.

BAREARITY.
The following inflance of inhumanity is recorded in Mr. CAREY'S account of the

Pailsdelphis fever: "The wife of a man who lived in Walnut fireer, was feized with the malignant fever, and given over by the doftors. The hofb and abandoned her,

and next night lay out of the house for fear of taking the infection. In the morning, taking it for granted, from the very low flate she had been in, that she was dead

To be fold,

HOUSE and BARN, with two a-cres of LAND, in a very pleasant ficuation, within one quarter of a mile of Clark's ferry, in Northampton. Esquire EBENEZER HUNT. Jan. 21. 1704

MADE and Sold by the fubfcriber, as his Rope-Walk in Belchertown, all

kinds of

ROPES, fuch as Ropes for Seins, Cart-ropes, Drag-ropes, Leading-lines, all kinds of Halters, Cloth lines, Bed-lines, Chalk-lines, Twine

tor feins, blocking Cord for hatters, Cod and Mackerel-lines, Sail-twine, &c. &c. Allo, a number pair CART. WHERLS for fule, for which good HAY will be received in payment, at 4. per hundred, ELISHA WARNER.

Belchertown, Jan. 20, 1794.

CHESHIRE, ff.
AT a Probate Court, bolden at Charlef. 1 a frobate Court, holden at Charlet-tod, in the county of Chelint, the 6th day of January A. D. 1794, on the pe-tition of Samuel Hast, and Benjamic Well, Efquires, Executure of the last Will and Telament of John Chunces, Efq. Inte of Chatleflon, aforefaid, de-crafed;

ORDERED, That the executors afore-faid, notify the heirs of faid efface, that they shall exhibit the account of their recutoribin for examination and allowance, at a Probate Court to be holden at faid Charleston, on the second Tuesday in March next; at which time and place, they, or either of them, may appear and thew cause (if any they have) why the same should not be allowed. And the said exfhould not be allowed. And the faid ex-ceitors, are requested to publish the fore-going Order three weeks in the New-Hampshire Journal, printed at Walpole, in faid county, and in the Hampshire Genetic, printed at Northampton, in the county of Hampshire, and Comma-awealth of Malischaffett; and the last publication to be 1 o weeks at Jeast before the ferond Teeffax in March next.

Toefday in March next.
JOHN HUBBARD, Judge Prob. Samuel Wilcox,

R ESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he has at his fore in Partridgefield, a variety of European and other GOODS, which he is topean and other GOODS, which he is determined to fell on the most reasonable terms—Among which are, Broadelotts, Chatings, Velets, Thickfetts, Satincts. Morecoa, Wildbore, Lawns, Cambrick, Mollin, Mode, filk Lace, fewing Silk of all coloors, filk, linen and cotton Hand-kerchiefs and Shawls of various kinds, Shailoons, Irish Linuen, a general assurtment of Transmings for Clocks, Chintzes, Calicoes, a good affortment of Glafs and Crocknuff boxes and Sauff, Hand Saws, Han Souff boxes and Sanff, Hand Saws, Ham-mers, Rum, Allfpice, Pepper, Roxbury Soleleather; together with many other ar-ticles too numerous to mention, for calls or almost any Country produce, Flax would be mult agreeable, 28 he is determined to

Patridgefield, Jan. 23, 1704

EDWARD BURT,

Profecute his former bulinels of making

POST-rider from Northampion to Wil-liamflown, hereby informs his Caffo-mers that next week will complete his third parter, he therefore requelts all those ha are indebted to him to make in

Those who live at a diffance from the off-road, are defired to leave the pay where their Papers are left.

Northampton, Jan. 20. 1794-A LL perious undebted to the efface of Lient. Eliha Weite, late of Hatfield, eccased, are requested to call and fertie

their account with EBENEZER WHITE, Admis. Hatfield, Jan. 27.