of trouble and calamity, and of public danger, it is not fit to decide upon *all the* MODIFICATIONS *of which that form of Government*, MAY, *in the event be susceptible!!* Not fit? Was it in times of "*trouble and confusion*" that the Toulonese, and the rest of France, first adopted their Constitution? Was it a matter hastily imagined, while Carteaux was at their Gates? Admitting, as we are ready to do, that many parts of that Constitution required revision, was not its main principle; namely, A MONARCHY, WITH LIMITATIONS BY LAW, one that deserved, to be expressly sanctioned by a Minister, who, independent of his faith specifically pledged to the Toulonese, was solemnly declaring, in his sovereign's name, to France, to England, and to the world, the general purposes for which the war was carried on? Contempt, mistrust, consternation and dismay, must attend this fully paper, wherever it circulates, whether in Great Britain or France. In this, situation, which beyond all others, requires the care and vigilance of Parliament, Ministers give us to understand that it is not to meet before January. It will be futile, therefore, to speculate upon the most important and necessary of all questions, namely, *Whether the war is to go on* UNTIL *the Monarchy of France shall be re-established?* In the mean time Mr. Pitt talks the chance of events; the feeble and incapable Cabinet, of which he is the head, project new intrigues and stratagems to prolong this usurped power, while the people of their deluded country are left to perform their counterparts in this tragedy, to bleed—to pay—to suffer—and to submit!

London, Oct. 30, 1793.

LEGISLATURE of MASSACHUSETTS.

Friday, Jan. 17.

THE Treasurer's report on the subject of the debt of the Commonwealth, referred to him at the June Session, was read in the House of Representatives, at the close of this day, and committed.

It appears that the debt of the Commonwealth, unprovided for, with the arrears of interest, to the 1st of July next, will amount to £ 685,762 16. The report contemplates a loan to be opened at five per cent interest on the balances due from the United States, the annual dividend from the subscription to the Union Bank, and the amount of money loaned to the United States, will amount to £ 22,518 3 leaving only £ 12,256 11 9 to be raised by an excise on rum, rails and estates to pay the interest on the proposed loan; the money due for the eastern and western lands which have been sold, and the interest of the debt, which may be from time to time redeemed, it is proposed to vest in the hands of commissioners for the purchase of the debt. Supposing the debt to be purchased at 18/. on the pound, so much will be redeemed by the year 1800, that the interest annually due from the United States, and the Common wealth's dividend in the stock of the Union Bank will then, without the aid of a tax, pay the interest on the residue of the debt and leave a surplus of £ 35604 9 annually.

SATURDAY, January 18.

Ordered, That the Clerk of the House, be directed to procure 250 printed Copies of the Report of the Treasurer on the public debt, for the use of the Legislature.

Hon. W. Jenigan, Esq. brought down a bill, directing suits against particle officers, to be brought in their own counties. This bill having had two several readings, passed to be engrossed. Sent down for concurrence.

The committee of the House, to whom was referred the Report of the Treasurer on the unfunded debt of the commonwealth, reported generally, That the debt should be reloaned, at an interest of four per centum per annum, and a fixed leave to sit again. It seemed to be the general opinion of the House, that the debt should be reloaned—but the rate of interest, which the Creditors should receive, occasioned a lengthy debate, and on a motion for striking out the word "four," and inserting" five," it passed in the affirmative, and the report was accepted, thus amended.

STATE SUABILITY.

Extract from Gov. MIFFLIN's Speech to the Legislature of Pennsylvania.

"AS every transaction that is connected with our federal compact, that relates to its principles and construction, or effects its popularity and preservation, must be deemed of primary importance, I take the earliest opportunity, at the request of the lieutenant governor of Massachusetts, to present to your view, the proceedings of the legislature of that State, on the claim of jurisdiction made by the Supreme court of the United States to compel her to appear and answer as a defendant, in a suit instituted against her by an individual citizen of another State. The discussion of the question, which this communication involves, will unavoidably lead you to consider, even though the power, thus claimed (and supported, indeed, by a decision in another case, of a similar nature) has been legitimately delegated by the constitution to the Supreme Federal Tribunal; whether experience, the attributes of State sovereignty, and the harmony of the Union, do not require that it should be abolished: But whatever may be the result of your deliberations on that point, you cannot fail to observe, with virtuous satisfaction, and patriotic pride, that while an attempt to reform the political systems of other countries, is generally opposed by all the arts of corruption, and embarrassed by all the mysteries of intestine tumult, the American government happily provides, under circumstances equally free from influence and fear, for the explanation of whatever may be thought ambiguous, and the amendment of whatever may be found erroneous, in the excellent instrument by which it is delineated."

Extract from Gov. CLINTON's Speech to the Legislature of New-York.

"AMONG other important matters which will occupy your deliberations, are certain resolutions of the Legislatures of Massachusetts and Virginia, respecting the stability of a state; which are submitted to you at the request of the executives of those Commonwealths. The decision of the Supreme Federal Court, which gave rise to these resolves, involves essentially the sovereignty of each state, that no observations on my part can be necessary to bespeak your early attention to the subject matter of them. It may be proper however, to suggest, that our convention, when deliberating on the federal constitution, in order to prevent the judiciary of the United States from extending itself to questions of this nature, expressly guarded against such a construction, by their instrument of ratification. A fact has, notwithstanding, been instituted by an individual against this state. To you, therefore, it will belong to pursue such measures as the occasion may require, consistent with the constitution of the United States, and best corresponding with our own sovereignty and the general welfare of the union."

LONDON, Nov. 25.

Nothing of authority has transpired relative to the safety or success of Lord Howe's fleet, since the arrival of Lieutenant Boader.

Lord Howe's fleet consists of 26 sail of the line, besides frigates, &c.

It is generally supposed, that the ships which his lordship was in chase of had slipt out of Brest water, in order to proceed to the West Indies, to counteract the operations of Sir John Jervis and Sir Charles Grey in that part of the world.

The intelligence brought by Lord George Conway is of the most important nature. The surrender of Fort St. Louis, with a garrison of four thousand men, and one hundred and twelve pieces of artillery, are not the only felicitous circumstances which his lordship was charged to impart. The quantity of ammunition and military stores of all kinds, taken in the place, is immense. The garrison chose to surrender themselves prisoners of war, as they said, if they returned to France, they were certain of being guillotined.

Before Lord George Conway left the Austrian camp, General Wurmser had received a message from the Duke of Brunswick, informing him that he had the king of Prussia's orders most vigorously to co-operate with him.

Fort Louis, which has just surrendered to the Austrian army, is 20 miles from Strasburgh, and 240 from Paris.

Lord Mulgrave, on Saturday, arrived at the secretary of state's office from Toulon. His lordship has brought no fresh news from thence; the dispatches which appeared in Saturday night's gazette from that place, having been sent off but the day before his lordship sailed for this country. His lordship speaks with confidence of the security of Toulon.

General O'Hara has succeeded Lord Mulgrave as commander in chief of the British forces serving in the south of France.

Lord Mulgrave gives an account of 30 sail of French merchantmen having been captured by Lord Hood's cruizers, and sent into Gibraltar.

On Saturday night Mr. Lauzon, the messenger, arrived at the secretary of state's office, with letters from his Royal Highness the Duke of York and Sir James Murray, Bart. which are dated November 22. These dispatches contain no news whatever of importance, the enemy have remained perfectly inactive for some time. The army under his Royal Highness are all in the Highest health.

Yesterday Mr. Wilkin, the king's messenger, arrived at the secretary of state's office with dispatches from Joseph Frame, Esq. his majesty's minister at Genoa.

By these dispatches it appears, that the Republic, determined not to give up their connection with France, had rather chosen to risk hostilities with this country and in consequence had determined on a war with Great Britain! Mr. Wilkin, the messenger, was allowed twelve hours to pass through their territories; and all foreigners, the French excepted, had been ordered to quit the territories of the Republic within a certain time; in consequence of which Sir Gilbert Elliot, who was there on his way to Toulon, and Mr. Drake, his Britannic Majesty's minister at Genoa, with all the British then at that place, had embarked on board his Majesty's ship the Bedford, 74 guns, Captain Mann, and sailed for Toulon.

Admiral Gell, with his squadron, remained in the bay; and when the messenger came away, there was every reason to expect that an immediate bombardment of the town would take place.

The Republic has been led to this measure, from the fear of losing the great property that it possesses in the French funds.

KINGSTON, (Jamaica) Nov. 30.

By advices from Barbadoes and Antigua we find that the mortality of the English and French Windward Islands is represented as having been uncommonly great, and still reigning in some of them. It is said, with confidence, that from two frigates and a fifty gun ship, now lying at Antigua, they cannot muster a greater number of healthy men than are sufficient to man a cutter.

The Spanish ships of war at Porto Cavallo have 6000 troops on board.

The operation of the Spanish force intended to act against the French part of St. Domingo, is retarded by the sickness of the troops, more than 1500 of whom are reported unfit for duty.

DUMFRIES, (Virginia) Jan. 23.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman of respectability in the Western-Territory, to his friend in this County, dated December 1, 1793.

"A revolution is on foot in Louisiana, the French inhabitants on the west side of the river Mississippi, inspired by the glorious cause of their brethren in Europe, are determined to shake off the despotic yoke of Spain; they have actually declared their intentions, and dismissed a number of Spanish officers, to whom the administrations of Government had been intrusted. By the best accounts the French and American settlements on the Mississippi, can bring into the field an army of 6000 men, all excellent marks men. Situated as they are—fighting for their liberty, and the most delightful country in the western world; they cannot but be successful, if determined and united.

"A contemplating mind will easily conceive the great advantages that would accrue to the world in general, and the United States in particular, should such an event take place—it would open the road for millions of the human race, to emigrate to this favour'd spot, on which nature has lavished its gifts; and which, from its first discovery, until now, has been lost to mankind, owing to the selfish views of a nation whose ignorance and superstition prevented its rise and progress. The road once opened, would be the means of civilizing not only the natives of the soil, but (if I may be allowed the expression) the Spaniards themselves over the gulf of Mexico, whom priest-craft and ignorance has made useless to society.—Such a revolution would produce more; it would put Americans in the full possession of the navigation of the most noble river within their territory, the right of which, (contrary to nature's law) has been arbitrarily withheld, and by them shamefully given up to a people whom they neither ought to love nor fear."

"May the spirit of liberty make its way good to the delightful plains of Louisiana, where Gallia's Sons once sheltered themselves from persecution and oppression; united rally round the standard of liberty and will to be free!"

CHARLESTON, Jan. 3.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Georgia, to his friend in this city.

THE people here have got recruiting mad for the French service, to go against West-florida, Augustine, and Neworleans. Col. K——— is to command a legion, Col. P——— a battalion: Messrs. O. C. &c. are Capts. to Col. P.'s battalion. They have enlisted upwards of thirty of the militia troop of horse, now in service in green country.

PETERSBURGH, Jan. 15

Last week the body of Thomas Kirby, of Dinwiddie county, was found in the woods near his place of residence. It is said that he was murdered by two of his own negroes. His wife and her brother, are committed to goal charged with having been the principal cause in exciting the negroes to commit this abominable crime.

BALTIMORE, January 25.

Extract of a letter from Norfolk, dated 19th instant, to a Gentleman in Philadelphia.

"A French corvette, the Bruter, is arrived here after a passage of 53 days, and brings intelligence, that negotiations for peace with Prussia, were in progression. That internal commotions were so far done away, that an insurgent was not to be found since taking the city of Lyons, from whence the troops proceeded to Toulon, now invested by 150,000 of the Republicans, pressing the siege with the utmost vigour. That the Spaniards had been again defeated near Bayonne; that the squadron which sailed this fall from New-York, were safely arrived at Brest, that the Republican fleet commanded the channel—That the most vigorous warlike preparations were conspicuous in all parts of the Republic. That since the execution of Marie, Orleans, Brissot, and others, the powerful faction, which operated to the hurt of the Republic, is no more; and that tranquility, order were re-establish'd in every department.

"These particulars are all confirmed by the Patuxent Planter from Bonadeux."

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 4.

IT is confirmed from several quarters, that the British have given orders to their privateers to take all American vessels from any French port with such articles as were prohibited under the old government. This is an additional instance of their tyrannical usurpation over the empire of the sea, which they maintained uncontrouled by justice or the law of nations.

We have it from good authority that the report industriously circulated, that produce, &c. imported into France cannot be sold but at a price limited by the Convention, is unfounded. We have seen an authentic letter from the highest source containing information directly contrary.

WORCESTER, February 13.

A Haverhill paper, of Thursday last, mentions that Governour Bartlet, of New-hampshire, has given in his resignation to the Honourable Legislature of that state, now in session.

Not long ago we noticed the death of Mr. Thomas Ainsworth, of Brookfield, who was supposed to be the last person who was with Capt. Lovell, in his battle with the Indians. We have been since informed, that Dea. Noah Johnson, of Plymouth, in Newhampshire, who was in that battle, is still alive, in the 94th or 95th year of his age. Our informant adds, that this gentleman, about seven years ago, made a journey from Plymouth, principally for the purpose of viewing the place where the battle was fought. And notwithstanding in a state of cultivation was then such that only one tree remained upon the scene of action, yet those who were with him, and attempted it, could by no means deceive him as to the very spot of ground. And, what he viewed as a singular circumstance was, that while he supposed himself the only person living who was in the action, he new the only remaining tree to be the one behind which he fought.

IMPORTANT RESOLUTIONS.

A motion was made in the Senate of the United States, on the 16th, and they came the following Resolutions; which is supposed will be carried.

RESOLVED, That in all representative governments, the Representatives are responsible for their conduct to their constituents, who are entitled to such information, that a discrimination and just estimate be made thereof.

Resolved, That the Senate of the United States being the Representatives of the sovereignties of the individual States, whose basis is the people, owe equal responsibility to the powers by which they are appointed as if that body was derived immediately from the people, and that all questions and debates arising thereupon in the legislative and judiciary capacity, ought to be public.

Resolved, That the mode adopted by the Senate, of publishing their journals and extracts from them, in Newspapers, is not adequate to the purpose of circulating satisfactory information—While the principles and designs of the individual members are withheld from public view, responsibility is destroyed, which on the publicity of their deliberations would be reflored; the Constitutional powers of the Senate become more important, in being more influential over the other branch of the Legislature; abuse of power; maladministration of office more easily detected and corrected; jealousies rising in the public mind from secret legislation prevented; and greater confidence placed by our fellow citizens in the national government, by which their lives, liberties, and properties are to be secured and protected.

Resolved, Therefore, that it be a standing rule that the doors of the Senate chamber remain open while the Senate shall be sitting in a legislative and judiciary capacity, except on such occasions as in their judgment may require secrecy; and that this rule commence on the day of

From a LONDON PAPER.

LAST MOMENTS of the LATE QUEEN of FRANCE.

WHEN the heard her sentence read, she did not shew the small st alteration in her countenance, and left the Hall without saying a single word to the judges or to the people. It was then half past four in the morning, Oct. 16. The Queen was conducted to the condemned hold in the prison of the Conciergerie.

At five o'clock the Generale was beat.—At seven, the whole armed force was on foot; cannon were planted on the squares, and at the extremities of the bridges, from the Palace to the Square de la Revolution. At ten o'clock numerous patroles passed through the streets.

At half past eleven in the morning Marie Antoinette was brought out of the prison, dressed in a white disbaille. Like other malefactors, she was conducted upon a common cart to the place of execution. Her beautiful hair from behind was entirely cut off, and her hands were tied behind her back. Besides her disbaille, she wore a very small white cap. Her back was turned to the horse's tail

During her trial she wore a dress of a white and black mixture.

On her right, upon the cart, was seated the executioner; upon the left a constitutional priest, belonging to the Metropolitan Church of Notre Dame, dressed in a grey coat, and wearing what is commonly called a lob wig. The cart was escorted by numerous detachments of horse and foot. Henriot, Rossin, and Boulanger, Generals of the Revolutionary army, preceded by the rest of the staff officers, rode before the cart.

An immense mob, especially women, crowded the streets, insulting the Queen, and vociferating "Long live the Republic!" She seldom cast her eyes upon the populace, and beheld with a cold indifference the great armed force of 30,000 men, which lined the streets in double rank.

The sufferings which she sustained during her captivity had much altered her appearance, and her hair on her forehead appeared a white as snow.

The Queen, without anguish or bigotry, was speaking to the priest heard by her side. Her spirits were neither elevated nor depressed; she seemed quite insensible to the cries of "Vive la Republique!" She even shewed a kind of satisfaction in looking for the moment which might rid her of her miserable existence.

When she passed through the street called Rue St. Honore, she sometimes attentively looked at the inscriptions of the words LIBERTY and EQUALITY, affixed to the outside of the houses.

She attended the scaffold with seeming calmness and impatience, and then turned her eyes with great emotion towards the garden of the Thuilleries, the former abode of her consorts.

At half past twelve o'clock the guillotine severed her head from her body. She died in the 38th year of her age.

The executioner lifted and shewed the bloody streaming head from the four differ[illegible] corners of the scaffold, which is thrown off from one side in all other common executions. The mob instantly vociferated, "Long live the Republic!"

A young man who dipped his pocket handkerchief in the Queen's blood, and [illegible] it with veneration to his breast, was instantly apprehended. Upon him were found the portraits of Louis XVI. and Marie Antoinette.

The corpse of the ill fated Queen was immediately after buried in a grave filled with lime, in the church yard called de la Madelaine, where Louis XVI. was buried the same manner.

FEDERAL LEGISLATURE.

In SENATE, Monday, January 13.

AGREEABLE to the order of the day the Senate took into consideration the subject of amendments to the constitution of the United States. And,

It was agreed to consider at this time the following motion:

"Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, two thirds of both houses concurring, that the following article be proposed to the legislatures of the several States, as an amendment to the constitution of the United States; which when ratified by three fourths of the said legislature shall be valid as part of the constitution, viz:

"The judicial power of the United States shall not be construed to extend to any suit in law or equity, commenced or prosecuted against one of the United States, by a citizen of another State, or by citizens or subjects of any foreign State."

And after debate, the further consideration of the motion was postponed until to-morrow, and that the several motions on this subject be printed for the use of the senate.

Jan. 14. Agreeable to the order of the day, the senate took into consideration the motion yesterday, for an amendment to the constitution of the United States, respecting the judicial power thereof.

On motion by Mr. Gallatin, that the motion be amended to read as follows:

"The judicial power of the United States, except in cases arising under treaties made under the authority of the United States, shall not be construed to extend to any suit or equity, commenced or prosecuted against any one of the United States, by citizens of another state, or by citizens or subjects of any foreign state."

It passed in the negative.

On motion, that the motion be amended, to read as follows:

"The judicial power of the United States, extends to all cases in law and equity in which one of the United States is a party, but no suit shall be prosecuted against one of the United States by citizens of another state, or by citizens or subjects of a foreign state, where the cause of action shall have arisen before the ratification of this amendment." It passed in the negative.

And on the question to agree to the resolution as follows:

Resolved, by the senate and house of representatives of the United States of America in congress assembled, two thirds of both houses concurring, that the following article be proposed to the legislatures of the several states, as an amendment to the constitution of the United States; which when ratified by three fourths of the said legislatures, shall be valid as part of the constitution, to wit:

"The judicial power of the United States shall not be construed to extend to any suit in law or equity, commenced or prosecuted against one of the United States, by citizens of another state, or by citizens or subjects of any foreign state. It passed in the affirmative.

Those who voted in the affirmative, are Messr. *Bradford, Bradley, Brown, Burr, Butler, Cabot, Edwards, Ellsworth, Foster, Freylinghuysen, Hawkins, Jackson, Izard, King, Langdon, Livermore, Martin, Mitchell, Munroe, Robinson, Strong, Taylor, and Vining*,

Those who voted in the negative are Messr. *Gallatin and Rutherford*.

Ordered, That the secretary desire the concurrence of the house of representatives to this resolution.

The senate proceeded to the consideration of the following motion, viz.

"That the constitution be amended by adding at the end of the 9th section of the first article the following clause:

"Nor shall any person holding any office or stock in any institution in the nature of a bank, for issuing or discounting bills or notes payable to the bearer or order, under the authority of the United States, be a member of either house whilst he holds such office or stock; but no power to grant any charter of incorporation or any commercial or other monopoly shall be hereby implied."

And after debate, ordered, that the further consideration of this motion be postponed until to-morrow.

Jan. 15. The senate resumed the consideration of the motion made yesterday for an amendment to the constitution of the United States; inhibiting the holders of any office or stock in the bank of the United States, from a seat in either house of congress.

On motion, to amend the motion to be read as follows:

"Nor shall any person holding any office in any institution in the nature of a bank under the authority of the United States, be a member of either house, whilst he holds such office; but no power to grant any character of incorporation, or any commercial or other monopoly shall be hereby implied."

And after debate the further consideration thereof was postponed until to-morrow.

Jan. 16. The senate resumed the consideration of the motion made yesterday to amend the motion under consideration the 14th instant, for an amendment to the constitution of the United States, inhibiting persons holding any office or stock in any institution in the nature of a bank of the United States from being a member of either house in Congress.

On motion, To amend the amendment so that it be read as follows:

"Nor shall any person holding any office in the bank of the United States be a member of either house, whilst he holds such office; but no power to grant any character of incorporation or any commercial or other monopoly, shall be hereby implied."

It passed in the affirmative:

Yeas 13—Nays 12.

The yeas and nays being required by one fifth of the senators present—

Those who voted in the affirmative are Messrs. Bradley, Brown, Burr, Butler, Edwards, Gallatin, Hawkins, Jackson, Izard, Martin, Munroe, Robinson, and Taylor.

Those who voted in the negative, are Messrs. Bradford, Cabot, Ellsworth, Foster, Freylinghuysen, King, Langdon, Livermore, Mitchell, Morris, Strong, and Vining.

On motion, it was agreed to expunge the following clause of the motion last adopted:

"But no power to grant any character of incorporation or any commercial or other monopoly, shall be hereby implied."

And on the question to agree to the motion, amended as follows:

"Nor shall any person holding any office in the bank of the United States, be a member of either house, while he holds such office."

It passed in the negative:

Yeas 12.—Nays 13.

The yeas and nays being required by one fifth of the senators present.

Those who voted in the affirmative, are Messrs. Bradley, Brown, Burr, Butler, Edwards, Gallatin, Hawkins, Jackson, Martin, Munroe, Robinson, and Taylor.

Those who voted in the negative, are Messrs. Bradford, Cabot, Ellsworth, Foster, Freylinghuysen, Izard, King, Langdon, Livermore, Mitchell, Morris, Strong, and Vining.

On motion, it was agreed that the further consideration of amendments to the constitution of the United States be postponed.

BASSETERE, January 2.

We are informed, from good authority, that an American privateer manned and commanded by Americans, was to have sailed the 1st. from Guadalupe to cruze against the English. The crew of the above privateer got naturalized and admitted French citizens.

The example of the above vessel will, we apprehend, be followed by many American vessels, in which case Great-Britain has no alternative and must of course declare war against the American States, or hang her subjects found in arms.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Moseferrat to his friend in this place, dated 31st. Dec. 1793.

"I have nothing new to advise you, except the condemnation this day of the brig Maryland, belonging to Baltimore, a new brig and loaded with sugar and coffee: all the property of Stewart and Plunkett. The judge condemned the sugar and coffee as, French property and the vessel as American for aiding and assisting the French by carrying produce to Bourdeaux. The brig and cargo are worth 10,000l. sterling. It is now the general opinion that every one in this road (about 100) will be condemned.

NEW YORK, Feb. 12.

The French Minister, Mr. Genet, has of late called upon the Executive of the United States to fulfil the article of the treaty in which the United States have guaranteed to France her possessions in the West-Indies. This requisition is accompanied with some dispatches from the government of Guadaloupe, representing the danger to which that Island is exposed from the British force. This demand seems to be the finishing act of a preconcerted plan, which has been sufficiently perfected by that minister, for dragging America into a war with Great Britain and Spain. To those who know the insidious proceedings of that man, it will not be surprized to discover hereafter, that he sent to Guadaloupe for the purpose of procuring such representations of the danger of that Colony, as might be necessary to enforce and justify this requisition. On this as on every other occasion, we place great confidence in the integrity, prudence, impartiality and firmness of our rulers. At the same time, circumstances of this kind make us regret every connection with foreign nations, that can expose us to the calamity of sharing in their quarrels. Every day gives us new reason to abhor the system of treaties *offensive and defensive*; a system perhaps *necessary* in Europe, but one that would prove a perpetual scourge to this Country.

BOSTON, February 5.

An Answer to the Lieutenant Governor's Speech, says a correspondent, has passed the Hon. Senate (with only two dissentients) expressive among other things of great satisfaction at the conduct of the Supreme Executive of the United States, in the measures adopted, for causing to be observed the principles of strict and impartial neutrality towards all the belligerent powers; disheartening at the same time a friendly wish for the happiness of that nation, who assisted us in the time of our distress. This correspondent ventures an opinion, that the minority in the House of Representatives, on this Answer, (in proportion to their numbers) will be as small, as the minority in the Senate.—[*Centinel.*]

February 6—Yesterday, agreeably to assignment, the House of Representatives proceeded to the consideration of the Report of the committee of both Houses, on the Speech of His Honour the Lieut. Gov. as taken into a new draught by the Hon. Senate, in which the measures of the Federal Government were fully approved; and after a very lengthy debate, the question was called for, whether the House will accept the report, as now draughted by the Senate, and it being put, passed in the negative by a great majority. The Papers were then recommitted for a new report. (A full proof of the above from the Centinel.)—[*Chronicle.*]

February 8.—How well the above agrees with Truth, let the following determination—it is communicated by a Member of the House.

"A Paragraph contained in the Chronicle of Thursday, purporting to be an extract from the journals of the House of Representatives, on the subject of the answer to the Lieutenant Governor's speech, is not an extract from the journals of that House, nor was any such vote as is there described, passed. Two answers came down from the Senate, one originally reported by the committee, the other, a new draught by the Senate. The latter contained language which approved of the measures taken by the Federal Government to prevent the evils of war extending to this country. This was objected to, on several grounds, viz: that it was too late to take any notice of those measures; that it was an interference with the Federal Government, which would apologize for a disapprobation of some of their measures hereafter; and that there was nothing in the Lieut. Governour's Speech, which without violence, would admit of such an answer. During this debate, almost every gentleman on either side, expressed his entire approbation of the measures alluded to; but some doubted the propriety of the Answer, upon one or other of the grounds above stated. It was then moved, that the papers be committed. This motion obtained, and no instructions were given to the Committee. The question, as to a concurrence with the Senate, was not taken."—[*Centinel.*]

On Thursday last, Prince Edward, son of his Britanic Majesty arrived in this town from Quebeck. We are told that his Highness has lately been promoted to the rank of Brigadier General, and is to have a command in the army in the West Indies.

FEBRUARY 12.

Capt. FREEMAN, arrived here, from *St. Sebastian*, in *Spain*, which he left the first of *December*, that *Toulon* was still in the hands of the *English*; but that it was invaded, on the land side, by a very large army of the French; and that the *Spaniards* themselves, had very little hopes of the combined powers being able to hold possession of it.

NORTHAMPTON, February 19.

We hear from Windsor, county of Berkshire, that on Saturday night last, the house of Lieut. William Cole, was consumed by fire, together with all the furniture, and a quantity of grain.

N. Blake, and Co.

AT Hartford, near the Ferry, want to purchase, Indian Corn, Rye, Oats, Butter and Hogs Lard, (in small Firkins) and Flax, for which they will pay cash on delivering those articles at their Store in Hartford. They have for sale, a few Hogsheads of good flavoured and high proof W. I. Rum, perhaps, or less quantity, all kinds of Iron and Steel, Codfish in large or small quantities, and a variety of other Groceries, cheap for cash, or country produce. Hartford, Feb 17, 1794.

This day published, and for sale, by the Printer hereof,—

A SERMON, delivered at Hatfield, on the day of the last public Thanksgiving, by the Rev. JOSEPH LYMAN.

*** Subscribers are requested to call and receive their books.

☞ Those Gentlemen, in whose hands Subscription papers for the above work, were lodged, are requested to return them to the Printer hereof.

TO BE SOLD,

A VALUABLE FARM, in Westhampton, containing above ninety-five acres of Land, thirty or forty acres under improvement, with a convenient dwelling-house, and barn, with a good well of water by the house—Said Farm is well watered otherwise, with a young orchard on the farm—It lies on the county road leading from Southampton to Chesterfield.—For further particulars enquire of

ISAAC GOODALE.

February 17, 1794.

THE Subscriber being appointed and having accepted the trust of Executor to the last Will and Testament, of BENJAMIN PORTER, late of Wendell, in the county of Hampshire, deceased—All Persons indebted to said estate, are hereby called upon to make immediate payment; and all those to whom said estate is indebted, are requested to exhibit their demands for settlement.

DANIEL PORTER, Executor.

Wendell, January 9, 1794.