but the English exhinet direct the Divan to have taken place in that country. Tohe will not bring his forces against Aufwards the conclusion of your letter, you -he will not bring his forces against Auftris, our common enemy, which might be cally over whelmed, but against Ruffer.

whole power may once more prove a rick, for the Ottoman arms to folk upon.

There is another nation united to our canfe by ties not left frong—I mean the Swifs. The Polities of our enemies have Swifs. The Politics or our enemies have drained all their reforences to turn the Swifs against us; imprudence, supinencis, and persidy, concurred to succour their ef-forts; some violatious of territory, some useless chicanes, some libels inserted in certain Journals, and a very active intrigue earned on at Genera, Mont Terrible, and in some dark committees holden at Paris, and confifting of bankers, foreigners and intriguers, all has been tried to firengthen the line of our enemies. Helvetic prue has withfrood all the folicitations of the foreign Powers. The Swifs confiner The Swift confined themisters to the government; the committee of public well are, who found their complaints juilly founded, has taken measures in remove the caufe; of those grievances, and to give to the Swifs Cantons
ample proofs of the fraternity and benevolence of the French Nation.

If you wish to know what cowardly means are employed by the allied powers, I

will relate to you a corious firatagem em ployed by the Auftrians and which reached the committee of public welfare at the moment when I was going to terminate this report. The committee received an audelivered to the government of the Cantor

The Government of Berne, much trop bled by this note, communicated it to our Ambassador in Switzerland, and though the ramonuator in ownzeriano, and mongs the latter entreated that government to banish all fears respecting such an event, all the German gazettes published throughout En-tope that the committee of public welfare was determined to declare war again Switzerland, and that I was charged to make a report to you on that fubject.

That you may fill better perceive Auf

trian perfidy, I can tell you, that more than a month ago a proposal was made to your committee, which offered an advanyour committee, which is not eiseumflan-tage infinitely precious in our eiseumflan-ces; to obtain that advantage we were only to have invaded a little flate for rounded by our territory, and allied to Switzerland; but we rejected that proposal with indig-

The Swifs have always confulted the true interest of their country; and your manner towards the Helvetic Cantons, an all other friendly powers. We will always deal frankly as at becomes a great and powerful republic.

PAPERS RELATIVE TO GREAT-BRITAIN Confiding of the Correspondence of Mr. JEFFERSON, Mr. HAMMOND, Mr. PINCKNEY, &c. &c. [Continued.]

PERLADELPHIA, Jone 2d, 2792.

Vir. Hammond, Minifler Plenipatentiny of Great Britain, to Mr. Jefferfan, Secretary of State of the United States.

I HAVE the honor of acknowledging the receipt of your letter of the 29th ult. my court, for the confideration of his minifters.

The matter contained in your letter, be-The matter contained in your letter, being fo various and extensive, I fear that much time most chapfe, before I can be enabled to communicate to you my observations upon it. You may however be affored, that I will afe every exertion to avoid

annecessary procrastination.

To this observation you will permit me fir. to add that fome of the principles, which you have advanced, do not appear to me at the prefent moment, to be entirely telaever I shall learn his majesty's pleasure on between our respective countries: And the difference between on our statement of the special section of the special section of the special section and of duty to my own character, to indicate the purity of the sources, from which I have derived my information, by recurring to them for corruborating tender, the special section of the special se dily seknowledge my error; but I truft up-on the whole that the additional evidence on the whole that the additional evidence with which I expect to be furnished, will fully fabfiantiate the allegations I have of me from the made, and effectually, prote imputation of negligence, or the fospicion of intentional deception.

Toetict we cales which in your opinion con-trovert my polition that " in the courts of law, in Great Britain, the citizens of of law, in Green Britain, the citizens of the United States, have experienced, without exception, the fame protection and im-partial distribution of justice as the sub-jects of the crown."—With respect to the themer of those rafes (that of the form of money, the property of the state of Mary-land, and detained in England I have forme general notion of the particulars of it.

But in segard to the latter cafe, I have no knowledge of it whatforwer. I therefore intrest you, fir, to have the goodnels to inform me whether the judge of the to inform me whether the judge of the delivered the opinion of the court, in the general terms which you have employed, viz. "that a citizen of the United States, who has delivered \( \frac{1}{4},5000\) fierling worth of East India goods to a British subject at Offend, receiving only, \( \frac{1}{4}, 18,000\) in part payment, is not entitled to maintain an ac-tion for the balance, in a court of Great-Britain, though this debtor be found there, s in cuftody of the court, and acknowle I muft own, fir, that even from ye

I murr own, ar, that even that year fatement, I am inclined to infer, that the circumflances of Greene's being a citizen of the United States, had no connection with the decision of the quefilon; and that the fame judgment would have been given in an action of a similar nature, depending serween two fubjects of the crown of Great

I have the honor to be, Sir, &c. Go. HAMMOND.

To the Minister Plenipstentiary of Great Bri-

Philadelphia, Jane 19th, 1793.

Sir, I HAD the honor to address you alet er on the 29th of May was twelvemonth, on the articles full unexecuted of the treats of peace between the two nations. Subject was extensive and important, and therefore rendered a certain degree of denow become fech, as naturally to gene rate disquietude. The interest we have in the western posts, the blood and treasure which their detention colls us daily, can not bet produce a correspondent auxiets on our part. Permit me, therefore, to alk when I may expect the honor of a reply t my letter ? and to affore you of the fenti-ments of relpect, with which I have the benor to be, fir, your, &c. TH: TEFFERSON.

Philadelphia, 20th Jane, 1793. te. Hammand, Mir Great Britain, toMr. Jefferfon, Secretary of State.

I HAVE daly received your letter of yel-

rday. In a written communication, which I In a written communication, which I had the honour of additelling to you on the 2d of June 1792, and also, in a converfation which I had with you on the follwing day, I silicard you, that I thould look no time in conveying to the king's unitiders in England, your representation, dated the 19th of May; and it was, in fact, forwarded to them in the course of some few days afterwards. erwards

On the receipt of that paper, I was informed by his Majefty's principal fecretaedinte confideration, and that after i had been thoroughly examined, I foodld receive fome farther infirections relative o it. The transmission of those infirmations which I daily expect, has, I prefume, hi-therto been delayed, in confequence of the very interesting evenu, which fince the re-ceipt of it have occurred in Europe, & which have been of a nature to preffing and impor-tant, as probably to have attracted the whole tant, as probably to have attracted the whole attention of his majeth, a ministra, & thus to have diverted from objects that are more remote; and that, may perhaps, have been regarded as formerhard lefs urgent. Whenever I shall learn his majethy pleaforce on

an answer.

There is one passage in your letter of yesterday, fir, of which it becomes me to rake some norice—The passage I allode to is that wherein you mention "the blood is that wherein you mention "the blood in the passage of t and treature which the detention of the and treasure which the detention of the Although it is by no measure which the detention of the Although it is by no measure of the southern posits costs the Claimed States daily."

for rifer in the measure around the cost of the content of the general contents of Positicter, my decided such that declaration has originated. As the general content of Positicter, my decided such that declaration has originated. As

restrictly more prejudicial to his own infign of fending it to England induces me
terest than to those of the repeblic. It appears, however, that he is ready to awake;
which refers to a transfession that you state
the foodling shires district the District which refers to a transfession that you face
the objected by the king's governors of Cathe necessary of obtaining explanation. nada during the prefent contest between the Unit ed States and the Indians, and of the difposition of those officers to facilitate, as far as may be in their power, any negociaimagine, that the expression I have cited, was intended to convey the infinuation of their having purfored a different conduct, or that it had any reference to those affer-tions, which have been lately differninated, with more than usual industry through th public prints in this country, that the well em posts have been used, by the govern mear of Canada, as the medium of Copply ing military flores to the Indians now en

Can affore you, Gr, that if the delay the part of my country, in the execution of certain articles of the treaty of peace, is such as to create disquierade in this goveroment, I also experience fimilar impreshave, hitherto, not been carried into effect by the United States ; as I am perpetually receiving complaints from the British cred-tron, & their agents in this country, of their inability to procure legal redress in any of the courts of law in one or two of the foothern flates; in which flates, the greatflorest of the debt remaining due to the Subjects of Great Britain, fill continues to exit in the fame condition as that in which

I have the bonor to be with great respect, Sir. Your most obedient fervant.

Germantoum, November 13, 1793-1 Mr. Jefferson, Secretary of State, 12 Mr. Hammond, Minister Plenipotentiary of Great- Britain.

IN a letter which I had the honor of ad drefling to you on the 19th of June latt, I afted for information, when we might a pect an answer to that which I had writnth, on the stricles fill unexecuted of the treaty of peace between the two na

In your answer of the next day, you were pleafed to inform me, that you had forwarded the letter of the 29th of May forwarded the letter of the 29th of May, 1792, in the coorde of a few days after its date, and that you daily expected influe-tions on the febject; that you prefunded thefe had been delayed in confequence of the very interesting events which had oc-curred in Europe, and which had become of a nature to pressing and important and proa nature to prefling and important, at pro-hably to have attracted the whole attention of your ministers, and thus to have diverted it from objects more remote, and that might, perhaps, have been regarded as fomewhat left argent.

I have it again in charge, from the Prefi-dent of the United States, to alk, whether e can now have an answer to the letter f May 29, before mentioned ?

I have the honor to be, with great refped, Sir, Your most obedient, and most humble ferrant TH: JEFFERSON.

Land/derum, 22d Nov. 1793. Mr. Hammond, missifier Plenipasentiary of Great Britain, 16 Mr. Jefferfon, secretary of State.

Sir, IN answer to your letter of the 13th current, I have the honor of informing you, that I have not yet received fuch definitive that I have not yet reverse to influctions while to your communication of the with of May, 2792, 38 will enable to make the diffeultion upme immediately to renew on the fabiect of it, which have been lo

I can, however, repeat with confidence, my conviction, that the continuance of the case, to which I alluded in my letter of the oth of June laft, and no other, has protraft. ed this delay to the prefent period.

With fentiments of great respect, Your meft obedient, GEO, HAMMOND,

Philadelphia, Sept. 7th, 1793. fr. Jefferson Secretary of State, to Mr. Pinck-ury Musifer Plenipotentiary from the Unit-ed States wird Great Britain.

Sta. WE have received, through a channel which cannot be confidered as authentic, the copy of a paper, flyled, "Additional infractions to the Commanders of his Maeffy's Ships of War, and Privateers, &c. dated at St. James's, June 8th, 1793. If this paper be authentic, I have little doubt but that you will have taken meafures to forward it to me. But as your com

you its very unexceptionable narute, and the fabject, from the British governo defiring at the fame time, that you and confider this letter as provisionally wring only, and as if never written, in the ere hat the paper which is the occafir

The affarticle of it permits all vella aden wholly, or in part, with com, 8or meal, bound to any port in France, tok flopped, and fent into any British pon, tok flopped, and fent into any British pur, to purchased by that government, or be rele ed only on the condition of fecurity gives by the mafter, that he will proceed the by the mafter, that he will proceed men pole of his cargo in the ports of fomecoa-try in amity with his majetty. This article is fo manifettly contrays

the law of nations, that nothing more well feem necessary, than to observe that is in Resson and usage have established when two nations go to war, those who chafe to live in peace, retain their mand right to purfue their agriculture, man-factures, and other ordinary vocation; is carry the produce of their indulty, for exchange to all nations, beliggrenter trait, as usual; to go and come freely, without injury or moleflation; and, in the that the wat among others, thall be to tion on their natural rights, has been to mitted to nations at peace ; that is to be that of not furnishing to either party inches the other, nor any thing whatever to apag blockaded by its enemy. What their is plements of war are, has been so often, greed, and is so well underflood, as to him little question about them at this dy, There does not exist, perhaps, a nation is our common hemisphere, which has made a particular enumeration of them. force, or all of their treaties, under themes of contraband. It fuffices, for the prime occasion, to fay, that corn, flour and mal are not of the class of contraband, and confequently remain articles of free merce. A culture, which, like that of h foil, gives employment to fuch a proportion of mankind could never be fulpeded by the whole carth, or intertupted for the benever any two nations should the

Proper to go to war. The flare of war, then existing between Great-Britain and France, furnifies mi grimate right to either to interrupt is agriculture of the United States, or the peaceable rachange of its produce with nations; and confequently, the affunction of it will be as lawful hereafter as me, of it will be as lawful hereafter as me, in peace as in war. No ground, acknowledged by the common reason of method authorifes this aft now, & unacknowledge ground may be taken at any time and any time. We fee, then, a practice bega, a transfer and the mean transfer and the second and the second acknowledge to the second and the second acknowledge to the second and the second and the second and the second and the second acknowledge to the second and the second and the second acknowledge to the secon which no time, no circumstances, preints any limits and which firikes at the root our agriculture, that branch of indian which gives food, cloathing, and conta to the great mais of the inhabitants of the to the great mais of the inhabitants of the flates. If any nation whatever, has a just to that up to our produce, all the point the earth, except her own and those offer friends, the may that up these also, make confine as within our own limits. Now nation can agree, at the mere will or ime off of another, to have its peaceable in the elf of another, to have its percease the try fulpended, and its citizens reduced idleness and want. The loss of ourses duce if defined for foreign market, a that loss which would refule from an artrary reftraint of our markets, is a tre to for us ro acquiefce in. It is enough for a nation to fay, we and or friends will buy your produce. Wahr a right to answer, that it faits as better fell to their treenies as well as their friend ici to their enemics as well as their futes. Our fhips do not go to France to tens empty; they go to exchange the families one produce, which we can fare, for in-pleffer of other kinds, which they of pare and we want which they can furth on betrer terms, and more to our min then Great Britain of her friends, have a right to judge for ourfelves, we market bell fuits os, and they have much forbid to us the enjoyment of the next ries and comforts which we may obtain

from any other independent country.

This aft too, tends direfly to dear's from that flate of peace, in which west withing to remain. It is an effectial refer of neutrality, to furnish no aid as are not equally ready to formith to the other. If we permit come to be fast Great-Britain and her friends, we are to ly bound to permit it to France. To firstin it would be a partiality which m lead to war with France, and between firalining it outfelves, and permitting coemies to reflyain it unrightfully. difference. She would not confider as a mere pretext of which the would be the dupe, and on what honorable could we otherwise explain it? Thus, should see outselves pluoged, by this authorised aft of Great Britain, into at

hich which we meddle not, and which we rift to avoid, if jufface to all parties, and rom all parties, will enable us to avoid it. and all parties, where we found outfelves obli-the cafe, where we found outfelves obli-al by treaty, to withhold from the enein of France, the right of arming in our pies of France, the right from France al-form, we thought our elves in judice, bound to withhold the fame right from France al-fo, and we did it. Were we to withhold to, and we did it. from her supplier of provisions, we should in like manner, be bound to withhold them her racines alfo, and thus that to our et all the ports of Europe, where corn folias all the ports of Europe, where corn is in demand, or make ourself-use parties in the wat. This is a dilleman which Great-British has no right to force anno us, and for which no pretext can be found, in any cart of our condock. She may, indeed, bed the defire of flarving an enemy nation; but the can have no right of doing it at our lofs, nor of making on the infirument

of it. The Prefident therefore defires that you will immediately enter into explanations on this folieft with the British government. Lay before them in friendly and ns, all the demonstrations of the done in by this aft, and endeavour to ob-rin accrocation of it, and full indemnificaton to any cruzzan or their flares, who my have fulfered by it in the mean time. Accompany your repretentations with every afficace of our carried defire to live on terms of the best friendship and harmony on to any citizens of thefe flares, who ith them, and to found pur expediatio of jufice on their part, on a ftrict oblerecenfiton ours. It is with concern however, I am obliged

it swim concern nowever, I am obliged tooblerve, that so marked has been the in-mention of the British court, to every ap-plication which has been made to them, on any fobject by this government (not a finto one of them except in the act of ex-changing a minifler; that it may become unroidable in certain cafes, where an an-fact of fome fort is necessary, to consider r filence as an aniwer—perhaps this is r intention. Still bowever defirous of their filence as an anfwer—perhaps this is their intention. Still bowever defirous of familiang no color of offence, we do not with you to name to them any term for giving an answer, Urge one as much you can without commitment, and on the 1st day of December be so good as to give es information of the flate in which as information of the liane in which this maner is, that it may be received during the femon of Congrets.

The kil article of the same influencion al-

The ta stricte of the fame infruedion al-lowage must wifels of Great: Britain to feat, for confirmation, all selfels on their the attempt to gener a blockaded port, ex-cept tode of Deamstrk and Sweden, which are to be prevented only, but not feized, no their find settempt. Of the nations in-biding the flores of the Atlantic ocean and practing in navigation, Denmark, Sweden and the United States along are usual. To deciate the all neutral wefnl. To declare then all neutral vefthe for as to the veffels of the belligeren constitute of the vectors of the being great once, which shall attempt to enter a block-ded port, except those of Deomark and seden, it exactly to declare that the vel-Seeden, is exactly to declare that the vel-th of the United States, shall be lawful prite, and those of Denmark and Sweden hall not. It is of little consequence, that the article has avoided naming the United Suter, fince it had afed a defeription ap-plicable to them, and to them alone, while tracepts the others from its operation, by name. You will be pleased to ask an application of this difficultion, and you rill be able to fay in difficulties, and you rill be able to fay in difficulties, its justice, but in every circumfance we treat Great-binin on the footing of the most favournation, where conflication do not pro em and that even thefe are joft as faperbieto her, anher's are to m. Poffibly he may be bound by treaty ro admit this section, in favour of Denmark and seeden, but the cannot be bound by treaty withhold it from ut, and if it be withmorely because nor established wir as by treaty, what might not we, on the ime ground, have withheld from Great-driain, during the thort course of the origin was as and nt war, as well as the peace which has

Whether these explanations with the Briting government, shall be verbal or in priting, is left to yourfelf. Verbal comcations are very infrente, for it is only order to do away their effect at any time, order to do away their cites, an any those in writing have many and obvious administer and ought to be preferred unless there be obfacted of which we are not ap-

I have the honour to be, With great and fincere effects. Dear fir, Your most obedient fervant, THO. JEFFERSON.

HAMPSHIRE GAZETTE. FARMERS of the WESTERN ICT of MASSACHUSETTS. HEN you compare the prefent fitemmon wealth with it was anterior to the adoption of our

Federal Guvernment, your minds must be | spend your idle hope for want of employ ! impreded with the most lively fente of the divine goodness in permitting to the pen-ple of the United States, an opportunity, " deliberately and praceably, without fraud, sinlence or futur ze" to eliablish a government for an extensive Empire, that affords onexampled histings both public and private—in is afferred by those who have been attentive to the futuring of the people of other countrier, that none afford an example equal to the professity and ge

an example regast to the protectify and ge-neral happinesh eglyed by the citizens of America.— To contrall the condition of the people of MASSA CHUSETTS now with what it was under the old confederation, and carry convicon to every honest mind, that our Feder ral Legislators have made laws the ral Legitlators have made laws took their knowledge of the relourers of the country, and the ability and feelings of the people at large.

The Farmers cannot fail to recolled that within five years, and many years antecedent to that period, the agricultural inrereft was at the mercy of the Traden, Drovers and, even of Jockeys.—The price of the produce of the earth was then wholly at the diferetion or caprice of the Buyers—the payments were not made in mo-ney; but in fuch trumpery as the various purchalers, I have deferibed, choic to offer in exchange - money to pay our taxes could not be obtained; and the price of the property turned out to the thrests of the collector was entirely under his control!-As I felt the inconvenience I speak of the facts with confidence. These however were but a few among the numerous homi liating disadvantages the confication of the foil experienced for a foccession of years. What is our steaston now? The question is answered by existing facts. There is a ready market at our doors for all we have to ell-for more than we have to fell-and cash, not credit or gengaws, is received in payment—Still there would be an adn to our profperity, if it were not for the fearcity of labourers and the advanced price of labour — But these evils naturally emenate from the immense tracks of unim-proved lands to the East and West of us. whole prolific bofoms invite the cultivat-ing bands of vigorous youths—from the calls of our country to raife a western army, and from the alluring wages offered to plough the ocean rather than to turn the yielding turf—But for thete natural evils, satural remedies are obvious : but they moff have time to operate--effectually operate (should the Madisonean yftem be configued to oblision,) and produce industry, enterprife, population and immense emigrations from the European

Beware, my Friends, of this Madifoo scheme—He confesses it may produce a temporary cris—what is this criss a total de-rangement of the fiscal, or revenue system -annihilation of commerce, and the in-troduction of course, of a dired lead tax. Are you ready and willing for such heavy judgments without any equivalent? no but he offers one. What is it? Why, for footh, adopt his refolutions, and Great Britain and all the powers in Europe, com bined against France, will be covered with fackcloth and ashes for their political and commercial fins—will tepral their pavi gation acts—burn their navies—open their norte to the world, become the difficulty of liberry and guarantee "the rights of man.
What mighty bleffings 1 Who hot 2 prophet could have fuch a glorious vision. Behold him exalted on the top of Pifgal Behold him exasted on the top of ringa-with a Jacobin at his elbow tempting him to carfe the people whom the LORD hath wouchfafed to blefs! Nothing but the Ganet maniac, can equal the madness of the Virginian Prophet—May he "cover himfelf with the mentle of mourning" and be-wall his political apoltacy—" may he die the death of the rightcour—and his last end be like his."

I rejoice to find that the New England Members have learnedly combated those acti-commercial and acti-agricultural refolutions—the profound wildom and un-flaken patriotifm which they have exhibit-ed most be as pleasing to their friends as terrible to their enemies. And may we never fee a Ward, a Sedgwick, a Foller or a Lyman, our immediate Reprefentatives, either fo ignorant, weak or wicked as to adopt measures diametrically opposite to the real interest of their laborious confirapt our prefeqt profperity at this irritattops our present property at the feet of the number of bills passed this set-tog crifts, by chuncrial projects—But may next. The number of bills passed this set-toes merit our future friendship and sop the number of principally private and port, hy their united endeavours to fecute to us therich bleffings we now enjoy un-

der out own floorifting vines and figtrees.

Farmers—nee your taxes under the general government easy? In there a ready market and a high price for whatever your Farms will produce? Do you with a con-tinuation of these benefits, and deprecate

their interruption !

Labourers—Is there not an increasing call on you for your labour? need you

and are you nos paid more and better than

Mechanicky-Has not the price of your labour greatly rifen, and your ingenuity infinitely better rewarded than ever it was

Shopkerpers-Did you ever experience readier fale of goods and prompter pay than at this moment?

If these questions are answered in the

affirmative there can be no doubt on your minds, but that it is for the general benefit of the community to prefet the prosperity we now enjoy to the adoption of a Ari of refolutions that have not flood the tell of experience—beware of novelty 1

A Hampfeire Farmer.

NEW-YORK, March 5.

The last accounts from England state, hat a squadron of fix ships of the line and two floops of war, were to fail from Portf-mouth, in December, under year admiral mouth, in December, under rear admiral Allen Gardner, against the French fer-tlements in the East Indies, paracularly Mauritius. Further, that Pondicherry furrendered July 1; and that the French royalists at Mauritius had monoted the nite cockede.

white cockette.

A report is in circulation, that a large body of men, under the command of Gen, Clark, were to fet off from Kentucky the first of March, on an expedition to the

iffilippi.
The British, it appears, not content with making the law of nations for us to foit their purposes have undertaken to say, that our commerce shall also be injured by forcing seainft us the French gulations that exilted before the revolution, it is not possible to conceive that even their casaists would cite the least colour of their calonits would cite the least colour or right for fuch arbitrary proceedings. If whilst we were colonier we refe against their attempts to legislate for unified we work who are free, fuller them to regulate surfaces according to their will praceptic.

NOTHING proves the granded and are according to their will praceptic.

itude, humanity and attachment of the Americans to the French nation more decifively than their charitable contribuions for the relief of the Refogees from Hispaniola. Large toms of money bave been raised by subscription in Charleston, Baltimore, Philadelphia, and New York; Coperels have empowered the Prefiden advance for the same purpose 15,000 dol-lars, out of the United States' Treasury, in ecount of the debt due to France; and it is faid nearly 600 of those unhappy suffer-en are now provided for by this Corpora-

BOSTON, February HIGH COURT for the TRIAL of IM-PEACHMENTS,

The Court affembled at three o'clock reflectay: And the Hononrable Senate having by mellage, acquainted the Hononrable Honorable House of Representatives that at that rime they should pronounce judgment, that Honourable body, attended by its officers, came into the Hall, where feats were pro-vided for them. After flence had been commanded, and the defendant appeared the Prefiding Judge pronunced the fol-lowing featence:—" The judgment of the lowing fentence :- "The judgment of the Senate is, and this Court doth adjudge, that you William Hunt, Efq. be fufp from the execution of your office of a Jul-tice of the Peace for the County of Middefex, for the term of one year, from this time, and be prohibited from acting in that office during that term, and you are suspended and prohibited accordingly."

We have been alarmed feveral days, by a report, that all American veifels bound to and from the French ports in the Weff In-dies, were feizable by British armed veifels; we have the fatisfaction to announce the following, forwarded by a Salem Capt, at Sh. Kitta, and received by Capt, T. Webb. arrived at Salem, viz. that a veffel, Capt. Robinson mafter, had arrived at Si. Kitts from England, which he left Dec. 26th, who mentions, that when he failed he faw an English newspaper, which said that all vessels that sailed from America before Janusry ift, 1794, having no French proper-ty on board, shall not be detained by the English : but all that failed after that e

bagini; but all that tailed after that time to supply the French, thall he detained in the English porm for legal adjudication.

March 1.—Yesterday his Honour the Lieutenant Governour, at the request of both houses, adjourned the General Court both house, aujourned are Common of this Commonwealth, until the Tuefday of May next preceding the last Wednefday of May next. The number of bills passed this felocal onca.

MARCH 6

Accounts from New York, mention the new orders from Secretary Dundas to take and bring to a legal jurifulction, all American vessels, bound to or from the French We should be happy to have the profpect of affairs better circumfianced, in that part of the globe, than we have just now. In England our veffels are fill de-

As private letters in the hands of Merchants in this town from their agents there, out too clearly prove.

is also another blow to the American trade; but the reason is not understood; perhaps

Citizen Fancher can explain it.

The British relax not in their depredations on the American Commerce—The tuin of our Carrying Trade appears to be their great object—They from determined not to be supplanted in this respect, and they are but two foccesatul in their project.

It is computed they have now free bunleed thrafand dollars, of American property in their bands, in violation of every prin ciple of reason, justice and the laws of na-

The Fithery already fuffers in fact, and ts prospects are fill worfe. What will be the result, time will shew. At present we afpend opinion, convinced that the Great Ruler of the universe will not permit the cause of civil and religious Liberty to be externinated in France; and farisfied, if it hould fail there, that the cause of American freedom would be fhort lived.

It is whifpered that the propositions of the Minister of Great-Britain to Mr. Pincksee, on the subject of a commercial treaty, are wholly inadmissible,

The Duke of York strived in London

on the 20th of December. It has turned out that Lord Hood coself have taken the French fleet from Breft, but the Frenchmen zon Id ld not wait for him. NORTHAMPTON, March 12.

DIED-In this town on Saturday left, Mn. Mary Wright, wife of Mr. Eluathan Wright, in the 74th year of her age-

## Dancing School,

MR. GRIFFITHS, takes the liberty to inform the LADIES and GENTLE. MEN, in this, and the adjacent towns, that on Thurldsy next, at 3 o'clock in the state of the state has managed; to open his Dancing on Thursday cent, at 3 o'clock in the se-termon he proposes to open his Dancing School, at Mr. Pomeroy's HALL, where he will teach two different MINUETS, and a SOLO—new COTILLIONS and Country DANCES, with a great variety of the named form. of the newest steps.

Mr. GRIFFITHS by the extracts foli-

Mr., GRIFFITHS by the extent foli-citations of a number of respectable Gen-demen in this vicioity, has left his febood in Badon and at Medicard Academy to gra-tify his friends in the country. He is un-der cagagement to return to his schools after one quatter: but hopes that those wi ply early in thequaner will be fo forward be-fore it expires as to gratify the most fur-goine expectations of both PARENTS and SCHOLARS. For terms apply at

and SCHOLARS. For terms apply at Mr. Pomeroy's Houfe.
N. B. Esfides Dancing, particular attention will be paid at faid felhool to good MANNERS, and that eafe and POLITE-NESS of BEHAVIOUR which neve

NESS OF BEHAVIOUR WHICH HERE SILES OF BEHAVIOUR WHICH HERE SILES OF STREET in Exhauston, lying on the County Read from Northampton to Hartford, with a large new Dwelling Honle, Barn and outhowies thereon, and is frusted within a few rods of Connecticut River, and within three miles of Northampton Meeting House -It is a good frand for a Tavern Tradefman, ray, and defired for a part of the purchase money by paying the interest atmostly.

ELI BROWN. the purchase money

Raftampron, March 7, 1794-

Afa White,

I As in received a beautiful afforte-ment of English, India and Hard Ware Goods, which will be fold no much lower terms than indial. Wanted, a quantity of yard side TowCloth, for which a generica nice will be siven in a new of the above yard wide Tow Clesh, for which a generous price will be given in any of the above Goods. Allo for fale, Well Indix and New-England Rom, French Brandy, Maley Williamsburgh March 10, 1704.

TO be fold, (a hargain,) by JOHN HALL, of Hartford, 6 town of old Iron, confising of a tobs of Hooks and Hinnes Steaders, Stone Best, Chand

Hinges, Sledges, Stane Pecks, Shorels, Spades, Abgers, Chizeh, Gouges, Broad and Narrow Axes, Adze, &c. March 11, 1704-

WHEREAS we the foliferiben, are M TENDAN WE the soutement, are appointed by the How. Jodge of Probate, for the County of Hamphire, Goardian to Eternar Mayo, jun, of Hadley in the faid County, a person experiented by the Selectmen in Hadley, tawaling the effact be receifine division and fall. ed by the Selectmen in Hadley, at waiting his offact by excessive drinking and idlentis, and thereby exposing the field town to expence for his future (apport: These are therefore to forbid any person trading with or trusting sid Ekerner Mayle, jan. without our consent first obtained.

OLIVER SMITH, SETH SMITH, Haller, Maych 12, 1904.

Hadley, March 12, 1794