he to forbear to bring the matter forward. He willingly submitted the whole of the case for their lordships, consideration, and declared that he left that place with a conscious ness of having done his duty; adding at the same time, that he was wholly indifferent with respect to the opinions that certain individuals entertained of his conduct.

Messrs. Erskine, Dallas and Clark, then addressed the court in mitigation of punishment.

The court then delivered their opinion seriatim. They were unanimously of opinion, that the objections of the counsel for the defendant could not be maintained.

Lord Kenyon—" Let the defendant be remanded, and brought up the last day but one of the term.

Court of King's Bench, Nov. 27.

THE KING AGAINST HOLT.

The Attorney General came into Court, and prayed the judgment of their Lordships on Daniel Holt.

Mr. Justice Ashhurst—" Daniel Holt, You have been tried, and found guilty on two indictments, for printing and publishing two very scandalous and atrocious libels. The first is entitled, " An Address to the Addressers;" and the second is entitled " An Address to the Tradesmen, Mechanics, and Labourers of Newark, on a Parliamentary Reform." The first Paper alludes to his Majesty's Proclamation, and asserts, that the many Addresses expressive of loyalty and attachment that were in consequence presented to the King, came only from persons who were desirous of promoting their own interest. Those loyal Addresses have counteracted the evil and pernicious designs that were intended to have been put in execution in this country. The tendency of this Address was to bring his Majesty's Proclamation into contempt. It is stated in this Paper, that the Government of this country is a system of oppression; that it is radically bad, and that a Reform cannot be brought about by the Parliament, but by the people. It approves of a Convention, and has a tendency to traduce and vilify all kingly Governments. It boldly calls upon the People to revolt. This certainly stands in the first rank of sedition. The French Convention by this Paper is strongly recommended, which is the corner-stone of all that rapine, anarchy, confusion, murder and proscription, by which that unhappy country has been ravaged. It is alledged in extenuation, that you are not the author of the libel; but how does this operate? It is enough to have participated in the crime. You have not only circulated, but have given existence to pernicious doctrines; you have endeavoured to cram down the mouths of the people those doctrines which they had, by signal marks of loyalty, rejected. It has been alledged, that this Paper was published ten years ago, and that then it was considered innocent; but such an argument can by no means hold—it cannot be considered by any man who reads it, as a simple and innocent publication; if that were the case, why was it not set up in the same type? and why not state the year? Why divested of the innocent garb of innocence, who directed this address to the tradesmen of Newark?—How were they to know that it was published before? and why were they not to apply it to the Parliament of Great-Britain? The learned Judge left the matter to the Jury, and they were satisfied that you were guilty; the malignity of this Paper is therefore established. It is for this court to temper Justice with mercy, but no palliation has been urged by your counsel.—This court having taken the magnitude of the offence into their consideration, do order and adjudge, that for the first offence you pay a fine of 50l. to the King, and be imprisoned in his Majesty's goal of Newgate for the space of two years; and that for the second offence, you pay a fine of 50l. to the King, and be imprisoned in his Majesty's goal of Newgate for the space of two years, to be computed from the expiration of the first imprisonment; and that you find security for your good behaviour for the term of five years, yourself in 200l. and two sureties in 150l. each."

The defendant was immediately taken into custody.

Late Important NEWS from FRANCE.

Received by Capt. HOWLAND, who arrived at Boston, on the 14th inst. in 35 days from Ireland.

BRUSSELLS, Dec. 31.

Extract of an authentic letter.

It is utterly in vain for the Emperor to trust to the resources of his own dominions, for they are exasperated, and unless he is countenanced in making a loan in England, his efforts must be feeble. The king of Prussia does not disguise his meaning. He either is, or affects to be poor, and he says explicitly that he must be subsidized; and we are given to understand that the British Ministers are resolved to go on, and that a treaty for subsidizing Prussia is actually in negociation.

Of the events which have passed in France we have the most afflicting accounts. Nothing can resist the impetuosity of the Republicans. Every where they have been successful. We cannot give you a perfect idea of the gloom that has over spread this place from Toulon and the no less disasterous accounts from the Rhine. No less than 30,000 men of the Combined Armies of Europe have fallen within the last fortnight. Not less than 50,000 souls in all have within the last fourteen days of this disasterous year perished and so far has this butchery been from promoting the objects of the war, that it has almost to a certainty secured the triumph of Republicanism in France. We are disgracefully expelled from the Mediterranean frontier; and letters from the Rhine say, that after the fatal 24th, Wurmser had resolved, by a Council of War to try the issue of one more attack, to retrograde with the force, and to resume the strong position at Weissembourg, here to make his last desperate stand. On the 24th according to fatal custom, he was attacked by 30,000 Frenchmen, though he had been reinforced by the troops of the Palatinate and by the Prince de Conde, and fought the whole day with his usual courage and obstinacy, his line was broken. His left wing in part composed by the troops of the Palatinate, was broken by the enemy, charged, and routed towards the evening; and nothing but the night saved them from total ruin. Their loss was considerable. The Emigrants also left 500 on the field—and the whole army is so extenuated, and reduced by those daily attacks, so harrassing as well as so murderous, that we have lost all hopes of the capture of Landau, or of being able to continue in France.

PARIS, Dec. 27.

On the 30th instant a great National Fete will be celebrated here, of which DAVID, *the Deputy, has presented the plan, in the name of the Committee of Public Instruction.*

Citizen DURAND, *Adjutant-General of the army in Italy, has been appointed temporary Commandant of Marseilles.*

Letters from Strasburgh state, that it is bravely expected that the French Army of the Rhine will effect its junction with that of the Moselle.

Letters from St. Malos, of the 14th inst. announce, that every preparation is making in that port to carry on works that will render it fit to retrieve men of war.

A letter from Havre de Grace, of the 16th inst. announces, that immense preparations are carrying on in that harbour to attack ENGLAND. The utmost activity is displayed in all the docks; and all the merchantmen have been put into requisition, and are now arriving. These vessels are to carry the troops now collecting in the adjacent Departments. In a short time Sloops and flat bottomed vessels, for the purpose of disembarkation, will be constructed. To attack London, and to carry it will be the same thing to our soldiers, animated with the passion of Liberty!

JOHN BAPTISTE HOTRIER, *a gaoler, was yesterday condemned to death for having furnished shoes to the Army of an inferior quality, and for other fraudulent practices.*

The grand total of prisoners in this capital, amounts now to 4495.

NATIONAL CONVENTION.

DEC. 24.

Plan of the Decree, proposed by the Committee of Public Safety.

Art. I. The army of the Republic against Toulon, has deserved well of its country.

II. There shall be celebrated thro' the whole extent of the Republic, a National Festival in every commune on the 1st decade, after the publication of the present decree; the whole of the National Convention shall assist at this Civic ceremony.

III. The Representatives of the People, with the victorious army of Toulon, are charged to make out a list of the brilliant actions which distinguished the re-capture of that rebellious city.

IV. They shall decree, in the name of the Republic, recompences to those brave citizens, who have signalized themselves by great exploits.

V. The name of Toulon is suppressed; that Commune in future shall be called Port de la Montagne, (Port of the Mountain.)

VI. The houses within the city shall be razed, there shall be only reserved the necessary establishments for the service of the army, the Marine, provisions and stores.

VII. The intelligence of the taking of Toulon, shall be transmitted to the Armies, and to the Departments by extraordinary couriers.

The Convention adopted the decree unanimously, amid shouts of Vive la Republique, *and voted the following*

Address to the Armies.

" *The Arms of the Republic are once more triumphant. Toulon which had basely sold itself to the English, is taken from them, by an army which has recovered that rebellious city, at the point of the bayonet, and made up by its bravery for its want of numbers. Soldiers of the Republic, mark the example presented to you by your brethren in arms. Will you longer suffer the satellites of tyrants to pollute the soil of Equality? Is not victory always the reward of your courage? Strike then, exterminate the vile slaves, who have taken flight, when the children of liberty have measured their strength with them. Already the dastardly English, beaten under the walls of Dunkirk and chased from Toulon, are hissed forever. La Vendee, thrice cut to pieces in fifteen days is surrounded on every side. On the Rhine, new advantages have in part repaired the losses sustained by treachery, it leaves nothing to be done but to succour Landau. In the North, Maubeuge has been delivered. Soldiers of your country, such has been the success of your efforts and your courage within three months.—What do you wait for to terminate the campaign of Liberty but the entire destruction of tyrants? Strike that weapon so terrible to them; that with the bayonet at their backs, they may be forced to run and hide their disgrace in their retreats; and France, delivered from her enemies, will offer to you the happiness which the establishment of liberty promises, and the glory of having triumphed over all Europe.*"

DEC. 25.

To the Minister at War, by the Commander in chief of the army in Italy.

" Head Quarters, at Ollioules, Dec. 19.

" CITIZEN MINISTER,

" Toulon is restored to the Republic, and the success of our arms is complete. The Promontory of L'Aiguillette being the place which was to decide the fate of that infamous city, as I have already informed thee, the position which it presents being to render certain the retreat of the enemies, or the burning of their ships by the effects of our bombs, all possible means were combined, on the 16th to conquer that position. The weather was against us, and made us suffer till about one o'clock in the morning, but nothing could quell the ardour of freemen combating tyrants.

" The Representatives of the People, Robert Spierre, Salicetti, Richard, and Fréron, were with us. They set to our brethren an example of their most signal devotion. This fraternal and heroic union being well calculated to merit victory, did not tarry long to declare itself in our favor; and soon by a prodigy fit to be quoted in history, put in our hands the English redoubt, defended by a double inclosure; a camp entrenched with hedges, consisting of chevaux de frise, abbatis, bridges, 13 mortars of cannon, 36 and 24 pounders, five mortars, and 5000 chosen troops: It was farther supported by the cross-fires of three other redoubts, which contained 3000 men.

" The Republican impetuosity, and the sudden capture of this terrible redoubt, which from those heights resembled an inaccessible Vulcano, terrified the enemy in such a manner, that they soon abandoned to us the rest of the promontory, and spread in Toulon a panic which was raised to the highest pitch, when it was known that the squadrons had evacuated the road.

" I ordered, on the same day, the attacks upon Malbosquet, and other posts, to be continued. Then Toulon lost all hopes; and the red redoubts, that of Pomet and Pharon, and several others were evacuated the following night.

" At last Toulon was also evacuated in its turn. But the enemy, when withdrawing, had the address of covering their flight and we could not pursue them. It was rendered safe by the ramparts of the city, the gates of which being shut with the utmost care, it was impossible to obtain the least information.

" The fire which was at the head of the harbour was the only signal of their departure. We immediately advanced closer to Toulon; and it was not till after midnight that we became sure of its having been abandoned by its vile inhabitants, and by that infamous coalition which foolishly pretended to subject us to its controul.

" The precipitation with which the general evacuation was effected, saved us almost the whole of our property, and the greatest part of the ships.—Toulon restores to us by force all that which its treason had wrested from us. I will speedily send you a statement of all the articles worth notice.

" While the division of the West of our army prepared this great event—that of the East, commanded by General Lapoype, had advanced with Barras, the Representative of the people, upon the Mountain of Pharon, & carried the first redoubt; all the rest like fort Pharon, were evacuated by the enemy. We lost 15 or 18 of our brothers, and the number of the wounded amounts to about 250. It is hardly possible to ascertain the enemy's loss, but only by the wounded who arrive among us; but we may assure you—that adding to the wounded the killed and prisoners, we took from them in this battle upwards of 12,000 men.

" Thus is determined, Citizen Minister, the Counter-revolution of the South: We owe it to the brave Republicans who form this army, which has wholly and entirely well deserved of the country; and those individuals which compose it ought to be distinguished by national gratitude; I beg you a list of them, and intreat you to mention favourably my commands. The list will make known to you all those who have been more brisk in the action, and I expect with confidence the preferment which I solicit in their behalf. (Signed) DUCOMMUN,

" Commander in Chief."

DEC. 26.

PECHEGRU, *Commander in Chief of the Army of the Rhine, to the Minister of War.*

Head-Quarters, Haguenau, Dec. 23.

" I did not write to you an account of the action of yesterday because General HOCHE, with whom I then was, sent you a Courier on this occasion. Our troops shewed a true Republican courage; the most formidable positions, fortified by what ever art could add to nature were carried by the point of the bayonet. The action was renewed this morning; but at an early hour, I quitted the left, to go to the right, I am ignorant of what HOCHE has done to day.

" The enemy has quitted Bischweiler, Dufcheim, and Haguenau, not without leaving of the almost continued works by which they had covered the line which joined the two posts. The last had been fortified with such care that it required nothing less than the dispositions we had made, and the bravery and courage which our soldiers shewed to oblige them to retreat. We only wait the time necessary to refresh our troops, who are greatly fatigued and we will not give them any relaxation.

" I have requested the Magistrates to point out to me the Aristocrats who remain in the town, that I may treat them as they deserve. I do not yet know all that has been taken from the enemy; but there are cannons, ammunition, covered waggons and baggage, in great plenty. There are at least a thousand prisoners. I hope to give you good news to-morrow.

(Signed) PECHEGRU.

Citizen HOCHE, *commanding the Army of the Moselle, to the Minister of War.*

" Head Quarters, at Verch, Dec. 23.

" I could not yesterday give you details, being so very busy; and now I have time. However, according to the best reports I have had, we have taken 16 pieces of cannon, 24 tumbrils, from 450 to 500 prisoners, and killed or wounded 500. The brilliancy of the attack occasioned us only a small loss, of about 80 killed and 200 wounded.

" The attack was made at day break. The troops came without breeches. The fire you will make known to the Convention and the Republic the names of the troops who behaved the best, the regiment of Hussars, the 19th Dragoons, the Caribineers, and the 55th regiment of Infantry.

" General DUBOIS, unfortunately wounded, behaved like a hero, or what is the same like a Republican.

" Carts full of arms are yet brought in. I have given the locks to the brave volunteers. I have sifted this night the most precise orders, the grand development of the army shall take place. It only remains for me to lead on the Army of the Rhine, and if the right second me, I will succeed.

" I have two tatters of colours taken from the soldiers of crowned phantoms. I will send them on the first occasion to the National Convention. I cannot write more.

(Signed) " HOCHE."

DEC. 27.

Carnot, in the name of the Committee of Public Safety, read the following letter:

Salicetti, Richard, Fréron, Robertspierre, Barras to their colleagues composing the committee of Public Safety.

Head Quarters, Toulon, Dec. 22.

Second year of the Republic, One and indivisible.

" The Army of the Republic, to its Colleagues, entered *Toulon* yesterday, at seven in the morning, after five days and five nights fighting and fatigue; it has with impatience to give the assault; but shells were ready; but the cowardice of the enemy; who had evacuated the place after having spiked all the cannon on the ramparts, rendered the scaling useless.

" When the enemy knew the capture of the English redoubt, and the whole promontory, and saw all the heights of *Lapeyre*, terror seized them. They entered *Toulon* in treachery, they kept themselves there like cowards, and quitted like villains. They blew up the fortifications, which served as a prison for the Patriots; happily the latter, exerting found means to escape during the confusion. They burnt nine of our ships, and carried away three; fifteen are reserved to the public, among which must be reckoned the superb *Sans-culotte*, of 130 guns.

" Our boats approached it as far as the harbor whilst we were in Toulon; but two field pieces placed on the quay dispersed them. Four frigates were already burning, when the galley slaves, who are the most honest people in *Toulon*, cut their cables, and extinguished the fire. The rope yard and the wood magazine are not damaged. Fire threatening to consume the general magazine, we commanded 500 workmen to cut off the communication. There are some frigates left, so that the Republic still has a respectable force here. We found provisions of every kind, of which a statement is making out, which we will send to you.

" The National vengeance is displaying itself, and the shooting goes on briskly. All the marine officers are already terminated. The Republic shall be revenged in a manner worthy of it! The manes of the Patriots shall be appeased.

" One of our batteries have sunk an English frigate

" *Salicetti, Fréron, Richard, Robertspierre, Barras.*"

NEW YORK, March 11.

We hear from Philadelphia that there is a prospect that Congress will have a long session. Publick affairs are in a critical situation. The political horizon is clouded, and a storm appears to be gathering. In this situation, the pilot cannot leave the helm of State.

March 12.—A letter from Niagara, dated January 29, says—" Since writing the above, an express arrived from Detroit, brings the following accounts, viz. That the Indians and American Army had engaged each other; and that the former lost 1500 men, and the latter 800 men; but the former has suffered a *total defeat.*

" Col. England, of the 24th Regiment, has sent down to know whether he is to oppose the American army or not, and prevent them from building a Fort on the River Detroit, as it seems, they have marched with that intention."

March 15.

Capt. Wait, of the Schooner Maria, arrived here this day, and who left St. Vincent's 30 days ago, where his vessel and cargo was condemned, informs, that he saw in English paper, which he thinks was the London Evening Post, and was of the 4th January, in which he read the following account respecting the naval armament at Toulon, viz. " That the French had retaken from the English in the harbour of Toulon, 15 sail of the line of their battle ships, one of which was burnt by accident: and also that they had taken 5 sail of the line and 5 frigates of the English fleet; and that the combined forces had lost twenty thousand men at Toulon. This, the printer says is the French account, and it is hoped not to be true, but the circumstance of its being very boisterous weather, and the wind blowing directly into the port on the 18th and 19th of December, leave no much room to apprehend there is something in the account.

At St. Vincent Capt. Wait saw Capt. Scott, who arrived at that island from London, the 20th of Feb. who informed Capt. Wait, that previously to his sailing from London, the house of Lord Hood was pulled down to the ground, and he burn'd in effigy. Capt. Wait also informs, that the British fleet in the West-Indies made an unsuccessful attack on St. Pierre, Martinico, the 17th of February, and retired with great damage; and that on Tuesday the 18th, at night, they renewed the attack, by approaching the town by land on its back, and carried it by storm, with the loss of Brigadier General Campbell, one Major, and two captains, one of whom was named Baily, who, with his whole party, consisting of 160 men, were cut off in the attack. The British lost a considerable number of subalterns and privates—how many was not known. All the men to the town of St. Pierre were put to the sword.

SALEM, March 18.

The last week has been a scene of general gloom and anxiety in this town. Every day has brought with it fresh intelligence of insults to our flag, abuse to our seamen, and destruction to our commerce. Our merchants have suspended their business, our sailors are wandering about for want of employment—and our laborers will soon be starving in idleness. At length it was thought that something ought to be done; and on Saturday last a general meeting of the inhabitants was hastily called; in which a memorial to Congress was proposed and adopted. This memorial set forth the injuries which our mercantile property has sustained, while employed according to the strictest principles of neutrality—from the unjustifiable orders of the British King, who has presumptuously attempted to dictate laws, not only to our allies the French, but to all the nations of the world; and suggests the propriety of an embargo on British shipping, and a seizure of British property in the country, as a security for indemnification: and pledges the employment of what property may be left from the rapacity of those lawless British sea robbers, in supporting such measures, however bold and decided, as government shall think proper, to produce justice to the country and individuals. To the memorial is annexed a schedule of the amount of the losses sustained by this town.

Till this time, many people have been willing to consider the depredations on our commerce, as the effect of the sagacity of individuals, which would eventually be punished by the British Government. But now there is but one sentiment pervades the whole people. It is no longer doubted that the *Government* authorizes that conduct, so destructive to all social intercourse. Indignation and resentment burns in every breast; and retaliation, in one way or another, is the general wish.

Should Congress totally prohibit any intercourse with Great-Britain, there no doubt but it would be highly gratifying the people, in their present temper.

So inevitable is our involvement in the war thought to be by some, that preparations have already been commenced for it in this town, and are now actually building, which will be happy for us, should there be occasion to employ them in military service.

The account of the [illegible] of Toulon by the French, [illegible] an agreeable relief to the dark picture of the [illegible]

One day last week, about [illegible] officers in *Gloucester*, who were [illegible] of employment by the present suspension of our commerce, formed a mournful procession, bearing the United States flag, and accompanied by military music, and after parading the principal streets in the town, proceeded up the hill, [illegible] of them, planted the Standard on the ramparts, gave three cheers, and declared themselves ready to act in defence of their country; then returned to the place where they first formed, dispersed at an early hour, and returned to their homes with the most perfect decency.

NORTHAMPTON, March 25.

On receiving authentic intelligence of the recapture of TOULON, and other signal successes of the French Nation, struggling for the cause of Freedom and the rights of Humanity, against the Combined Forces of Tyranny and Despotism, a number of Gentlemen assembled at Mr. INGERSOLL's, in Pittsfield, on the evening of the 19th inst. where they partook of a collation provided on the occasion, and spent the evening in great harmony, unity, and cordiality—a number of cannon were fired, and the following Toasts drank on this interesting event:

1. George Washington, the early patriot, the steady friend and firm defender of his country.

2. Our Gallic Allies—may their exertions in the cause of Freedom, and the Rights of Humanity be crowned with success.

3. The Federal Government—may the spirit which produced it be increased, and the same transmitted unimpaired to the latest ages.

4. The French Nation—may they have wisdom to discover, spirit and firmness to adopt, that form of Government best suited to their genius and circumstances.

5. May the Tyrants of Europe soon see the Tree of Liberty planted & flourishing within the walls of their palaces.

6. May the rising glory of the United States never fade in the hands of its present guardians.

7. May the Lamp of Liberty lighted in America, and now burning in France, pervade the Universe.

8. May measures be adopted by our National Government to avoid a war; (as far as shall be consistent with their dignity, and the interest and happiness of our country.

Mr. SEDWICK in the House of Representatives of the United States, on the 12th instant, after some prefatory remarks read a set of Resolutions which he, a few days ago promised to bring forward. They are as follows:

RESOLVED, That there be raised, armed and equipped, fifteen regiments of auxiliary troops, to consist of one thousand men rank and file each, with the proper officers.

Resolved, That the commissioned officers thereof be appointed as other officers of the United States, and that the non-commissioned officers and privates be inlisted for the term of two years; and with this condition, that if war should break out within that time, between the United States, and any foreign European power, they shall be bound to serve for the term of three years, after the commencement of the war, if the same shall so long continue.

Resolved, That in the case of such war, the officers of the said regiments shall be entitled to the like pay and subsistance, and to equal rank and command with the officers of the present military establishment of the United States; but except in such case shall be entitled to pay only for the time they shall actually attend on the days of training and exercise hereafter mentioned.

Resolved, That each non-commissioned officer and private, shall by virtue of his inlistment, be entitled to a bounty, consisting of a suit of clothes per annum, of the value of twelve dollars, and shall also be entitled to a compensation of half a dollar per day, for each day he shall assemble for the purpose of training for exercising; which except in case of war, with some foreign European power, shall not exceed twenty-four days in one year; and in that case each non-commissioned officer and private shall, be entitled to the same pay and rations, and shall be subject to the same rules and regulations, as the other troops of the United States.

Resolved, That the said regiments shall be furnished with arms, and accoutrements at the expense of the United States, to be returned at the expiration of their term of service.

Resolved, That revenues by taxes or duties, competent to the purpose of defraying the expense of raising and paying the said troops, be provided.

Resolved, That within two years and six months after the time, which shall be prescribed by law, for beginning to raise the said troops, if no war shall in the mean time break out with any foreign European power, the regiments aforesaid shall be disbanded and cease.

Resolved, That the President of the United States be authorized, if in his judgment the safety or welfare of the United States shall require it, to lay an embargo generally or particularly upon ships in the ports or harbours of the United States, for a term, not exceeding at any one time, forty days, and also to prohibit for a like term, generally or particularly the exportation of commodities from the United States, and such embargo or prohibition to continue from time to time, until the expiration of fourteen days after the commencement of the session of Congress next ensuing the present.

Estimate of the proposed augmentation of Force.

Expence of a regiment:	Dols.
Bounty to 1051 non-commissioned officers and privates, (including one sergeant major and fifty serjeants) 1051, at 12 dollars per man	12,612
Pay of the same number, 24 days, at 1-12 dollar per day	12,612
	25,224
The 15 regiments cost	378,440
Pay of the Officers	14,820
Dollars	393,260

Reply of his Excellency Lord Dorchester, to the Indians of the Seven Villages of Lower Canada, as Deputies from all the nations who were at the general council held at the Miami, in the year 1793; except the Chawanous, Miamis, and Loups.

Children!

I have well considered your words, and am now prepared to reply.

Children! You have informed me that you are deputed by the Seven Villages of Lower Canada, and by all the nations of the Upper Country, which sent deputies to the general council, held at the Miamis, except the Chawanous, Miamis, and Loups.

Children! You remind me of what passed at the council fire, held at Quebec, just before my last departure for England, when I promised to represent their situation and wishes to the king, their father, and expressed my hope that all the grievances they complained of, on the part of the United States, would soon be done away, by a just and lasting peace.

Children! I remember all very well; I remember that they pointed out to me, the line of separation which, they wished for between them and the United States, and with which they would be satisfied and make peace.

Children! I was in expectation of hearing from the people of the United States, what was required by them; I hoped that they should have been able to bring you together and make you friends.

Children! I have waited long, and listened with great attention, but I have not heard one word from them.

Children! I flattered myself with the hope, that the line proposed in the year eighty-three, to separate us from the United States, which was immediately broken by themselves, as soon as the peace was signed, would have been mended, or a new one drawn up, in an amicable manner; here also I have been disappointed.

Children! Since my return, I find no appearance of a line remains and from the manners which the people of the States pursue, and act, and talk on this side, and from what I learn of their conduct towards the sea, I shall not be surprized if we are at war with them in the course of the present year; and if we are a line must then be drawn by the warriors.

Children! You ask for a passport to go to New-York; a passport is useless in peace; it appears therefore, that you expect we shall be at war with the States before you return; you shall have a passport; that whether peace or war, you shall be well received by the king's warriors.

Children! You talk of selling your lands to the state of New-York; I have told you there is no line drawn between them and us. I shall acknowledge no lands to be theirs, which have been encroached on by them, since the year 1783; they have broken the peace, and as they have not kept it on their part, it doth not bind on ours.

Children! They have destroyed their right of pre-emption, therefore, all their approaches towards us since that time, and all the purchases made by them, I consider as infringements on the king's rights, and when a line is drawn between us, be it peace, or war, they must lose all their improvements and houses on our side of it, the people must all be gone, who do not obtain leave to become the king's subjects—what belongs to the Indians, will of course be confirmed and secured to them.

Children! What further can I say to you, you are our witnesses, that on our part, we have acted in the most peaceable manner, and borne the language of the people of the United States, with patience; but I believe our patience is almost exhausted.

Given under my hand, at the castle of St. Louis, in the city of Quebec, the tenth day of Feb. in the 34th year of his Majesty's reign, and year of our Lord 1794.

(Signed) DORCHESTER.

By his Excellency's command,

(Signed) Herman Witsius Ryland.

The Capt. of an American vessel at Gibraltar, writes as follows:—" All accounts agree that they (the British) disputed hard for Toulon, and lost a great number of men. We have two 50 gun ships, and two 40 gun frigates, wearing the white flag, which came from Toulon with the English. They go to England in a few days, are manned by royalists, but will be well guarded in case of any disturbance. What will become of them when they get there, I know not. There are a number of families on board. All the other ships that were saved are at Leghorn, with Lord Hood's fleet. The French Republicans are now EVERY WHERE VICTORIOUS; not a post arrives but we hear of some new advantage they have gained."

MARRIED—At Winchester, State of New-Hampshire, on Sunday the 16th inst. Mr. *Ashel Pomeroy*, of this town, to Mrs. *Hannah Whitney*, of Winchester.

Died, in this town, on Tuesday of last week, Mr. *Hezekiah Read*, in an advanced age.

Silas Brown, jun.

HAS just received a new supply of Goods, at his Store opposite his Dwelling-House; among which are the following articles, viz. Scarlet, London Brown, & London Smoak Broad Cloaths, Forest Do. Elasticks, Coatings, Lambskins, Red, White & Yellow Flannel, Green & Red Baizes, Blankets, Velvets, of all Kinds, Vest Patterns, Cotton Denim, Shalloons, Tammies, Jeans, Fustians, Cotton & Worsted Hose, Linen by the piece, or less—Moreens; an assortment of Calicoes & Chintzes, Nankeens, Bandano, Flagg and Pocket Handkerchiefs, Shawls, Men's and Ladies' Gloves, Mitts, Satin, Modes, Muslin and Lawn Handkerchiefs, Ribbons, Shoe Binding, Quality, Writing Paper, Red Seale, Ladies Fans, Dutch Lace, Tape and Tape, Sewing Silk, Twist, Ostrich Feathers, Scissars, Shoe and Knee Buckles, Gimblets, Snuff Boxes, Pins, Combs, H and HL Hinges, Thumb Latches, Imperial and other Coat and Vest Buttons, Inkstands, Cafe Knives and Forks, Cutlers, Penknives, Razors, Hat Pins, Needles, Shaving Soap, Wafers, Snuff, Rum, Sugar, Salt, Tea, Pepper, Allspice, Solecleather, Cloverseed, Gentlemen and Ladies Shoes, &c.

The above Goods will be sold very low for Cash, Shingles, or most kinds of Produce.

N. B. Said Brown wants to purchase a quantity of Flax-Seed, for which pay in hand will be made.

Easthampton, March 10, 1794.

NOTICE is hereby given to the non-resident proprietors of Land in the town of Hawley, that their Lands are taxed for the year 1793. Unless their taxes are paid before the tenth day of May next, their Lands will be sold as the Law directs.

DAVID PARKER. Collector.

Hawley, March 17, 1794.