circun-flances are remembered, it will be , tive of intereff, or ambition in a war with the mountains above mentioned. I am impossible to suppose that such a force can this country. She was now firsting every be formidable to the liberties of the people perve, and was obliged to call forth all her -It is impossible to conceive that the fuppole they poffett interelts diffinet from, or opposed to those of the community of

flate as far as he was able the probable amount of the expense of the proposed ef-tablishment. He had made a calculation. The regiment is to confist of 1000 privates; The regiment is to contain our rouse privates, this number is purposely large, that the expense of officers might be less; one fergeant major and 50 fergeants to each regiment would make the whole number of non-commissioned officers & privates 1051 Thefe, at 12 dollars, for the fuit of cloaths, peraphom would make the expense in this article 12612 dollars; and the 24 moter-days, at half a dollara day an equa fum, in all 25224 dollars, which multiplied by 15, the number of regiments, gives a to-578440.

He had not accurately afcenained the amount of the officers' pay, but believed it would be about 14820 dollars, making in the whole 393 160 dollars per annum, whole expence of the proposed anxiliary or provisional troops. He called them or providence to the 5000 regulars which now belong to the military effab-liftment of the United States, with which we should be able to bring 20,000 men into the field, a number competent to any pur-pore for which they would be wanted.

The refolutions contemplate as a proba-

ble contingence the propriety of laying an embargo on American veffels and prohibit-ing the exportation of the produce of the United States. If fuch an embargo thall be necessary, the operation can be better performed by the President than by the Le giftaure. In a body as numerous as the Le-giftaure, it is impossible to keep a secret for any length of time, and the delays which the necessary forms require, would be fuch that the effect of the measure would be los before finally adopted—for every faip & all theproduce which polithly could, would imthe produce which positive conta, would im mediately be put out of the reach of govern

The reasons on which this idea of an embargo are founded, are, that Great Britam cannot fopply her West Indies ex-cept from the United States. If this is in any degree true, in peaceable times, how much more powerful must it operate now they have a confiderable military force there to feel, in truth, without supplies from this country, they must inevitably ahandon a project, with them a favourite one, the conquest of the French West In-

In this fituation of affalsa he believed i would be found proper to put into the hands of the Prefident a power to lay this embargo, & in a moment to prevent all supplies going to the Well India. —On great occato the Weff Indies.—On great occacentive, and the universal confidence in the prefest head of that department, would prevent all fears of its being abused in his hands.

When we are once in the fituation con templated by the resolutions offered, and af we are then obliged to exert the means in our power for our defence (but he bop-ed we should not be impelled to this difagreeable necessity) we can speak a manianguage to any one who may attempt to

He was perfuaded that if a country doe not respect itself it will not be respected by other nations ; that if a nation is rigilant in goarding their rights they foon will have no rights to guard; if they receive infults and injuries with impunity. will foffer injories and infults withou

This is not the time, faid he, for feeble meaforts—a manly condeff ought to be purined—a condect worthy of our brare and bonorable confirments: They have bravery to affert and refources to vindicate

eir rights. He did not with the government to speak in the language of intimidation; but in the manly tone, and in the language of a free and independent nation; con-scious that the postestes rights, and fragith means of defending them. We should the the belingerent powers, that we can make every reasonable allowance for a state of That we have rights which mot not be the sport of wanton and unprovoked violation. We should mark a line, and violation. We should mark a line, and boldly declare, that we will not permit it to be transgreffed. Such firm and manly lan-guage, backed by the means of enforcing respect, and retaliating injuries. A capacity of withholding the supplies necessary for fpectable and active force, ready in a vulnerable quarter—fach language under fuch circumftances must be heard & he trusted, would produce the defired ef-

He had the more confidence that this would be the cafe, when the reflected that Great Britain would have no possible mo-

refources—though the might be faid to enjoy national prosperity, yet her subjects experienced much individual misery. The interruption of her commerce, with the United States, would doubtiefs add to her embarraffments; and in fome degree effect the refources on which the depended for the profecution of the way. On the other the protection of the war. On the other hand, there was nothing in our conduct of which the could justly complain:—She had no injuries to revence, not any bean fit to obtain by hofflith with America. He peat tuned bis attention to the

fource from which foods may be draw for the execution of the plan proposed, and expressed a firm reliance on the patriotism of the people of America, who, he believed, would cheerfully submit and contribute in any manner which Congress might judge proper, in support of their rights, and to vindicate their national honor. He ad-verted to some observations which, fell, a few days since from Mr. Lee, which he said did honor to that gentleman; but he could not agree with him to thinking that a land tax, was immediately necessary. He believed it was yet unnecessary. He be-lieved it was yet unnecessary to touch that great resource; and if it is unnecessary, it is not expedient. If it wast be recurred to, however, he believed the people had virtue and patriotifm enough to fabruit, without

and partners menogato tahunt, without meremoring.

He concluded by observing, that the nation of whole treatment we have a right to complain, the wing our reformer, will reflect feriously on the consequence of imposing my further injuries, and for their own i tereft fake, will permit us to continue in a with them.

From the Lendon Morning Chronicle, of Nov. 15.

Gen. Lovo's epimina of the plan of invading the territories of France.

THE work published under the whim first rish of the A.D.

fical ride of "A Political and Mili-ary Rhapfody, on the invalion and defence of Great-Britain and Ireland, by the later General Lloyd," is efficiented by the multi-experienced officers as the best military ook that ever was written. It is recomended as a findy to the young, and his opinions are respected as maxims by the old. Let us fee what general Lloyd fays:
of the precise points of a tack which the
Allies have made, and are now meditating on France.

In Chap, 222, entitled, "Reflections on the lovation of the coast of France, from Great-Britain, and from the different fides of the continent," he lays first,

"No forces the English can bring on the coast will be fossicient to take Brest or any other capital place. But for a moany other capital place. But for a un-ment, I will suppose the French are affect, and that the English fleet and fifty thou-fand men are at Breft. What then? Why they must in a short time return home, i they can ; for furely they cannot remain at Breft, which, in a fhort time will be for rounded by a French army, who will befiege you in it; you must therefore abandon it, or advance into the country. Advance in the name of God; you are at Reones, the capital of Brittany. What then? I alk nnce more; why, you will be furrounded, your communication with Breft and your fleet cnt off, and your army perithes by the fword, or by famine.

"What I fay of Breft, which, indeed,

is the only place on the coast where a fice can, for any confiderable time ride with fafety is equally applicable to every other point as this coast, or any other coast what-cuer, if your army meets with any, though very inconsiderable, resistance; for while your enemy can keep the field and oft on your fixeks, you cannot temain on any given foot; and if you advance, you call

So much for the invation by Toulou and for the projected invasion by La Vandee. We shall next see his ideas as to an invasion from the German frontier, wherein be deferibes the actual polition of General Varmier

Warmier.

Invafine by Weiffemburg and Strafburg.

The first part of the line is covered by
the Rhine, on which are placed Hunnighen, New Brifac, Strasbourg, and Landau; has a bridge over the Raine; or the back part of Alface runs a chain of Mountains, Seperates it from Franche Compte and Lorraine;—the diffunce between these mountains is from ten to fifteen miles. An army encamped near Strasbourg, cov-ered by the Rhine and the fortreffes above nentioned, could with eafe prevent ac mentioned, could with each prevent and construction passing that river, of at least from besieging any of them; and without taking them all, he could not possibly separate his army, and take his winter quarters in Alface, while the French have any confiderable force encamped or cantoned in

therefore surprised the Austrians ever made an attempt on that side, and much alarmed at it. For my part I am consident that an able General, at the head of thirty or for thousand men, to far from being terrified at the approach of an enemy, or opposing his pating the Rhine, would with to fee him that up between the mountains, the fiver, and the fortreffes; because he would fee the facility of preventing his repailing facility of preventing his repulling e at all, and of cutting him off a ook at the map and judge"

He concludes this chapter with a foort ablervation on the Southern frontier, which will ferve to thew the wildom of our exectations from the Italian States and from

The French frontiers towards Switcerland, Savoy, and Spain, are too firong to be invaded by those powers. The idea of passing the Var, and congerting Prois too ridiculant to deferve a ferious difenthen."

The following Bill is now under the confid-

eration of Congress.

A BILL to prohibit the carrying on the SLAVE TRADE from the United States to any foreign place or country. Sect. 1. BE it confled, That no citizen r citizens of the United States, foreigner. any other perfore, coming into, or re fiding within the fame, shall, for himself, or any other person, whatsoever, either as nafter, factor, or owner, boild, fit, equip matter, ration, or owner, bould, nr., equip, load, or otherwise prepare any filip or which, within any port or place of the fail U. inited States; so of half cancer any fluor or relied to fail from any port or places fitting to the fame, for the purpose of extrapr on any trade or triffic in laves to any former of the prepared of the factors of the f eign country; or for the purpole of procuring from any foreign kingdom, place, or country, the inhabitants of furth kingdom, place, or country, to be transported to any foreign country, port or place whatever, to be fold or differed of as flaves: And if any thip or veffel thall be atted fo out, as aforefaid, for the faid no poics, or shall be caped to sail so a alord-laid, every such ship or vessel, her table furniture, apparel, and other appureling-cus, shall be forfeited to The Luited States; and shall be liable to be seized prosecuted and condemned in the supreme ourt of the United States, or in 201 the circuit courts thereof, for the diffrict where the faid thip or vettel may be found

where the taid thip or veits may be round and feized,
Sect. 2. That all and every perion for
building, firting out, equipping, loading,
or otherways preparing or feading sway
say thip or veitil, knowing or funding
that the fame thall be employed in feath trade or business, contrary to the true in-tent and meaning of this act, or any ways aiding or abetting therein, thall feverally forfeit and pay the form of dollars. ae molety thereof to the use of the United States ; and the other moiety thereof to the afe of him or her who thail foe for, and

one or him or her who shall see for, and profecute the same.

Sect. 3. That the owner, mafter, or fac-tor of each and every thip or vessel, elea-ing out for any of the coasts or kingdoms of Africa, or suspended to be intended for the flave trade, and the fuspicion being declared to the officer of the cultoms, citizen, on oath or affirmation, and fach information being to the fatisfaction of the faid officer, thall first give bond, with fossicient foreties, to the treasurer of the United States, that none of the native of Africa, or any other foreign country or place, shall be taken on board the faid thip or velfal, to be transported or fold as flaves in any other foreign port or place

Sect. 4- That if any citizen or citizen of the United States, shall, contrary to the true intent and mraning of this aft, take on hoard, receive, or transport any such perhoard, receive, or transport any such per-sons, as above described in this act, for the purpole of felling them as flaves as afore faid, he or they shall forfeit and pay, for each and every perion to received on board transported or fold as aforefaid, the fun Hollan, to be recovered in any conr of Mollan, to be recovered in any court
of the United, States proper to try the
lame; the one moiety thereof to the use of
the United States, and the other moiety to
the of of logs before persons who shall
see for and prosecute the same.

United States, 5th March 1794 Gentlemen of the Senate, and of the Houle of Representive.

The Secretary of State, baving reported to me upon the feveral complaints which have been lodged in his office, against the vexations and spolistions on our commerce, ince the commencement of the European war ; I transmit the documents upon which Philadelphia, March 2, 1794.

SIR. TN your mefface to both houses of Con giefs, on the 5th of December, 1793, (polistions, anderflood to have been came before the closing of this report,

cresilers and officers of fome of the gerent powers, appeared to regain tion: "That" the proofs of their, by tion: "I nat the propert forward, to feription of citizens, toppofed to bank fered, were positied, that on furnity hem to the executive, due mra be taken to obtain redrefs of the ma be taken to notain reuters of the od ture," and that " should such does be furnished, proper representation be made thereon, with a just reliant redrefs proportioned to the exigen On my foccettion to the Departme

On my forcellion to the Department State, I found a large volume of complete which the notification had collected spat feverities on our trade, various is as kind and degree. Having reason my time, as the fact has proved, that eruph small increase the catalone. I have would increase the catalogue, I have at to digest the mais, until time fined to digett the mate, notil time for have been allowed, for exhibiting the verified forms in which our comments hourly fuffered. Every information is length obtained, which may be expetted. The fenfations excited by the man

The tentamon exercise by incention ments, danger, and even rule, which ten our trade, cannot be better expetition in the words of the committee of hadelphia. After counterating parisitions of the counterating parisition of the counterating parisition of the counterating parisition. inflances of injury, their representian government proceeds thus: "On exceeds thus: "On exceeds, which are accompanied by their proofs, the committee think it unnecess." to enlarge, as the inference will, of monocort to the Secretary; but they begin to be permitted to flate other circumfunc bich, though not in legal proof art, of fach publick notoriety as to readed proof enocceffery or fo vanched to the nittee as to leave them in no dom't of

truth of them.
" It has become a practice for may the privateers of the balligerent powers, fend into port all American vedicit to meet with, bound from any of the Read ports in the West-Indies, to the Unit states, and it is politively afferted that when of fome of them have given good ctions to their caprains to bat And though many of those results in been afterwards liberated, yet the lost plunder, detention and expense, is to get as to render it ruinous to the America owners :- In many cafes, where then goes have been valuable, the owners of peals which they never intended ma cute but merely with a view of gening property into their hands upon a rabes made to unfairly, as to enfure them a co fiderable profit, even if they hould

" Fourteen days only, are allowed to American owner to make his claim, w readers it impossible for him, exceptle on the spot, and every difficulty which combination of interested persons can vife, is thrown in the way, to prevent getting fecurity, and in few inflances it be done, but by making over his se and cargo to the fecurities, and there fully esting himself to the heavy addition bribery is fometimes practiced to prem boys, or those who know link nowary boys, or those who know he the obligation of an eath, to indep to give redimenty in favor of the cape.

Befide the cafes here enumerated committee have information of a make of veilels belonging to this port, be captured and carried into different pen but as the legal proofs are not come?

"It is proper, however, for them took
that befides the laft of property occasion
by those unjust captures and detends
the matters and crews of the vessels and quently subjected to insults and next that must be shocking to Americans this, the case of Captain Wallace is a fiznce-There are others within theka edge of the committee, of which they at wait the legal proof, to lay them belt " To this lift of grievances, the

mitteenre forry to find it their duty total
that by reason of the vexition los,
outrages soffered, by the merchanted United States, its commerce already be to languish, and its products are jinth, be left upon the hands of those who per them. Prudent men doubt the property of hearthing their propriety, when of of hezarding their propriety, with with the h of nations, or of their own country. not protect them from the repacity of who are neither reftrained by the prin of honor, nor by laws fufficiently com to give fecurity to thofe, who are not

jetts of the fame government. conclude this me "The committee conclude this rein no degree, exaggerated in the fates they have made, and that they will thought to communicate all fuch informations to communicate all fuch informations may may further receive; of which the

for to add, is that of their roptions of the (any to sad, is that or incurrently lost of the Algernas from the Mediterranean, in con-fequence of a trace concluded with that regards, it is faid by the British Minister, mental of Portugal and Holland. This "metali of Forugal and Holland. I has charing error, to which fome American bile, we hear, have already become victim, to find diffriffing a source, as most find for deprice at of four of the modification branches of our communities, if not findly checked or prevented. The timedist checked or prevented. The timedist title it has produced informance, and the state of the first interesting the first interesting the first interesting the state of applicants. defear it muit inftill tate our framen and ty, it is impossible to be too firenous in re-monstrating against this formidable evil. defear it must intill sate our learner and commission, are of a nature highly de-ferring the ferious confideration or govern-men, on whose protection and zeal for the sports, commercial and agricultural, of its country, the cummittee implicitly re-

Is,"
In a Supplementary letter, the committee In a impreciously terrer, the committee of Philadelphia stake this conclusion. " that the cites which they fecite, and others less femally announced, ferre to thew, that Totally announced, ferve to them, that there are frequent inflaments of imprecision of papers, registers. See, very prejuniteral to our impring on their trials, and of third by the defired on of learner, to the general production of learner, to the general production of the country with foreign

mines."

Water we examine the documents, which have been transfuritted from the different French, the Spaniards, and the Dutch harged with attacks upon our commerce he orged against the British.

1. Test theit privateers ulunder the A rican velfels, throw them out of their wife, by forcing them upon groundlef freicion, into ports, other than thofe, p which they were deflined detain them ered after the hopes of regular confication is sundaned; by their negligence, while they hold the politifion, expose the cargoes to damage, and the reffels to diffraction, admil-treas their crews.

1. That Beitifft fhips of war have forci

3. That Beitife thiss of war have Forcibirlized mericer, belonging to American reful, and in one inflance, under the proteins of a Portuguele fort.
3. That by British regulations and practice or and provisions are driven from the part of France, and refiritled to the port of the British or those of their friend.

a restour reliefs are not permitted to go from the British ports in the illands without giving fecurity (which is not at timels but with difficulty and expende, for the British go of the cage, in island on the British go of the cage, in island on That without the importation of con-tinuating as a defined to the 4. Thirtogravefiels are not permitted to

and trade as defined by the law of naincrease vellels are captured for carrying mesdar veffels see captured for carrying on a trommercial intercontent, with the Truch Weil Indies y although it is tolerated by the laws of the French Republic, and that for their extraordinary conduct no other crack is alledged than that by former called a transpearing of the strong of the str

the British islands, is impeachable for an erest of rigor, and a departure from strict justical purity; and the expenses of an apeal to England too heavy to be encounter acterall the circumstances of difcour

Against the French it is urged,

1. That the privateers hartain our trade
so less than those of the British. E That two for their thips of war have committed enormities on but velicle.

3. That their courts of admiralty are

Fility of equal oppression.
4 That besides these points of accusathe brindes these points of accusa-tion which are common to the French and Brinds, the former have infringed the true; between the United States and them, by subjection to frience and many s foliation to feiture and condemnation is refleis trading with their enemies in attellators, which that treaty declares not a be constant. to be contraband, and under circumftances forbidden by the law of parions.

5. That a very detrimental embargo ha tees laid upon large numbers of American & That a contract with the French go tent for coin has been discharged in

Against the Spaniards, the outrages of And against the Datch, one condemnation

eadmiralty is infifted to be unwarant-Usder this complication of milehief, which perfecutes our commerce, I beg leave, St. to lubrait to your confideration, whether as as far as facis may juftify, the nor to be immediately preffe ing cafes for which they are responsi-

Among thefe, I class, 1. The violence properties by public false of war, z. Probibitions, or regulations inconfiftent with the law of tw of nations, 3. The important con-

There is reason to believe that the em go wh removed in December last, and telescotion compensated by an order of committee of public fafety, in France.

one of Courts. 4. Infractions of treaty. 5.

The imposition of embargers and 6. The four, and five much with running there is the Admiralty Process and Mr. Dordiss to breach of public contracts. Along for a good force of the embargers design rather of, it sp.

The redult or which is, that the term "beprivateers, depends upon the p constities of the cafe. It is incumment upon it how of the cate. It is incumbent upon it, how, ever, to keeply sourn freely open, and to fecture an impartial hearing to the it jured applicants. If the rules preferibed to privateers, he too loofe, and opportunities of plunder or ill treatment be provoked from that cause, or from the prospect of impuni

Thus, Sir, I have reduced to general heads, the particular complaints, without miking any inquiry into the facts beyond the large of the parties interested. the allegations of the parties interested.

I will only add, that your message seems to promise to Congress some statement up.

u the fubjects. I have the honour, Sir, to be, with the highelt respect, Your must

obedient fervant, EDM : RANDOLPH The Prefident of the United States.

GEO. TAYLOR, jr. C. C. D. S.

FOR THE HAMPSHIRE GAZETTE.

FOR THE HAMPSHIRE GAZETTE,
MR. PERSTER,
MR. PERSTER,
THE Subferiber, impressed with a grater,
and fense of the honor done him, by,
his moch respected friends, the citizens of
the county of Hampshire, its procurage him,
seat in the Legislature, for 1700 years past,
wither to have them informed, through thechannel of your Paper, thut, such is the
arrangement of his affairs, that, should they
repeat the expressions of sheir considence in
him, at the approaching election, be should
not be able to attend their fervice—hehopes that the consideration of inconveninpes that the confideration of inconvenome votes in the election will be admissed by his candid friends, as an apology for this advertifement.
SIMEON STRONG.

For the HAMPSHIRE GAZETTE.

For the HAMPSHIRE GAZETTE.

Mr. PRINTER,

I have observed in the Springseld paper
that of the barry of the server JUSTIN ELY, Efg. SAMUEL HENSHAW, Efg. JOHN HASTINGS, Efg. WILLIAM BILLINGS, Efg.

SHALL not attempt to pais any en-comiums upon either of these gente-sen, for they have each of them repeatedly been members of the General Count; and as far as they have been true "16" the important truths heretofore reposed in them, and no further, I expect they will meet the approbation of a free and colightened ic. But one circumfrance respecting this proposed lift of candidates, independent of beir perfonal merits, deferves more arte their personal merits, deferves more atten-tion than may perhaps be pidto it. And that is, that Mr. Fowler, and Mr. Ety are in the South part, Mr. Haftings, and Mr. Billings in the North part, and Mr. Hen-thaw in the centre of the County. It is no more than common jordice that each part of the County should have its equal base of "teprefeatation; and particularly in at the prefent time, when the poblic mind has been awakened by the important question refpecting a division of the counqueftion respecting a division of the ty. If no firemons objections can be raif ed against these gentlemen, I think we shall

do justice to ourselve.
giving them our (uffrages—
CANDIDUS. do justice to ourselves and neighbours in

ELECTORS of the County of Hamp-thire; the Hon. WILLIAM CUSHING, Efq.who before the adoption of the Federal Conflitution, was Chief Inflice of the Se preme Judicial Court of this Common wealth, whose excellent character is tou well known to need Comment, is pominal ed in the Eattern Counties for Governoon and it is thought he will be more generally oted for than any other Perfon. Hon. NATHANIEL GORHAM Efg.

Licatenant Governour.
Senators for the County of Hampfhire.
Hon. JOHN HASTING.
Hon. SAMUEL FOWLER. Hoa. SAMUEL LYMAN SAMUEL HENSHAW, WILLIAM BILLINGS, Etg.'ts

PHILADELPHIA, March 19. It is reported that a Spanish frigate, having on board three millions of dollars is cap. d by a Franch frigate, and carried into

med by a French Jespaie, and Luring. Norfalk, Virginia. Late last night the Sufanna, Capt Terris, arrived in the river below, from Bourdeaux, which place he left: the 18th of January lost to the Comment of the Comment The Caps but finte come up to town-it treperted that this weffel is come with dif-

fore of the embarges house taken f, it ap-pears is without foundation Capt. Terry informs that the rembined

ree at Toulon destroyed only feven fail et the French ships—the assenal, and part of the town—That sifteen ships were recover-

the town—I had pirem joys were
ed by the Frencharm,
We have that a brug belonging to Beflux,
from Burdeaux, it arrived in the river,
leaded with brandy, on arread of the French
leaded with brandy on arread of the french government-feveral veffels we bear are

March 20 ExtraB of a letter from St. Thomas's, dated

February 18th 1794. by the firmation of the West today becomes highly interesting, as the English have taken all Martinique, except fort Republique, and General Rashambeau has offered to capita-late, though unt on the terms proposed by the Extract of a letter, dated Bourdeaux, Jan.

8. to a merchant in this city.

4 The offairs of France are in a tolerable train.

Our armies perform monders. We have resaken Taulon, and true towneys cubich ere carrying there providence and ammuni-z. These courses amount to tim. Theje commys amount to 108 neglet.

— I expect this firsts will despet; the affoirs
of our enemies not a little. They would be
obliged to aft for peace."

NEW-YORK, March, 26. WE prefent this day a FEAST to the Republican readers, befides rivering their HOPES, that ere this the whole territory of

France is totally abandoned by all enemies

freedom.

Cinzen Paine is faid to be noder arreft by order of the Convention by order of the Convention—it is to be boped, that, at this late day, he has not been dragged into the Pittite atmosphere, the attractive minerals within which impels the tool-like man-but flabbern wirtne is purer than five gold, and defiroys its impellant

A BATE, or act A BATE. A BATE, or not A BATE, A letter from Cutracoa, of Eeb. 20, laff, to Elias Nixon of this city, frya,—" A feboonst arrived day before yesterday from Tobago, the Cept. of which has the king's proclamation, of a free Trade for all the Americans to any of the British ports."

Per aver fare Doys.

Americans to any of the Statis ports.

Picari fays Don.

Narfelt, March 12.

On Thursday last arrived here in ye days from Cadiz, the schooner Party Caprain Haynes, who informs that on the 19th of Japuary, intelligence was received at Cadiz from Madrid, that the Court of Spain had preferred a memorial to the Nario Convention, which had for its object a cefficion of Hostillities for four months, which there was firong hopes of obtain ing.

A L B A N Y, March 24.
This morning an expects arrived from the city of New-York, with letters from gentlemen in that city to feveral of the members of the Legislature, orging in the drouged and most prefing manner, that a farm of money, fufficient for the purpose, be granted for the immediate fortification of New-York, Sc.—a position to the legislature. of New York, Sc.,—a petition to the le-illustre from a number of the inhabitants of the faid city, on the fame fubject, was al-o received. The Hon, the Affembly had however, anticipated the wifter of their fellow citizens of New-York, in baving pteriously agreed to appropriate thiny thousand pounds for fornifying New-York city and harbor. The bill, which contains this appropriation, also contains a clause granting twelve thousand pounds to the northern and western parts of the state, for erecting and improving fortifications, in case of war or emment danger. The gen-tlemen named as commissioners for carryng into execution in the city and vicinity. New-York the objects of the bill, ar of New-10th the objects of the bill, are his Excellency the Governor, Mathew Clark-fon, Janes Watton, Richard Varack, Nicho-las Fifth, Ebenezer Stevens and Abijah Hammond, Esquires; Baron Steaben, General Gansevoort and Major North, are the commiffioners for the northern and wellen parts of this State.

BOSTON, March 27. By the Packet from Halifax, arrived this day, we prefent the following interesting

Extract of Letters from Meifes. BIRD, SAVAGE and BIRD, Merchants, in London to their Correspondent in this Lown, dated as neder.

JANUARY 1, 1794 American merchants, and the gentlemen of Lloyd's Coffee Househave experienced a great degree of alarm, in confequence of inknottions, dated 6th of Nov. but not iffued until the laft of December. The great ground of alarm was a milapprehen-tion that the terms ftop and detain, and paticles to Congress one could say have been bring to legal adjudication, meant a con-Captains in Boardsonx—The embarge there demostion. But the methods have had a field continued—and about one bendered fail a meeting about it: And our Mr. H. M. of American offele are now detained in that | Bird was of the Committee, who went to

gal adjustication" means no more than then fach cargoes found by brought to trial, to find out is they are not Prench property: has if this are found to be American, they will be releated, ful jest only to charges, as there are grounds of fulpicion fulficient to justify the decention arrung from a differvery having been made that property is frequently maked. This only relates to cargoes landed in and flipped from Ameri-va. But the Committee, under Mr. Dandasa directions, are preparing a Petition, to Ministry, of such a modification as would relieve tessels laden in America, on American account, with French colonial produce for Europe, if not bound to France, produce for Europe, it not bound to France, and we tope to beable to fend you a fa-youtable answer from Ministry, by our next. This information, you may deem authentic, and it probably may be of a dif-ferent tenor from other letters from homee, it may be proper to make it public."

"We have the pleasure to hand you a copy of fresh lost nections, which have been iffued, in confequence of the representations of the Committee of American Merican Laborators of the Majely's Ministers, which we flatter our felses will give as much failthful a American Laborator of the Majely's Ministers. we flutter ourselves will give as much fa-listation in America, as we experience, and that it may trend to fluttering the friendship and good understanding bot-tween the two countries, fo calentally no-cellary to the prosperity of both. The delays arising in the Commans, do not tred with Ministers, but with the Judge, who presides in the Admiratry Court, and there there a disordion management of the they thew a disposition to redress this griev-ance, by removing him if it can be done."

GEORGE REX.

GEORGE REX.
INSTRUCTIONS to the Commanders of
out Ships of War and Privateers that
have or may have Letters of Marque
against France. Given at our Court of St. James's, the Eighth Day of January

WHEREAS by our former Instructions to the Commanders of our Ships of War and Privateer, dated 6th Navembet; 1793, we figuifed that they should ship and derain all thips loaden with goods the proram all this loaden with goods the pro-duce of say colony belonging to France, or carrying provitions or other freplies for the nic of any fuch Colony, and though bring the fame with their cargoes to legal adjudication, we are pleased to REVOKE the faid Infruction, and is lieutherend we bave thought fit to iffice there our Influen-tions to be dely observed by the Communi-ders of our ships of War and Privateen that have or may have Letters of Marque against France-:

France:

First, That they shall bring in for lawful adjudication all vessels with their cargoes that are loaded with goods the produce of the French West India Islands, and

duce of the Frence well-house manns, and coming directly from any port of the faid illands to any port in Europe. Secondly, That they thall bring in for lawful adjudication all thips with their cargoes that are laden with goods the produce of the faid lifteds, the property of which goods thall belong to labjects of France, to whatloever ports the fame may be bound.

3dly—That they shall seize all ships that shall be found attempting to enter any posts of the said Islands that is or shall be blockaded by the Arms of his Mijefly, or his Al-lies, and shall fend them with their cargoes for adjudication, according to the terms of the former inftructions, bearing date the

the former instructions, bearing date the Sch day of June, 1793. 21613.—That they finall feize all vefficial laden wholly or in part with saral or mi-fitary flores, bound to any port of the faid 111 ands, and finall fend them into fome conillands, and fhall fend them into fene con-venient port belonging to his Majefly, to-gether with their cargots, that they may be proceeded against according to the Rules of the Laws of Nations.

HENRY DUNDAS. NORTHAMPTON, APRIL 2.

NORTHAMPTON. APEIL 2.
DIED—At Williamfungh, on Saturday
the 22d ult. Mr. Aaron Kingflogia the 62d
year of his age.

Whereas Mary the wite of one
the foliferiber, has behaved in a very
unbecoming manner, and left my bed and
board, and refores to live with mr. I beteby forbid all person batbouring or trusting
her on my account, as I will not pay any
debt of her contracting.

debt of her contracting.

JACOB JONES.

Petham. March 25, 1794.

THE Copartnership of Benjamin and Oliver Smith, is by mutural confept, this day disolved. All Persons indebted this day distored. All Fertons indebted to faid Company are called upon to make immediate payment. Those who negled as speedy compliance with this request are informed, that a regard to our engagements, makes it indifferentially netterfary, for us call on them in a way more diffagterable.

md expensive.

Hatheld, March 28, 1794.

Advertisements consted will be in