POLAND.

WARSAW, APRIL 22.

"The Polish patriots are now masters of this capital. The Russian troops have been forced to retreat to Zaroczim, where they are united with the Prussian body of troops, under general Wolky. General Igelstrohm is likewise at Zaroczim, together with the other Russian generals, who, sword in hand, were obliged to fight their way through the avenues of Warsaw, and through the ranks of the armed Polish patriots. We are in great anxiety on account of M. Von Bochholtz, whose fate is yet totally unknown."

FRONTIERS *of* POLAND, April 22.

Extract of a letter.

"The 17th of this month has proved a dreadful day to Warsaw. General Igelstrohm, a few days before, had given orders to the whole of the Russian cavalry, in garrison there to march from Warsaw, to join all the troops which had been previously detached in order to act against the army under Gen. Kosciusko.

"When the insurrection took place on the 17th, in the morning, General Igelstrohm ordered only three battalions of Russian infantry who remained in the garrison to take up arms; at the same time he sent a message to the King, informing his Majesty of the event. The King sent him word, that he had already been informed of what had happened, that his Majesty had only to add a request to the General, to send all his troops out of the capital, in order to prevent bloodshed, until the minds of the people shall in some measure be pacified.

"General Igelstrohm, in the mean time, had sent General Bauer at the head of a detachment, to protect the arsenal; but this was too late. The patriots had already made themselves masters of all the artillery contained in that building; and the latter General, with his detachment, on their arrival were forced to lay down their arms, and to surrender prisoners of war.

"The Patriots afterwards provided with arms from the Arsenal, formed themselves in order of battle, and marched against a battalion of the Russian infantry, whom they drove out of the town.

"General Igelstrohm, however, placed himself at the head of the other two battalions, and took post in a street where he was determined to defend himself; these battalions were fired upon with great violence from every window; and after an engagement which lasted thirty three hours without intermission, the Russians were driven from Warsaw, with the loss of half their number killed. General Igelstrohm, Apraxin and Subow, at the head of the remaining Russian infantry, these joined the Prussian corps under General Wolky, stationed in the neighbourhood of that Capital. The people of Warsaw were obliged to let several houses on fire, where the Russian soldiers had posted themselves during the engagement.

"The houses and places, which had been inhabited by the Russian officers and their adherents, were plundered by the people.

"The magistrates had assembled during the tumult, but, all their endeavours to restore tranquility proved ineffectual.

"The Patriots have since sent an account of this Revolution to General Kosciusko, at Cracow, at the same time inviting that General to come to their assistance."

Extract of a letter from the Banks of the Austola, April 23.

"The Revolution in Poland is at the highest pitch. The patriots have constituted themselves into a revolutionary body. They are masters of Warsaw, and all the Polish artillery contained in the arsenal of that capital. The King is in their hands, as also the Prussian ambassador, Mr. Von Bochholtz, and Von Alca, the Russian resident.

"General Igelstrohm, with the other Russian Generals, Apraxin, Pisbor, and count Nicolas Subow, with 12,000 Russians, the remainder of 3000 men, who garrisoned Warsaw, have joined the Prussians at Zaroczim.

"The patriots are fortifying Cracow, and are levying a great number of new corps.

"Prince Adam Czartorinsky is said to have arrived at Cracow, in order to take an active part in the revolution."

CHARLESTON, (S. C.) June 3.

By Capt. Freebingham, from the West Indies, we have the following information:

THAT on the 29th April, the brigands attacked the town at Gonaives; a heavy cannonade and firing of small arms precluded their marching into the town at 11 o'clock, but they were driven back.

The engagement was renewed and continued through the night, until eight in the morning; at that time a general engagement took place, which effected a total defeat, and obliged them to take to the mountains.

A flag was received from them at 2, demanding a surrender at 7, P. M. or they would put every soul to the sword.

The advance party was severely cannonaded from the town, as a feint to cover the retreat of the inhabitants, which took place about 11 o'clock at night. They embarked on board the different vessels then in port, for St. Nicholas Mole, Jeremie, St. Mark's and other places; but it is regretted, that female delicacy was disregarded by the soldiery, and others, who attended solely to their own preservation, and left the women to shift for themselves. Capt. Frothingham carried 205 to St. Mark's, where the unfortunate French were received with tenderness; rations, lodging, &c. being immediately ordered for their accommodation: But the Spaniards, who had undertaken the defence of the place, were sent back to join their several corps.

The following are the Toasts, which were given at West-Springfield, on the 4th instant.

1st. The Day.—May it ever be memorable.

2d. The United States.—May they have wisdom to shun the quarrels, and spirit and fortitude to resent the injury of other nations.

3d. The President of the United States. May the happiness of America, be the main spring of all his actions.

4th. The members of Congress.—May they be uncontaminated by aristocratic principles, and unbiased by foreign influence.

5th. The Commonwealth of Massachusetts.—May her Citizens be ever virtuous and happy.

6th. The Governor of this Commonwealth.—May his hatred of tyranny increase with his declining years.

7th. The Citizens of the French Republic.—May their exertions for liberty be successful and enkindle a flame that shall not be extinguished till tyrants and their systems shall be no more.

8th. Confusion in the councils, and terror in the armies of confederated despots.

9th. May Kings, those scourges of mankind be known to posterity only by the page of history.

10th. May the oppressed Poles, be successful in their present struggle to emancipate themselves from foreign despotism.

11th. The Marquis La Fayette. May he soon be liberated in Europe, and welcomed in America.

12th. Our brethren in Algiers.—May the best means be adopted for their deliverance, and universal philanthropy become the ruling passion of their oppressors.

13th. May slavery be abolished and its advocates be extinct.

14th. May the policy of perpetuating a public debt, be exploded as a canker worm which if tolerated will destroy our liberties.

15th. May true republicanism, rational liberty, and universal happiness, be the portion of all mankind.

After which three Volunteers were given by General Shephard and others.

16th. May the right of Man be universally extended, and strenuously defended.

17th. May liberty expand her wings over the four quarters of the globe.

18th. May charity combine all orders of men, and party zeal be forever banished.

The whole was concluded with greater order and regularity, and the company dispersed at an early hour.

THE PARTNERSHIP OF

SHERMAN & PECK,

IS this day dissolved, by mutual consent. All Persons having accounts unsettled with said PARTNERSHIP, are requested to call and settle them immediately with VIRGIL PECK, who has the care of the Books, either by giving notes or making payment.

Said PECK, takes this method to inform his friends and the public in general, that he continues to carry on the HATTING business as usual, at his Hat-shop, where Ladies and Gentlemen, may be supplied with HATS, on short notice, and reasonable terms. He returns his sincere thanks to the public for past favours, and hopes that by a close application to business to merit their continuance.

VIRGIL PECK.

N. B. He wants to employ a couple of JOURNEYMEN HATTERS, steady, industrious, sober, young men, that are good workmen, such will meet with good encouragement.

Northampton, July 4. 1794.

SCYTHES.

NICHOLS's, genuine warranted SCYTHES, made in *Connecticut*, to be sold at the store of ROBERT BECK, & SON.

NORTHAMPTON, JUNE 29, 1794.

LEVI SHEPHARD,

Has just received, a large and valuable supply of

GOODS,

Which added to those he had on hand before, will comprehend almost every article of consumption that is made use of in this part of the country.

He has a number of Hogsheads of Jamaica Spirits, St. Croix, and New-Rum, by the Hogshead or less quantity—Also, Russia and Philadelphia IRON, German and blistered STEEL, PAINTER's COLOURS, and LINSEED OIL, SPIRITS of TURPENTINE, VARNISH, ROSIN & PITCH, CLOTHIER's DYE-STUFFS such as LOGWOOD, REDWOOD, the best kind of CAMWOOD, COPPERAS, ALLUM, INDIGO, BLUE VITRIOL, OIL of VITRIOL, PRESS-PAPERS, JACK-CARDS, RUSTICK and NICARAGUA.

DRUGS & MEDICINES

—AS USUAL—

Madeira, Sherry, and Malaga Wine, Gin, Raisins by the Cask, Pepper, Allspice, Cinnamon, Nutmegs, Cloves, Mace, Ginger, best kind of Hyson, Souchong and Bohea Tea, Coffee, Chocolate, Loaf, Sugar, Molasses, Rice by the cwt. Salt by the Hogshead or Bushel, Codfish by the quintal, various kinds of Nails and Glass, Iron Hollow Ware, Cart Boxes, &c.

Said SHEPHARD, is under some necessity to collect a considerable sum of money in a few weeks, of consequence he will offer his GOODS for sale, at a very low price for pay in hand.

Northampton, June 17, 1794.

Just published, and now selling at this OFFICE,

Prophetic Conjectures

ON THE

French Revolution;

Together Recent and Shortly Expected Events:

Extracted from

ARCHBP. BROWN,	1551.
REV. J. KNOX.	1572.
DR. T. GOODWIN,	1639.
REV. CHR. LOVE,	1651.
ARCHBP. USHER.	1655.
DR. H. MOORE,	1603.
REV. P. JURIEU,	1687.
REV. R. FLEMING,	1701.
REV. J. WILLISON,	1742.
DR. GILL,	1748.

And a Remarkable Anonymous Pamphlet, 1747, with an introduction, Remarks and two Appendixes.

Surely the Lord God will do nothing, but he revealeth his secrets unto his servants the prophets.

[These Conjectures are not the production of Fanaticks, but a rational illustration of several parts of the Sacred Volume, which points out those Revolutions which should take place in the world. The present accomplishment of such predictions is a recent evidence of the divine authority of Scripture Prophecy; and these illustrations, tho' published above 200 years before the event, and corresponding with the facts themselves are new motives to search the Scriptures.]

☞ Subscribers are requested to call and receive their Books.

CASH, and a generous price given for good ENGLISH HAY, at landlord QUINTIN's in WARE, by

WILLIAM DRAPER.

23,000 Acres of LAND FOR SALE, in the Genesee Country, being Township No. 7, in the 5th range, six miles square, beautifully situated, with the north branch of the Susquehannah running through the centre of it.—it is also interspersed with Springs and Brooks, which afford a number of Mill Seats—The post road from Philadelphia to Genesee river, runs thro' said Township, there is one settlement on the land, where there is a Tavern kept; it is timbered with Ash, Beach, Maple, Bass, Cherry, Whitepine, Oak and Chestnut, and within eight miles of a Sawmill and Grist-mill—The land will be disposed of in small lots, or the whole in a body, as may best suit the purchasers.—Ten Dollars on each hundred acres must be paid down, for the remainder, one year without interest, and five years with interest will be given for the payment, and the land taken in security. Conditions of sale and every particular, will be made known by applying to the subscriber in Pittsfield, in the county of Berkshire.

JAMES EASTON.

July 1794.

Jonathan Judd, jun.

HAS just received a very general assortment of English, India, Hardware, and West-India GOODS, also all sizes 10 penny and 20d Nails, Glass, Lead, Powder, Pots, Kettles and most kinds of Hollow Ware, Crockery, Earthern and China Ware—Redwood and Logwood, Coffee, Loaf Sugar, &c. &c. which he sells cheap for cash, most kinds of produce, or approved credit.

Southampton, July 7, 1794.

A School, for the instruction of youth, of both Sexes, in Grammar, Writing, Geography, &c. will be opened, at the Proprietor's School-House, in Amherst, on Tuesday the 29th Day of July next—where instruction will be given on reasonable terms.

Amherst, June 25, 1794.

To THOMAS DWIGHT, Esq. one of the Justices of the Peace for the County of Hampshire, in the Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

WE the Subscribers, three of the Members of the corporation, entitled, *The Proprietors of the upper Locks & CANALS, on Connecticut River, in the County of Hampshire*, request you to grant a warrant, whereby the said Proprietors may be notified to meet at the house of the Proprietors of Locks and Canals, on Connecticut River, in South-Hadley, at the South end of the Canal, on Wednesday the sixth day of August next, at 10 o'clock, A. M. to act on the following articles:

1st. To choose a President, Clerk, Treasurer, and every other officer or officers of the corporation.

2d. To determine on the mode of calling future Meetings of the corporation and where the same shall be holden.

3d. To raise all such monies as may be necessary towards defraying expences already incurred, and carrying on future operations.

5th. To transact all such other matters respecting the Property, as shall then and there be deemed expedient.

JONA. DWIGHT,
JOHN WILLIAMS,
JOHN HOOKER.

COMMONWEALTH *of* MASSACHUSETTS.

L. S. Hampshire ss.

To JONATHAN DWIGHT, Esq. one of the Petitioners, and one of the proprietors aforesaid.

THE above petition being presented to me the Subscriber, one of the Justices of the Peace for the County of Hampshire—You are hereby required to notify and warn the Proprietors aforesaid to meet at the time and Place, and for the purposes abovementioned, for which this shall be your warrant. Given under my hand and seal, at Springfield, the eighth day of July, in the year of our Lord 1794.

THOMAS DWIGHT, Justice of Peace.

To the Proprietors abovementioned,

PURSUANT to the above warrant, you are notified to meet at time and place, and for the purposes abovementioned.

JONA. DWIGHT.

LIST of Letters in the Post-Office, Northampton, July 1st. 1794.

JOHN Allard, Munson—Zenas Field Whatley—Caleb Tuttle, Northampton—William Bowman, Northampton.—Simeon Hawks, Northampton—Rev. Levi Hodge, Barnardston—Gad Smith, Whately—Jonathan Brewster, Worthington—Jerez Pomeroy, Southampton—Isaiah Baker, Hadley—Oliver Sprague, Westfield—Messr. Otis & Fobes, Cummington—Mr. David Dickinson, Deerfield—Jonathan Cables, Westfield—David Spaulding, Plainfield——Lucius Doolittle, Northfield—Messr. Silas & Asad Brown, & Co. Edwampton—Spencer Whiting, Worthington—James Morse, Chesterfield—Josiah Willet, Hatfield.

JOHN BRECK, P.M.

The Subscribers being appointed Executors of the last Will and Testament of Col. JOSIAH ALLIS, late of Whately, deceased—Hereby give notice, that we shall attend the business of our appointment, at the house of the deceased, the last Tuesdays in July, August, and September next, from 9 o'clock, A. M. to 6 o'clock, P. M. on each of said days. Those that have demands on said Allis's Estate, are requested to exhibit them—and those indebted are called upon for immediate payment.

ANNA ALLIS,
ELISHA HUBBARD, } Executors.
JOHN WHITE,

Whately, June 30, 1794.

CASH GIVEN FOR CLEAN COTTON AND LINEN RAGS.

Hampshire Gazette.

NORTHAMPTON, (*Massachusetts*) PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY WILLIAM BUTLER.

Vol. VIII.] WEDNESDAY, JULY 30, 1794. [NUMB. 413.

STATE PAPER.

HAMMOND to Mr. RANDOLPH.

(*Continued from No. 410.*)

I DERIVE great satisfaction from your assurance that "the Secretary of State has undertaken to ascertain the fate of the privateers Le Petit Democrat, and La Carmagnole," since from such accounts I have received from New York, I am inclined to apprehend that they will continue there, completely armed, with numerous crews on board, and are in every respect in a condition immediately to proceed to sea. It is indeed a matter of doubt, I suppose that they should have so long remained in that port; but it is not less singular that you should regard my letter of the 4th as "bringing the first notice of the condition of their having been dismantled;" for if you refer to a letter from your predecessor, of the 27th of December, 1793, you will find the following expressions.

"The danger to be apprehended from the said mentioned vessels," (privateers) "only fitted out in the ports of the United States,) "still continues to exist to a alarming degree. Since, notwithstanding the repeated assurances I have received from the Federal government of its determination to exclude those privateers from any future asylum in its ports, and of the sincerity of its desire to enforce this determination, I have reason to infer that, under colourable means, have been successfully devised either to elude its vigilance, or to render nugatory its injunctions.—This inference arises from the information I have received—that the privateer Le Citoyen Genet, fitted out at Charleston, was in the mouth of August last, permitted to return to the port of Philadelphia, for the avowed time, to remain there four or five days, and then to proceed to sea for the purpose of commencing new depredations—which, as it appears from the public prints, have proceeding in the adjacent seas; that the Le Petit Democrat and La Carmagnole, both fitted out in the Delaware, were permitted to enter the port of New York, and to continue therein unmolested during a great part of the months of August, September, and October last—that the latter vessel is still in that port, and that the former, having sailed from thence in company with the French fleet, under the command of Admiral Sercey, and having separated from it at sea, proceeded first to Cuba, and afterwards returned for a second time to New-York, wherein she at present remains.

"I have thought it my duty to state the said mentioned particulars in the manner in which they have been communicated to me; but if my information has been erroneous, it will afford me the sincerest pleasure to have my error corrected."

4th. As you have not controverted the propriety of my alluding to the permission of this government to the commanders of the French armed ships to dispose of their prizes by sale in the ports of the United States, but have admitted that "your treaty with France, has been so interpreted as not to contemplate a freedom to sell,"—and that we rely on the law of nations on certain different sentiments upon the subject—it is necessary for me to make only one remark, that as by the treaty with France, prizes made by vessels belonging to the weakest part of the powers combined against her, are excluded from admission into the American ports, the operation of the permission to sell that was granted by the government, has been partial, and has been decidedly beneficial to France.

6th. In my assertion that the vessels of France had been permitted to depart from the Hampton roads, notwithstanding the imposition and continuance of the embargo, I certainly did not mean to insinuate that they were allowed to sail under an express permission from the government; but it is a fact of universal notoriety, that the whole of the convoy under Rear Admiral Vanstabel, amounting to about one hundred & fifty sail vessels, (including ships of war and merchant ships) did sail from Hampton roads on the 17th of April, although the imposition of the embargo had been known there for more than a fortnight antecedently to that date, and had been rigidly enforced with respect to all other merchant ships whatsoever: And I really cannot perceive any very material distinction between an impelled permission to those particular French vessels to depart from Hampton roads, and a neglect of employing any coercive means of preventing them from departing. But I must further remark, that not only these French vessels were not so prevented, but also, that on the 7th of April, Rear Admiral Vanstabel, issued an order to Mr. John Cooper (an American citizen) forcibly to take possession of the American brig Venus, which was laden with flour on account of the French Government, and which was detained in Norfolk harbor, in consequence of the embargo—that in conformity to this order, Mr. Cooper forcibly took possession of the brig Venus, and on the 8th of April, delivered her to Rear Admiral Vanstabel—and that Mr. Wilson, lieutenant colonel commandant of Norfolk county, whose duty it was to prevent any infraction of the law, previously (on the 5th of April) gave his official sanction to the propriety of this vessel (the Venus) proceeding to join the French fleet, notwithstanding the provisions of the embargo.

The whole of this transaction is contained in the inclosed copies, from authenticated documents in my possession, of the letters of Rear Admiral Vanstabel, Mr. Cooper, and Mr. Wilson. At the very moment when these measures of partiality & favour were pursued at Norfolk towards the French ships, the most scrupulous caution was, as I before stated, employed to prevent any other vessels from contravening the embargo. One or two, which had attempted to sail immediately after the receipt of the intelligence of its being imposed, were brought back and detained during its continuance; and a small schooner named the Betty, belonging to or being under the direction of Mr. Hamilton, his Majesty's consul at Norfolk, was on the 9th of April forcibly seized and stripped of her sails, by orders, of a General Matthews, under pretence, that she was preparing to elude the embargo, although Mr. Hamilton had assured General Matthews that it was not his intention to allow the vessel to depart until its expiration; although no master was appointed nor any seamen engaged for her, nor had she any provisions or water on board. From this minute statement of the transactions in the only port to which I alluded, I conceive myself fully justified in having adverted to the conduct which had been observed by this Government, or the officers acting under its authority, towards the powers combined against France, in the enforcement of the embargo.

7th. With respect to the uniformly unfriendly treatment which British officers have experienced in the ports of the United States, I had, exclusively of those instances, on which I have addressed specific complaints to you, several other cases of a similar nature in my contemplation, which it is needless for me at present to enumerate. They are however all of them imputable solely to the unauthorized aggressions and insults of individuals, and not in any manner to any ill disposition in the government itself. In fact, in no instance whatever, have any British officers been implicated in any kind of immediate original discussion with the government, except in the case of the passport which I solicited in behalf of certain British officers who were prisoners of war—anxious on every consideration to return to their native country, and which was refused.

8th. I consider the insult offered at Newport to his Majesty's sloop of war Nautilus, to have been unparalleled since the measures pursued there were directly contrary to the principles which in all other civilized states, regulate cases of this nature; for, if on the arrival of a ship of war in any European port, information be given, that such ship of war has on board subjects of the sovereign of that port, application is made to the officer commanding her, who himself conducts the investigation, and if he discovers that any such subjects be on board of his vessel, he immediately releases them; but if he be not satisfied, that there be any such, his declaration to that effect, on his word of honor, is universally credited. But the legislature and Judges of the state of Rode Island, refused to accept the assurances of the commander of the Nautilus, or to allow him to originate or prosecute the inquiry himself, and forcibly detained him and his lieutenant prisoners, by virtue of the act of assembly, until the vessel was searched, and the American, or pretended American seamen were liberated. I am certainly not inclined to dispute the merit which the governour of Rhode Island ascribes to himself for limiting the supplies granted to the Nautilus to such an amount as was merely necessary to carry her to her destined port—though this limitation in the stipulations of the treaty with France, is confined to Privateers only—and does not extend to royal or national ships of war. But I must contend, that those individuals of the legislative or judiciary departments of Rhode-Island, who were concerned in this transaction, conducted themselves neither with moderation, with decency, nor with that respect which was due to the commander of a vessel belonging to a sovereign with whom this country was at peace.

(*To be continued.*)

PUBLISHED by AUTHORITY.

Commonwealth *of* MASSACHUSETTS.

In the House of Representatives, June, 18 1794.

WHEREAS an accurate map of this Commonwealth will tend to facilitate and promote such information and improvements as will be favourable to its growth and prosperity, and will otherwise be highly useful and important on many public and private occasions: For the procurement of the materials necessary for the accomplishment of an object so desirable, and by which the reputation and interest of the Commonwealth will be advanced:

RESOLVED, That the inhabitants of the several towns and districts in the Commonwealth, be, and they hereby are required to take or cause to be taken by their Selectmen, or some other suitable person or persons, appointed for that purpose, accurate plans of their respective towns or districts upon a scale of two hundred rods to an inch, and upon a survey heretofore actually to be made, or that has actually been made within seven years next preceding this time, and the same plans to lodge in the Secretary's office, free of expence to the Commonwealth, on or before the first day of June, 1795.

And be it further resolved, That on each of said plans the place where any other town or district line meets or joins the line of any town or district respectively, the names and course of rivers, the bridges over rivers, the course of country roads, the situation of houses for public worship, court-houses, the reputed or actually known and admeasured distance of the centre of the town or district from the shire town of the county, and from the metropolis of the Commonwealth in the several roads usually travelled, the length and the course by the magnetic needle of the boundary lines of the town or district, the scale on which such plan shall be taken, and the time when the actual survey was, or shall have been made, shall be inserted, specified, delineated or described; and any lands belonging to the Commonwealth within the limits of any town or district, or adjoining thereto in any place unincorporated, shall be particularly noted and the reputed or known quantity of such land specified.

And to prevent as much as may be any errors which might arise by having the lines between towns run at different times by surveyors of different adjoining towns:

Be it further Resolved, That it shall be the duty of the person or persons, appointed for the purposes aforesaid by the most ancient town or district adjoining to any other town or district, to give notice in writing unto the Selectmen of such adjoining town or district, of the time & place of meeting, for running such line or lines, ten days before-hand; and it shall be the duty of the town or district whose Selectmen shall be so notified, to appoint and require some suitable person or persons to attend on the behalf of such town or district, with the person or persons so notifying, for the purpose of running such line or lines. And where the line or lines between adjoining towns, or between adjoining towns and districts is or are unsettled and in dispute; in such cases there shall be specified on the respective plans of such towns and districts, the several lines in contest, stating accurately and particularly the difference of such claimed lines of boundary and division, in their distance, course and bearing from each other.

And be it further Resolved, That the inhabitants of any of the towns or districts aforesaid, who shall neglect to take and lodge in the Secretary's office, the plans required as aforesaid, within the time above limited therefor, shall forfeit and pay to the use of the Commonwealth, the sum of forty pounds; which sum shall be added to such delinquent town's or district's proportion of the State tax, which may be granted next after the first day of June, 1795, aforesaid.

And be it further Resolved, That the committee for the sale or the Eastern lands, be and hereby are directed to procure and furnish plans of townships not incorporated, and such other documents as may be necessary to form and complete a Map of the five Eastern counties, commonly called the district of Maine. And the said committee are hereby also authorized and directed, to require of the grantees and claimants of any tracts of land in the same district, to exhibit to them plans of their respective grants and claims for the purpose aforesaid.

And be it further Resolved, That there be inserted, delineated, described or specified in the several plans aforesaid, the breadth of rivers, the number and reputed magnitude of ponds, the falls of waters, mountains, manufactories, mills, mines and minerals, and of what size iron works, furnaces, situated in the said several towns and districts respectively.

And the Secretary of this Commonwealth is hereby directed to cause copies of this resolution to be forwarded as soon as may be to the Selectmen of the several towns and districts from which the plans aforesaid are above required, and also to cause the same to be published in the several newspapers in this Commonwealth.

And the Selectmen of such towns and districts respectively, are hereby required immediately after the receipt of such copies, to cause the inhabitants of their several towns and districts, to assemble and meet for the purpose of carrying into effect the foregoing resolutions.

Sent up for concurrence.

EDWARD H. ROBBINS, *Speaker.*

In Senate, June 26, 1794.

Read and concurred.

SAMUEL PHILLIPS, *President.*

By the Governor approved June 26, 1794.

SAMUEL ADAMS.

True Copy—Attest,

JOHN AVERY, jun. Secretary.

OATH of *Fidelity* and *Allegiance* tendered to the inhabitants of the French West-India Islands, after being taken by the English.

I PROMISE and swear sincerely to be a faithful and to observe a true allegiance towards his majesty king George the 3d. So help me God—I acknowledge, profess, attest and declare, truly and sincerely in my conscience before God and men, that his majesty king George 3d. is the true master and lawful sovereign, Lord and king of Great-Britain, and all other dominions and countries belonging to it—I swear fidelity and true allegiance to his majesty and to no other sovereign whatever, promising to defend him as far as shall be in my power, against every attempt or act of treason and every conspiracy formed to the prejudice of his person, his crown, and dignity, and to use all diligence to discover and make known every treason and conspiracy which I shall know to be formed against his majesty, his successors or any of them—I promise truly to make every exertion to support maintain and defend the