the circumflances of felf-creation, or of

expreding favourable opinions.

In my next I shall endeavour to fet this In my neat I thall endeavour to fet this matter in a light fill clearer, by taking in view the confequences of the doffrine in queffice.

## MORE SEDITION

From a London Paper.

SOME weeks previous to the late allizes at Bedford, as a baker of that town was taking a baked calces head home to his r, be was met by a neighbour who accolled him with great cagernels, to in form him of a great victory obtained by the Dake of York. In libening to this he let fall the calves head, and, in the heat of let fall the caters head, and, in the heat of -excation, exclaimed, "damn the Duke of York, I with his head was in my oven where this calves head has been." The organ-blower of St. Paul's church being informed of the expredion, embraced the opportunity of thewing his loyalty, and without help of time way to the Manne. opportunity of finewing his loyalty, and without lofs of time went to the Mayor with information of the baker's feditions words; but the Mayor having fenfe enough to differ between feditions intention and inadvertent expressions, declined taking tognizance of it. Mr. organ-blower, en-couraged by the fuccefs of thofe, who have lately taken up the honograble profession of Informets, determined not to give up his porfait, and applied first to one Magif trate for the county, and then to another, ith no better faccels.

Determined, however, to perfevere, the opening of the Court for the late Af-fize, when proclamation as usual was made defiring all perfors who have information to give to come forth, Mr. organ blower flated the feditions expressions of the orker, and, made complaints against the May or and Magistrates, for not being equally zealous with himself. The Judge ordered the Mayor to take his examination and fend it to the Treasury which was done; and the Solicitor to the Treasury has in functed the Mayor, that if the baker would beg pardon and find two furcties, in sol for his good behaviour, the bufinefe

shall be dropped !!!

Sedition!—On Saturday an audacious fcoundrel, who is a just new man raylor, was taken into coffody by one of the Diplomatic Spies, at a pot house, where he had the prefumption to enjoy his pint of beer, for daring to attempt a pun. He had the horrible wickedness to say, that Treason was only Reason, with a T at the beginning of it!!!

From the ANALY ITCAL REVIEW.

SLAVERY and FAMINE.

Or an account of the Miferies and Start atin AT BOTANY BAY. By GEORGE THOMPSON, eubo failed in the Reyal Admiral, May

1792; with fane Preliminary Remarks,

By GEORGE DYER, B. A.

Late of Enanuel College. Cambridge; Author of the complaint of the poor, 82 77 pages. Price of Repressor, 1794.

THE account here given of our very water, is to general corroborated by the journals already published by many of the officers who have been fo unfortunate as to ferve there, except fo far as relates to the fevere treatment of the convicts, and the very extraordinary mertality, that has

the very extraordinary mentality, that has taken place among them.

We confess, that (positical convictions apart) we imagined the persons sentenced to transportation were generally hardened rossians, and notorious offenders, little fulceptible of either fear or firme : but the following facts, which ferve " as an illu firstion of fome refirctions on the fever fentences inflitted for flight offences,' ten greatly to thake this opinion :

A man was lately fentenced at the Maid. flore affizes to fever years transportation for ficaling some corn " out of a bin" t for finaling form corn "out of a bin" to feed his maller's horfes; the corn fitter belonged to a farmer, who had borrowed e tram of horfes, and worked to the bot had forgetter to give them any thing to

Edward Hofely, for flealing a game cock was condemned by judge Gonld, a Maidtone in 1792, to feven years impritenced by the justices of Soffex to three years hard labour in the holks for fwindfire. The crime is thus flated: he hor-Groughton, under pretence of going to took another courfe.

In addition to the above, feveral chil-It addition to the above, feveral chiltagem. It is isomentable to fee our brave
chem have been transported during the following terms: Alexander Dempfler, Willowing terms: Alexander Dempfler, William Collins, Hooms Cathway, William
while the natives rather with for invasion
Malesaged-fiscen, for fevera years: And
while the natives rather with for invasion
Helmat aged 16, and —— Scott, only 15
vers of age, for life! All these were on
board one vested.

the Direct themselves no longer remember

the Direct themselves no longer remember

great number of these forginer can be himgreat and difficult things are effected. Nay,
from coming into this hoose; and if a
all the tree colleges of the conjint, on the
longer of these forginer can be himgreat and difficult things are effected. Nay,
from coming into this hoose; and if a
all the tree colleges of the conjint, on the
longer of these forginer can be himgreat and difficult things are effected. Nay,
from coming into this hoose; and if a
all the three colleges of the conjint, on the
longer of these forginer can be himgreat and difficult things are effected. Nay,
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longer of these forginer can be himgreat and difficult things are effected. Nay,
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all the three colleges of the conjint, on the
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longer of the conjunt of the forginer can be himgreat and difficult things are effected. They
longer of the conjunt of the forginer can be himgreat and the conjunt of the forginer can be himlonger of the forgine can be himlonger of the forgine can be himlonger of the conjunt of the forgine can be himlonger of the forgine can be himlonger of the forgine can be himlonger of the f

It is Amed in the preface, that on un averrge every perion transposed to New South Wales occasions an expense of one thousand payinds to the people of this conntry : and yearthe editor is but too much long, before this Pencara DE 100g, very long, before this Paperal colony will be able to cultivate a infliciency of grain for its own confimption; and all intercount with it must of course be rendered preca-

rious during the continuance of hoffilities. To a country like this, we cannot but lanot country like ton, we cannot out la-ment, that fuch men as Meffri. Palmer and Mair, and Skirving, thould have been transported on account of their political apinions; and we gladly feize the oppositionity, now afforded by Mr. Dyer, of bewallng their fentence and recording their rotth. p. 42.

"Thomas Fyfebe Palmer, B. D. late fenior fellow of Queen's college, Cam-bridge; is of a respectable and ancient fa-mily at Ickwell, in Bedfordshire; was edmmy at ferwell, in Bedfordfilire; was ed-ucated at Eaton fehool; was entered at Queen's College, Cambridge, and after go-ing through the Budies of the university with credit, was chosen fellow of that college. He was ordained a clergyman of the effablished church, and from the m-ture of his connections, as well as the diections of his fludies, meft have had prof-

ects of confiderable preferment,
" At Cambridge, Fysche Palmer was a regular attendant on the theological lec-tures of the late celebrated Jobo Jebb, tho entecedently to this connection he had been of the Calvininie perfusion, intimate with Jahn Berridge and Rowland Hill, we eminent Methoditt preachers of the eliab-lished church. From an allidoons and cri-tical fludy of scripture he became an Unitation, and possessing great aftirity of mind, be then shewed the same zeal in promind, bether inewed the lame 2-at in pro-pagating the Unitarian, ashe had before the Trinitarian doffrices. He never held any preferment.

"Hearing of a feciety of Universal formed at Montrole by Thomas Christic, author of an excellent volume of Semons on the unity, Fysche Palmer was indoce to go to Scotland with a view of joining the and with a view of joining the riery. There he became a zealous teach ned Unitarian focieties at Dand and Edinburgh, and raught occasionally in and Edinbergh, and raught occasionary in feveral villages, particularly in Forfar, and Newborough. He never received any pay: The employment of a teacher he thou honorable and ofeful; but had long ince laid afide the proteffion and garb of

" Of his income derived frage bis fel "Of his means derived from his ica-lowfing and private fortune he devoted more than half to benevolent purpoint : he was a great economis, only to enable him-felf to be a philastropist,

" James Ellis, the young man gone with Botanny Bay, was formerly vant ; but proving himfelf to be a youth of virmous principles, and good talents, F. Palmer, took pains in giving him inflru tion and made him his companion. James Ellis used to preach for him occasionally. James

se With refpett to the other gentleme not being pedieffed of much original in-formation I can fay but little : To the abilities, learning and worth of Themas Myir Il who have the pleafare of his acquaint ance, can bear testimony. He was edu-cated at the University of Glafgew; in ered at the University of Glofgow; in cotland; and from his diffinguished (alents, would probably barebeen very em inent as an advocare. The other gentle men are posseled of respossible talents and few worthier charafters I am told are to be found than William Stirwing. -

been tho't illegal by fome of our firl Labeen that illegal by fome of our file Law-yers, the fentences, therefore, will proba-bly be re judged by posterity; and when the lentences passed by the Search Judger, are approved, the humanity of Henry Dun-dar, will not beforgotten."

## THE DUKE OF YORK'S ARMY.

Arnbeim, Od. 21. Arabim, Od. 21.

From our Correspondent,
On my entrance into this town, I found
year of the Duke of York's army drawn
off from Nimegaen, where however, a
frong body is full left to defend it; yet is generally looked on as a devoted place. It was retrible to fee the relicks of the brave 37th regiment marching along. Sixty-two men, and two officers, a Mr. Lewis, and the Major of the regiment, form this melanchely remarks, the self-third bare have and the triajor of the regiment, been melanchedy remnant; the reft have been totally cutoff, owing as it is faid, partly to a firstagem of the enemy, and partly to the indifference of a foldier of our owe, who neglected in his cups, to deliver an ella fette to the Doke, that discovered this fire-tagem. It is lamentable to see our brave fellows lying along the dirty roads of this

the motto of their own decris-" Smill

things by concord grow great."

The Dake of York fixed his head quaers bere this day. His fpirited answer to joungled by fad experience, in his fear of fon of Beisels Due does him honour. The long, before this kapefal culour with undemanded lift of the names of the emigrants—those very emigrants who bad been fighting by his fide. General Pichegro that lift was fent ? He wonk thre held his band over his eyes, and paffed by on the other fide; inftend of which too men were medicated in the most inhu-400 then were memorited in the most imme-nant manner. This very commander de-manded a vindicating audience of our com-mander in chief—" Tell him (faid the Deke) I confider his entering my camp as an infelt and never will hold converfe with him, and truft my army will follow my example."

## CONGRESS. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATINES.

The house went on the confideration of report of the committee of the whole, Several gentlemen fooke on this fubioft.

At to the granting of privileges to alice.

Mr. Madison remarked, that there was no class of emigrant from whom so much was to be apprehended as those who should obtain property in thipping. Much greate mifehief was to be feared from them than from any influence in votes, at an election.
If he were disposed to make any diffine tion of one class of emigrants more than tion of one class of emigrants more than another at to the length of time before they would be admitted citizens, it would hear to the uncreastile people. We under allow the member to be that these persons may, by post-sing them class of American linguing and feature, be embled classed thinky to favour such particular survivals to the control of the itiellar earious in the way of trade, as they may think proper. The House went the' the report of the committee, and agreed

to the amendments.

Mr. Giles ther infe to make his promif
ed motion, as to be excludion of any foreign emigrant from citizenhip, who had
borne a title of nobility in Europe, till he
had formally renounced in Mr. Giles had formally renounced in read a claufe from the conflitution. believe that it was the following. "No title of nability shall be granted by the Utitle of nebility shall be granted by nited States, and no perfora holding an of-fice of profit or troft under them, final, vithout the confent of the Congress, acwindow the content of the Congress, ex-cept of any prefect, enclosent, office, or title of any kind whetever, from any king, prince or foreign flate." Mr. Giles then proceeded to observe that, agreeable to the sport of the Conditionon, we ought to have the greeget possible evidence that people of this defeription have renounced all pretence to a right of this nature, befociety. Moderation had been recom-mended. He reguested gentlemen to ob-ferre that he conducted his motion on the firstest principles of moderation had, in a former part of this bill. for some clauses which were intended to guard the government of America against any disturbance from the people called Jacobies, when their principal should rea to a dangerous and feditives extreme. The fame spirit of candour and moderatio which had induced him to vote for a precaution against the attempts of one party, one led him to propose a precaution against the prejudices of the aristocrats, which were upon the whole more hastile to the spirit of the American Confliction then those of their antagonists. He alfo requested gentlemen to observe that his present motion went not to the investion of any pefitive right. It left the individual aspired to be an American cirizen. Of therwise he might retain his titles undif. therwise he might retain in titre undistribed, as long as he pleafed. But it he wanted any promotion of a civil nature in this construy, he must rife to it by conforming exactly to the rules laid down by the Constitution it fell. That code had declared no titled character admittible to any stell read. The fell Mr. Collection civil rank. Thus far Mr. Giles obferved civil rack. Has far Mr. Giles obfered that his motion went, and not farther. It was not to be fuppored that people born and nortured in the lap of arifloetracy would heartily reconsect their titles, and become all at once factor republicans. It was all at once fincere republicans. It was therefore highly improper that fuch peo-ple should be admitted. If we are allow-

pre monie ce admitted. If we are allowed to anticipate probabilities, it feems highly probable that we shall foon have a

great number of this kind of persons here A revolution is now going forward to which there is nothing fimilar in history.

A large portion of Europe has already de-clared against titles, and where the inno-

what end this motion could answer. He agreed with the arguments of Mr. Glas; but the point in view was explicitly provided for already. By taking an oather cleinership, the individual not only remove cas but following abjures nobility. The title is defroyed, when the allegiance broken, by his outh being taken to this overnment. Thus abjuration has drawn all connection with the old government.

The following interesting article it transaction a Hamburgh paper of the figliof No.

On the 20 Oct. the elector of M his quality of srch-chancellor of the

come ever, they may been argin come ever, they may men arquie in fiderable influence; the tone of this fiderable influence; the tone or miles may infembly change in the coule of a few year, and no perfor cas fay he few year, and no perfor cas fay he fuch a matter may fined. After the far-many piner prefatory temarks bit. Given a refoletion, which was, to the di-cad a refoletion, which was, to the diplacentists, and that the two injects of the votes there actually taken the votes there. His electoral grace will try to interfer his quintuple contropent with grable speed, and in general exercise. his might to perform what the encreaf adapter of the country may require. of the empire will employ equal mal that the German empire may thew it-

self is fature in facts force, that they may promit themselves the end intended there.

"In the mean while, his electoral

by a respect cooccal his opinion, that the grant cross cooccal his opinion, that the without the Palatine court expressed on his occasion on the recurses of the empire

his occasion on one recursts of the empire-threshold the fame propriety, that the copitod-diberate henceforth how to make an ad of this rainons war, by an accepti-hir pars —frems to deferre the greatest and durcher recognitions.

is inperint majors attented naving de-dends in the aforementioned decree, ref-pelling the equivable contingent, that he was willing to hear any other properties, her their customon country might be-fired." The German empire was obliged

to depot the flates, who were wronged to affect and Lorraine, and highert it has carried on the war for that purpose only in for the prefervation of that firestion

in for the preference of that froation which has been guarranteed by France held, to the fundamental peace of 1648 and not to intermix in the interior fine of France. But inflead of obtain-

ing this object, the empire has left of

monty after the other," and particularly

har tipe countries interest interes who is travely the forested the enemy, though nor actual is coupled by them. It focus therefore expelient, and necessary to his electoral gues, that, whill they are preparing for the countries of the countries to be harded more forto-

sincrampaign, the peaceable German cir-ims should be taught, "that it is their deficioprocure peace to the empire.

enterproduct peace to the empire.

The German empire, can declare to the first nation, without hefitation, "that it only intended its own prefervation, and

not eggrandization—and that for the self, they do not mean to meddle with any thing that happens in France. The French ma-tion will then know, that it depends only

pin at conqueft, then the inhabitants of

court to go unnoticed, but rather charges hiddlatorial substitute, to confer imme-dizely with the Imperial commissioners, and the other amountainers.

order to propose the deliberation of this lighty important object, as usual, in the special manner, and to obtain a decree of

the diet to the emperor, as from as puffible.
With the question, "Whether this propo-

faifor peace is really to be made."—in the fanter question—" How is this to be done is so closely connected, that the left

eftion moft be necessarily confidered,

mail decided upon at the fame time.

His electorial grace is of opinion, that tathe part of the empire this last question is assistant and part of the empire this last question is assist answered. The German empire

tailes on the war for the preferation of its funtion at the peace of 1648, which

the prefent war, has guarranteed ; there can

as plants was, has puaranteed; there can be hinfer as afficulty to requelt the king of Seaden so returne the fame to the empire, by the charitan medication. The crown of Seaden solution, as food as the German ship a medication, as food as the German theprin declares not so define any thing but whis it referently.

what is conformable to the peace of Mor. Ber: His Swedish majesty is beside a prin

apilfite of the campire; therefore is much

nterefled in the welfare of the German

the place with regard to the king of Dermark, who, as a king, is necessal in the

thicks that the two courts, Sweden and Denneth, ought to be requested by the

his winter, the negociation of peace may be extried on, if only the above mentioned

come will immediately intercede for officen of sems in the mean while hi

tacard welfare of the empire, according

sho as powers are separately concessed in this deletal war.

frenchastion for an acceptible peace." her is befide near at hand: Daring

war ; his electoral grace therefore that the two course, Sweden and

interpole most effectually with

ce has no other view but the

o rqually

contry, for which his contingent is not all the Carting. This last confideration equals

other ambaffadors of the diet, it

ew, and it is to be hoped

on, and further mature delib his laperial majetty himfelf having de

And in cafe any alien applying for at And in cafe and alien applying for al-minimum to cirizefthing of the United Sees, thall have borne any title or order of as-bility, in any kingdom or has fone whence he may come, be must timese all presentions to his title before the ma-in which forch application thall be rule; and this renunciation and be resident; and this renunciation man be registered the fa-1 court. Mr. Giles objected t the fe-1 court. Mr. Giles observed the previous to the late recolution, the First nobility acree, by the lowest circlation, rated at twenty thousand? and are my conclude on France being furtising agrees proportion of these people my let, milly expected here. Mr. Dater declared that he was no Mr. Dater declared that he was no my conclude a second many care of the many careful here.

Mr. Dexter declared that he was not very auxious against the refolition. He however opposed it. He imagined that, by the same mode of reasoning, we may be the same mode of reasoning we may be the same control of the same contr into this country. He rope from comis-length into the ridicale of certain least the Rdman Catholic religion.

[The reader will observe that a

rre, that a gree one reason was onserve, that a gent number of points of faith afcibed to the Roman Catholics are utterly unforced, and many others, such as the infallibility of the Pope, are explained away.]

Mr. Dexier thought that pickers had done more mischief than zifter.

ey. Mr. Madison faid that the quelline wa not perhaps to important as fome gent nen think it, por of folitile coaligant as others from to think it. It is terr pio as others seem to tothe it. It is ter po-bable that the spirit of republication all pervade a greet part of Europe. It is had to guess what numbers of titled chiefles pay, by fach an event, be thrown our may, by feeh an event, he thrown out of that part of the world. Whit cas he more reasonable than that when event of them come neter, they should be forced to them come neter, they should be forced to the come interior. He did not appear the ridicule astempted to be throse at the ridicule astempted to be throse of the case of the come of the on the Roman Catholica. In their tillcoher, to be at peace with the German empire; but should the, against all expec-tation, not accept the proffered peace, but, contrary to her repeated declarations gion, there was nothing incoefficit with the purell republicanism. In Switz-land, about one half of the Contin wet of the Roman Catholic perfusies. Son of the most democratical Cantons witely antons where every man gare his rimed, that nothing remains for them, but patiently to bear, the hardfulps of war, and to bring all the facrifices to their own tor a Reprefentative. American lid so, right to ridicule Catholica. They fat, many of them proved good citima, enting the revolution. As to breading it, they were preferibed by the confinition. He would not wish to be a confinite to the confinition of the confinition of the confinition of the confinition. pricreation, which a war of this kind re-ning from every individual, who loves facountry, and his own existence.

After mature consideration of all those . He would not wish to have a coration, his electoral grace thinks it his du-ty, a such chanceller of the empire, not to later the above propolition of the Palatine

tion. He would not will to here cozen who refused such an oath,
Mr. Page was for the motion of hiestleague. It did not become that hade a
be afraid of introducing demonstal
principles. Titlesonly give a parketi
class of men a right to be infolmt; at mother clais a pretence to he mean to amother cizes a precence to he mean an eringing. The principle will come mit degrees, and produce milchierens effor here, as well at elfewhere. If foch no do come here, obthing can be more guit-ful to a republican than to fee them p to any demand of making them read principles. - If they do not afpire be citizens, they may afforme as many ties as they think fir. Equity is the bafe of good order and fociety, whereas, mile turn every thing wrong. Mr. Page Ed that a fearenger was as necessary health of a city as any of its may it was proper, therefore, not so to equality, and to precent, as far as a ble, any opportunities of being infolme and contelt an election for Congris

Mr. Sedowick was really at a left to fe Why then provide for it a fecond time:

REGENBURG, OR. 13.

entisgrat, and that the two higher P. S. Treves, Cologne, the Palatinate, intrast and lifeless rengance form for their respective congregations, may the first breatheast make the control of the principle and allowether the control of the principle and part of the principle and sales of the and Brandenburgh, together with the greated part of the princely ambolfadors, have already completely acceded to this proposal

LONDON, Nov. 6.

Three Durch mails will be due tom row morning, and it is to be observed that; the last, not bringing any letters or papers from Germany, has contributed confi dently to the want of continental intelligence.

The empress of Russia, in order to care The empress or Nama, in order to ease from the war against the Poles, is determined to contail all kinds of supershoots expenses; and the now declined the purchase of M. de Calonne's collection of picchale of M. de Calonne's collection of picchale of M. turis.

The avenues to the old Baily were laft is he avenues to the old. Baily were laft in he avenues to the old. Baily were laft the city miluie, and the gentlemen of the light hoffs volunteers, arrived and cleared the fitteet. Their duty was extremely offered to the public in preferving good order, though a little hard to themselves, as it rained most violently throughout the even-

ing.
It is certain that the French admiral Profile Certain that the reduce admiral Neutlly failed from France towards the end of September, with fix fail of the line, three frigates, and four transports, having fix hattalions on boad. Some think that his fact is gone upon as expeditionagainf the Cape of Good Hepe; others, for the Weft Indies. It appears, that the government has frong teation to think that it defination is at St. Dominia, and welfely were immediately dispetted, to our figuration on the Halfier, fation, and our other wasteful. naval forces in the American feas, with orders that they would all unite to the lati-tode of St. Domingo. The prestingle excited by the above expedition is confidera-ly leftened, on account of the infobordina-tion that reigns on board the French fibips, and the unfkilfulnels of the failors, when from the mailes, and among whom are very few mariners by profession.

Near three, thousand membants, mann

Near three thousand merchants, manu-facturers, laborers, and workment all forts, whom the acrocious government of Robelpierre had caufed to emigrate from France, have already returned by way of Switzer-land. Some former emigrants have crept in among the number, and their terum ! not been noticed. The perfants of Juri borhood of Fribong; and more than on hundred and fifty of them peaceably did hundred and mry or mem peaceany, un-charge their duty in Franche Comte, with out molefaction. This shows the returning spirit of moderation which begins to prevail in the councils of the co

The French treat the British army with very little ceremony. Our correspondent fays, that Pichegus sent a polite message to the Dake of York, intimating to him "that as he meant to make Nimeguen the feat of his winter quarters, he would be obliged to citizen York to remove with all convenient fpeed. He wis forry to be obliged to diftorb the citizen, but he was convinced from his former civility, that he would have so hefitation in complying with

turday laff, Mr. Jay, the Ameri can minister, had a long conference with Lord Genville, at his Lordship's chice in Downing freet, upon the subject of the late transactions on the borders of Upper Canada.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 21. The Intelligence contained in the fo lowing important letter, to a commer cial house in Baltimore, (if true) will be grateful.]

PARIS, 6th Nov. 1794-

DEAR SIRS.

IT is with great pleafore that we an nounce to you the good dews of this regels lie having made PEACE WITH PRUSSIA. We have it from the most undoubted authority, from a gentleman on the ed authority, from a gentleman on the foot, that on the 12th olt, the treaty was figured at Nenfaharel, in Switzerland.

We have reason also to affere you, that the articles of a TREATY OF PLACE RE-TWEEK FLANCE, SPAIN AND SARDINIA. are now framing, fo that any further hel tilities between those powers are now at an end, or near it. Germany has fued for prace along time ince, but the finds a creat unwillingness to accept of the conditions which France has held out to her. Auties will be obliged to humble the eagle's pride, and swallow the republican dofe. otherwife her tripple crows will be redu. ced. There is no doubt but the Rhine will be the line of division ; and rho; German Flanders will be added to France. and the right arm of the Seven Provinces

derate weltare of the empire, accounting the state of the empire, but as far from withing it used defonding on her imporent aldefine to any of his high co-effaces, lies, and accept of what may in mercy be be ent eff. Finitand, under thele circumflances can

people, with all their power and energy, thrown against her next year, in such a makeer that probably a total thin of that aliquence, unless a second pirarieal carargul Mefencelefs American fline for-il of the realy adopted idea of the world, except the world, except the world, except the world friend friend

From this profect of things, we though t our dary to conneil von not to foecola in wheat or flour, or in the hire or purchal of welfels for this country. The government of Sweden and Denmark, have war rented all that shall be carried from their constrict. And in their own weifels, against the seizure of Great Britain or the enemies of France, so that we shall receive most of those articles from thence, and at a chear er rate, both freights and cargoes, then we

NEW-YORK, January 21-

From the WEST.

They write from Knoxville (Kentucky They write from Konxville (Kenmeky, that the pleafing hopes they entertained of peace with the Creek and Cherakes, have fobded; that the good talks of John Watts were only most to left and deceive, is proved by the commitment of hoffilities, in which feveral perfens were killed, wound ed; or robbed

We learn from Gen. WAYNE's symy that he has happily effected an exchange of priloners with the Indians, and that a permanent PEACE is in a fair way of being brought about with the boilite tribes:
The latest accounts from Europe com

by the brig Circumate, from Belfajt, ar is nothing material by this arrival, but a few paragraphs from a Belfaft paper of the 13th of November, which follows: "The battle between Kofcinsko and

the Ruffians, fought on the 10th inft. lafted from 7 to 11 in the morning. Kolei-take them the total presence of mind. and was always in the hottest of the battle; be had three horses killed under him, with the first of which Le fell into a marth

"Kofciuko was always dreffed in a peafant's drefs, in which he was taken prif ocer on the reth. A Coffee, who did not know him, wounded him from behind with a pike—his comrades feeing him fall made a load cry, and called him by his name. Kofciusto got up again, and made a few steps forward, when an officer firsk ing him on his head with a fabre, prough-

im to the ground."

Venlo has forcendered to the French and the capitalation was concluded on the

NORTHAMPION, Inn. 28. letter from Amsterdam, dated Od. 23, con-tains the fallowing refolves of the flates of Frisfland. L. To acknowledge the French repub

IL to conclude a peace with the fame.

III, To alter the conflictation according

withes of the republic.

To enter into an alliance with th V. To didole that with England and

VI. To reliaguish the individual interret of the hereditary fladtholder and his family for the public good.

VII. The exiled patriots to be recalled

and indemnified.
MEDALS

Lowe been first in Paris, and forwarded to the French General of the morbern army, and that of the Mifelle, subo how circulated them in the countries they are invading, or-idem in the countries they are invading, or-form in the countries they are invading, or-form in the countries they double the Robert leaving or as wars, through subich the Robert is during or as wars, through subich the Robert in facilities. "The Robert, and prace" in the bettem are engraved these countries in a plus older. (These are hemselviers) The object of this midal it to assessment, when the French mean to pujo their coopeasit, we for the French mean to pujo their coopeasit, we for d mean to pujo their conquells en far the Frenco mean to pupa theoretangueus et as the Rhive, and make this river ferve boundary to their wast empire, in windings, from Huningue to the fee.

Commanwealth of Moffarhafens

Bythe GOVERNOR.

HAVING received from the prefident of the United States, a Proclamation, dated the tit day of January, one thousand feven handred and ninery-five recommending the ninetecoth day of February next. to be observed as a day of Public Thanks.
giving and Prayer, throughout the United I have thought he, by and with the ad-

vice and confest of the council, to cause the same to be improvided to the minifers of the several denominations of Christians granted her. And of the feveral denominations of Christians Great Britain may fund forth her windy in this Commonwealth, that they, with

ecordingly. Given at the council chamber in Softon, this

fixteenth day of January, in the year of ane Lord, our thinfund fewen bundred and nivety five, and in the nineteenth year of the independence of the United States of America. SAMUEL ADAMS.

4 ... OHN AVERY, Jon. Sec.

Take Notice,

THE co-partner flaip of NATHANIEL
BLAKE, ISAAC DAVENPORT
and JOHN M'LEAN, under the firm of
NATHANIEL BLAKE and Co. is by mutual agreement to be diffilized the first day of April next. Those indebted to faid Company, are

requified to call on the Sebferiber, at their Store in Hartford and adjust the fame by the first day of April next.

In order to make payment more easy to those indebted, the articles of Wheat, Rye, Corn, Oats, White Beaus, Flax, Entrer and most kinds of the produce of this Country. and at the highest prices will be received Those who have demands on Gid Com-

pany, may receive their dues by calling on the Subferiber at their Store in Hattford aforefaid.

In behalf of faid Company. NATHANIEL BLAKE Harriford, Japuary 7. 1705.

Wright & Stoddard, HAVE for fale, 300 bushels course Salt, by the Tierce or fingle Buffel, alfo an af-

Northampton Jan. 26, 1795.

Take Notice,

HE Subferiber informs his coftomers and all those that have open accounts with him, to call and fettle the fame without further notice-or they may exped to read that melancholy mosn, to the damage of the faid Samuel, as he faith the fun of, &c.

SAMUEL POMROY. Williamfborgh, Jan. 28, 1795.

Take Notice, A LL Persons indebted to the Subof credit is out of contract, are informed that unless they feetle the fame by the 15th that undefs they festle the fame by the 15th of February, they will be put in full withe out further notice.—He also fullyins that he has jeft received a fresh fupply of GOODS, fullable to the feafon, among which is pleaty of Iron Hellow Ware, a large share of which is Sugar. Kettles,—tingether with a few warranted Spinning Wheals,—he has also a few stary Sheep, that the owner may have, by urruping me. that the owner may have, by proving pro-perty and paying charges.

ABNER WILLIAMS.

William fbergh, Jan. 28, 1795: Take Notice.

HE co-partnership of BURR and HARDING, is this day by motual pofent, diffuleed

ALL, persons indebted to faid company All perions indepted to taid company, are requested to call and fettle by the first of March next, otherwise their accounts will be lodged with an attorney to collect, as they are about to leave the town

ALSO.

For Sale, a fmall farm, containing about twenty-eight acres confiding of Woodland and paffuring, with a good dwelling-house, Barn, Store and Blackfmith's Shop, almost new and all in good repair, near the centre of the town and upon the Stag town-faid farm will well accommodate upon-the-Stage Mechanic or Trader, and might be im-

proved to advantage as a targer.

For forther particulars apply to the fabferibets on the premifes.

CALVIN BURR.

JONA. HARDING, Worthington, Jan. 28, 1795.

10 Dollars Reward! ON the night of the 20th inft. the house of the labberiber was broke open, and the following articles follow, articles following articles following articles following articles following articles following the following fo one well Pattern, one yard and quarter of dark corting. Whoever will apprehend faid third or thieves and lodge them in fale enflody, with the erticles, thall receive the bore reward, or 5 dollars for either fep-

stately, with uccentry charges said, by SAMUEL STILES.
Wirdfor, (Constituen) Jan. 27, 1795.