pence in more compilere than she had done other forereignt. This the societies of every thing; Dukov confided every I The confirmed then some the Republic, and its calamities, day be thing. Romme accorded the Mocitor of their confidence of deputies—their period to their social to the deputies—their period to their social to the social to the social to the social to their social to their social to their social to the social to their social to the social to from the condoct of all around her, which made her fate a matter of perfett indiffer-ence to her. When a verdict was deliver ed, the was lifted up from her feat, and with the most becoming demeanor, courtfeyed to the court and jury. Such was the intereft of the fpettarors in ber behalf they teffifed it by the clapping of their

The chief baron ordered her to be taken care of for the prefent, entil fome ar-

(From the Whitehall Gazette of Aug. 15-AERIDGEMENT

STATE of POLITICS for THIS WEEK The late extraordinary and unexpected occurrence of a Peace between Spain and the French Republic, and the probability of its being followed by fimilar Treaties with the States of Italy now engaged in the war, have given birth to a pretty general be very far diffant of a general pacification in Europe, To these ideas the convulsed and ex-

haufted flate of France has, no doubt, con-tributed in its full proportion. The world has feen that empire, triemphast on every frontier, shandon, for the fecond time, t most glittering and important of its acqui-sitions as the price of a Peace with Sovereigns, to whom they feemed to entitle diftate very different terms, as the her own forbearance, and an indemnity for the wrongs the had receiv-

Proffia, Spain, and even Holland, have escaped beyond their expectations, and there can be no doubt that Naples and Sardinia will experience the fame favour and indulgence. If the difference, calamities, and internal dangers of France have not already decided the persons who preside in the florin to procure a general coffaring the form to procure a general cenation ar any price, it is certain, at least, that their object, is to detach Great Britain from all her alliances, to put an end to all direction of truce and diffraction of efforts and refources, and remain fingle in the field with this formidable enemy and triumphant rival.

The common exhaustore of Europe to inc common expanded or Europe or which the rain of the greatest agricultural. State contributed in a large proportion with the general calamities and waste of war, has condessed the Imperial forces to a confiant inactivity upon one fide of the Rhine, while a ftill greater necessity forbid their enemies to profit of their diffress and advance from the other. A difonfition towards Peace, which we have always trat-ed to exist in spite of the real difficulties and obficeles we believe to remain to its completion, must have been firengthened in no small degree by the reciprocal aspect of each other's debility, and the interconfe which of ally takes place between armies in fimilar functions. These confiderations, together with the little prospect of deriving any very effectual or effential affidance from Ruffis, confidering the diffance of that country, the pecuniary embarcaffments of the Empress, and the latitude of her feat ports, have probably been the foremost in creasing those ideas of

PEACE

which feem for fome time to have influenced the public opinion and credit. Upon the other hand, the defection of Open the other hand, the delection of Sprin, and adegree of perificious fars which accompanies the filence and fecreey of a transfation to big with important confequences to all her alies, and the legitimate cause of war with their Powers arising from the very terms of the treaty the has made with being enemies of the treaty the has made with their enemies, and the tions her commerce and marine afford to the avarice and ambition of a great naval power, appear to have given birth to a very different calculation, and to have directed the public expediation with no small degree cagernels towards a War with Spain to that the alternative feems placed between general Peace and a more extended line and frontier of hostilities,

Had the prefent war been conducted by the Allied courts upon any fixed, avowed, and common prisciples, it will occur to every mind that the most partial pacificageneral peace. But as these Powers feem general years and principles, and principles, as fome of them defired to reflore Monarchy and order to France, while other ets were eager only to defpoil her on her pr vinces, or to criple her forces, it is improfible to know, except by conjecture and connion, the real causes of any particular Treasy. One Power, for inflance, may treat hecause it despairs of being the to the bad one, like the presented "friend of after a heavy like to the badge in the interior of the people," that grotefque air which excit. Empire, while another may be disposed.

With regard to Great Britain; if her notives for underraking the War had been doubt that they would lead her to a declaration of war with Spain, because the detruction of the marine of that country following close spon the wounds fre had in-ficted upon that of France, would make he blow complete and fatal, and the lofs irreparable and extreme. But if we fup-pose her Councils to have been actuated by policy more generous and humane, and a poncy more generous and number, and her defigns to be more moral and philan-throp-... the will probably paufe upon a measure, which, notwithflanding the brilis at dawn with which it opens, may easi-ly be overraken by clouds of burricanes its decline. In this cafgwe will attemp nothing, till Spain undertakes to execute that Article of the Treaty which yields that Article of the Hisary which yields her part of Hispaniola to the enemy. This article we have already bazarded an opinion may be nugatory, and must be ineffectoal otherwife than as it will divert a great

toal otherwife than as it will divert a great er part of the general contention to the Illands in the Well Indies.

Of the general policy of the kingdom, therefore, at this crifts, if we were obliged to deliver an opinion, we should think that it consided in converting the defection of Spain into the means of a general Peace, should there be no certain ground for no apprehension that France is more deficent. apprehension that France is more defirens of the offer, than of the reality, and that the would not endeavour rather to profit of it as a means of inflaming the pride and ambition of her fuffering people, than put-ting an ead to their miferies and bidding them refpite under their accumulated ca-

laminies.

We have aiready flated in fome of thole Papers, that between Great Britain and France, the difficulties were greater in the way of negociation than of peace, and we fill think fo, notwithflanding these diffi-culties are many, and are doubtless encreas ed by the partial Treaties of fo many o the Allies. With thefe the road is fmoo and eafy; France reflores a great part of what the has taken, and referres what the pleafes as an indemnity for her expence and loffes in the War: but with England he muft ftipulate for reflorations to berfelf; and though our conquests in the West Inunfortunately not fo ferure as me ped them, it will not be without form ifappointment that they can be ferrender

ed back again to the enemy. .

The good fenfe, however, of the people of this country will make even greater fa-craftees feem light, if they were necessary to reftore Peace to the world, and to give es an opportunity of enjoying all those advantages of commerce and maratime fuperiority which we have fecured to ourfelves by our naval victories in the war, -But if Peace is not to be had with honor and fecurity, they will fubmit with equal readinels to any privations which it may be ne-ceffary to fuffer, in order to give a final blow to the maritime of the boule of Bourbon, and lay the foundations of a long and glorious Peace, in the total debiliry and impotence of the naval Powers, who alone

INTERESTING PARTICULARS Of the trial and execution of thole Mem-bers of the National Convention, who infli-gated and favoured the lost inforcedion in Parir, on the if of Prairial.

PARIS, 30th Prairial.

Military Commission. RACH of the acceled, eight in number, viz. Gilbert Runne, aged 45, Jean Mithel Durry, aged 41. Jean Marie Claude dlexandre Geogram, 180d 29, Pierre June dlexasdre Gugtan, aged 29. Pierre Jus-gree Farglier, aced 56. Pierre Baubstite, aged 22, Euroft Deminique Francin Jofeph Daybeins, aged 47. Pierre émable Sabre-ny, aged 44. Jean Paffoul Charles Peyf-Jard, agen 20, was at fill brought is te-parately to be confionated with his accufers, feared thing hair; in front of the Preddent, feared thing hair; in front of the Preddent, and guarded by two greandless, with aa-ked Jobres. They had not all the fame degree of affurance, nor the fame februs degree of afforance, nor the fame fyfiem of defence.

Rossiz, desied almost all the motions he

had made. He attacked the exactitude of the Monitor, and the fidelity of the Editor, who had taken down the minutes of the fitting. Doring the whole trial, he hardly raifed his eyes. He was pale and wan; fear was painted in his countenance, he feemed to concentrate himfelf, and their as if he was afraid of being approached. Naturally more ugly than MARAT, his features infpired aversion and difpost, for

Empire, while another may be disposed to pepciare because it thinks it reduced to a mild and submissive; he feemed to expect which is could not link without transfering to posite to that of Romms who had denied confidence was a quite opposite to that of Romms who had denied confidence was a con

the exactitude of the Editor, in feveral things not mentioned by any other witness nerely ambinions, there can be but little He entered into fome details of his political life. He spoke of his suffices into Calvedes, and the department of the Lower Reine. He declared he had never caufed one drop of blood to be fpilr ; that he had only once caused some Federalists to be arrested to save them and to appear the clamors of the Jacobine, who accorded him of protecting the partizant of Buzor. He oke a great deal, and in every thing he faid, appeared anxious to conciliate the favour of his Judges, and the pity of the

The same

DUQUES NOT desired almost every thing.

He was recovering from a fevere fit of fickness, in which he had lost the greatest part of his hair. He appeared yet in pain, and feemed to think he had not long to

BOURBOTTE falated with grace, and inclined his body almost every time he an-fivered his Judges; looking often at the fivered his Judges; looking often at the ladies who were among the foedstors, fooke with affellion, and played incellantly with his fauff box. He affirmed that he did not fupport the motions made by Roman, Gouczon, Durov, &c. in the vening fitting of the 1st of Prairial, that he had only proposed to arrest those journ-alists who poisoned the public mind. And as to any thing else which escaped him, he offered as an excuse, that his bead was bested by several glasses of wine he had just deank. During his whole trial he pre-terved a ferene and cheerful air.

Gouceon had a certain fullen compofore, and a ferocious though down caft look. He tried to embarrafs the witness. The fried to embarrafs the witneff-er and make then fall into contradictions. Like Romme, he fullered fone perfonali-tive to cleape him, against the witnesses. And like him, appeared to think that his affair, would not have a favourable issue.

sant would not have a favourable filter. Southand whom his fate depended, had no fooger that lofty and diffairful air, which he alreays carried in the hall of the convention. He was very candid and decent in his defence. He removement him felf the author of a marker which public filther and the second second to the second felf the author of a motion, which nobody had attributed to bim, and which every body thought had been made by Duques.

PEYESARD feemed to try to overawe the witnesses; he put on a bold face, and af-fested a haughty look. He denied having cried -izzery! when the Rebels obtained a momentary advantage over the citizens, who delivered the Convention in the night of the 1st and ad of Prairies. Personal feemed however, to be reconciled to his feet, and to be very careless about what might be the decition of his Judges. For 1877 ER, artwered to any thing pro-

poled by referring to his written defence and to his interrogerary : He did not ap-

and to his interrogarory: He did not appear to be in very good fpirits.

The 28th Prairial, at 3 Nolock, P. M. the examinations being terminated, the fitting was adjourned until the morrow. The 29th, at half paff 12 at noon, the Committion ordered the eight accorde to appear before them. They were brought and standing before their Judges, from whom they were forwarded by the whom they were feparated by the Secretary's table and fix grenadiers; the Secretary read to them the judgment of the Committeen. ROMME, DUQUES NOT, DUROY, BOURSON, SOURANY, and GOUGEON, Representatives of the People, having been convicted on the full off evidence, of being the authors, fautors and abetters of the dreadful events which took place on the 1ft of Prairial, of having conspired against the Republic, provoke the diffulction of the Convention, the af-faffination of its Members, attempted by every means, to organize revolt and civi war, and to revive; the horrors of the spienze, were compenned to death, ordered to be delivered over to the executioner of to be delivered over to the executioner us the criminal judgments, and to be executed the fame day, on the fugle of the Revolution.—Parishan not flaving them the fame fair for ired flaving, was condemned to broithness quiy. Forestire, as he did not take a very adive part in the revolt, though inculpated as having favoured it, was ordered to remain in prifou until the company with the company wi til the Committee of General Welfare

fhould take cognizance of his cafe.

After fentence was read, Forestier langhed. Goveron laid his portrait on the table, defiring it might be feet to his

Dugutsvor alfo delivered a letter which he faid contained his farewell to his wife and friends. "I wifh," faid he, " my blood may be the laft innocent blood that

The cond-meet don jut on the trule their certificates of deputies—their poetra-books, See to be fear to their families. They were then carried out, and as they defended the flains help dashed themselves with knives and feiffort. BOURDOTTS as the fluck himself fail, "See how a brate-man can die."—They had among them all, only two knives and an old pair of feifus, which they used one after the other. They which they used one after the other. They were immediately led into the room and the lower floor, which had before ferred them for a prilon. An officer foon brought refident of the Commission the two knives and feiffars, and announced that five of the condemned had flabbed themfelver

The Prefident then read the order given by the commission the evening before and even that morning, to fearch the accused and take from them their knives, feiffert and take from them their knives, feifers, and other cetting influments; and to featch even their beds. It is thought that they concealed the influments they dely in the liding of their clouds. The commandant of the pole was inflantly arrested. A health officer was called for to verify the flate of the condement, and fay if they could like to be early.

and fay if they could live to be carried from the prilon to the place of punishment. He announced that ROMME, GODGON, ne announced that ROMME, GODGEON, and Dugueskor were already dead,— ROMME had wounded himfelf deeply, no ROME had wounded dimiest deepty, not only in the body, but in the neck and even in the face; he was to covered with that he could hardly he recognized, Gorgeon feemed to have died writhing with forment; for his face and above all is lies were contracted in a very remarka. ole menner. Of the three who were cartied to the place of execution, Soundant appeared the most wounded. He had flab. red himfelf in his right fide, and had loft

bed himfelf in his right fide, and had loft for much blood that he was nearly exhent, dr. and covered with blood he lay quite-extended not he bottom of the car.

The contentance of Durgor win as utual low more content of the car.

oteal.—Rouseours thewed the most course, if just upright and looked irosad him.

Before-they came out of the tribens, Dusor faid, "The affifine cupy their work! How unknyp I am that my blow failed! Were-thofe binds made to be tied, by the executioner? Be merry hifficure for Ariffacrant I" He then broke out in the desired.

In Arifterast I' He then broke out in abouter longuage only against the persons who were in the hall.

Subseasing fail "Let me din." When arrived at the square of the revolution, he arrived at the square of the revolution, he arrived to the listend on the feeffeld.

BOURSOTTE who fossered the last, gare in that extreme moment a new proof of the courage which had not abandoned him during the whole course of his trial: While they were tying him to the plank, he talked to the people around the feaffold. At the inflant he was levelled to receive the fatal firoke, it was perceived that the axe had not been remounted; he was acment, and he employed that thort time in yet speaking to those around him. faid he died innocent and wifhed the Republic might profper.

The condumned were efforted by a regiment of cavalry. One biallion of in-fanity was placed in observation in the Elytan fields, and another on the bridge of the Revolution.

Such was the end of thefe men,

LONDON, Aug. 22.

It is now, faid; that the overflowing of the Rhine prevented General Probegru from crolling that river on the 12th of Augost, but that on the following day errey obflacie was overtrome, and the pritwo other columns creffed : and laffir, on the 15th, a firth and fixth. This flep, our account adds, could alone determine the emperor to think ferigufly of concluding a

emperor to think festroully of concluding a prace, and of putting a Hop to the tregiv-erfation, of his Ambalf-dor at Balle. A missoadenflanding is on the point of breaking our between the Courts of Bar-lin and Petersburgh. Catherine has ma-issed to Frederic William a marked dififefied to Frederic William a marked dil-pleafore, and M. de Taveerzein, the Prof-pleafore, and M. de Taveerzein has been fodan Minister at Peterfhurgh, bas been foddruly recalled. We are apprehensive that the North of Europe will in its turn be in

the fituation of the pleasures achivi.
August 24.
OF THE EMIGRANTS, On Saturday we received the Paris pa-pers from the 15th inft, to the 18th incluterday we received those of the

19th and 20th;
It is with concern we flate, that the crecution of the Emigrants taken at Quibe-ron is fully confirmed. They were tried by the Military Committi pers at Vannet, of which there are no lefs than five. One hundred and eighty eight were that in may be fined; may it confolidate the Republic I Five la Republique I"

"The enemies of liberty," I faid Borg.

The nature of liberty, "I faid Borg.

My hat prayery my half figh finall be for my country."

I have secount from the Western department of the trials of the Emigrants.

The secount from the Western department of the trials of the Emigrants.

parors of that flate in the lati general Affembly; he was that dead by tome perform drash was or casioned by his voting for the Yazon bill, and receiving opwards of four

PHILADELPHIA, OR. 20.

FILEADELTHIA, Oct. 20.

Estad 67 a letter from a gentleman in Landon, dated 13/b of Asynf, 1795.

"This government are 4000 paying for the cargoes lately brought in here, and shough fome difficulties occur, I believe they will all be paid for-the recent ones

He felling on their own account.

The treaty has arrived—and many think with me, that by the ratification much has with me, first by the rathication much has been gained by America, and that if new againstions occur in confequence of it, regarding occur in confequence of it, greater advantages may fill be obtained. I am glad to fee the capture bufutts placed in the hands of Cammillioners, as at prefer it is in the Doctor's Commons a second for the conference of the mong a fet of the vileft men, from whom juffice exenor he expected."

NEW YORK, Odober 17-A gentleman of observation, who has tely passed thro the western and northern parts of France, writes to his friend in the United States, that the country there appeared to be as well cultivated as ufual, and no want of hands to till the lands, though the whole lofs of men which France has foliained fince the year 1791, is calcu-lated at swelve bundred thouland. The genticman remarks further, that the coun try is now free from beggars, crouds of whom, under the old government, used to affail the traveller, in every part of

France.
This last fact is readily accounted for Armies are the refort of all the idle fel-lows of a country; fome find employment and become useful in an army, when they will not labour a any common occupation others foon perily with lift nets and hard-fair. During the late war in America the fame fact was observable lows were feen firalling about the country. It should however not be forgotton, that by means of the extreme fearcity of provifions in France, during the laft and part of the prefent year, numbers of poor people perithed with hunger.

crithed with hunger.
Our informant adds, that he was witness of the extraordinary patience of the inhabitants of Paris, during the late want of bread. For fome weeks, each perfon was ferred by the Municipality with only reas susterior of bread a day, yet for the most part Pa-ris was free from tumple.

In former times, when bread failed the In former times, when bread failed, the Parifican offect o collect in a mob, and rear to pieces the bakers or pull down their hoofes. They did fo at the hegitning of the prefent revolution, and the finglifin are doing the fame in many parts of Great Baitain. This is an odd way, of getting Bread by defiroying the bakers. How much to the honor of the Parificars, is their varient fortingle under the most definition of the parifical by the control of the parifical state. patient fortirude under the most prelling

It is one of those singular occurrences which mark the course of events, and which artheist cannot fail to aferibe to a which athems cannot ran to attend to a Sopreme intelligence, who converts the wickedness of men into the means of their own-possiblement, that the attempts of the English ministry to flarve the French have failed-that the English are more diffrest ed for food than the French and that the riots of the people in England for want of dood, should be the means of reftraining the projects of the ministry and dispoling

BOSTON, Officer 21. DISSOLUTION OF BRITISH PAR-LIAMENT.

A report is in circulation, that the King

of England, had, by proclamation, difful-ed his Parliament, and called a new one. ed his Parliament, and called a new one-We cannot trace the report to in fource; but we are iar from thusking facil as event impossible. The present Parliament has been more than sive years in existence— he comercous pertions to them demon-tize that they do not express the sellings of the nation.—A dissolution of it is there-fore uncessary, preparatory to Peace.—As a circumstance indicative of the probabili-ty of the resone we assertion, that we have ly of the report, we mertion, that we have adverrifements in the Landon papers. from Members of Parliament, thanking her Conditions to Parliament, thanking their Conditions the right paper, & bliciting their forther fullrages, "found a lightering of the Parliament take place." It has been find, in found of the paper, that the daties of impost have been raifed for the paper. fir fold in France. The fatt is, the Na timed Commercian, has never, until table of dered,
Montred a legal depreciation of their of free and free the teath day of Sapt. in 9, (donn all

rop of five thips, taken pollettion of, bro't into the fleet, and failed as a prize in company, about 30 bours, and then by order of the commander of the foundation, the French ever were taken out, and the hip but their friematic proceedings at the attempted to be fer fire to; the attempt time warrant a conjector, that they are failing, the thip remained a wreck for feyeral days, until the was found and taker up by the crew of an American ship, and brought into the port of Boston. The fal-wors libelled her into British Consulclaimed her for r; the British Confidence of the original British own era paying falvage; and the French Confidence of the claimed her, paying falvage, as the property of the French Republic, by the rights of war. The Diffirit Judge has given a handlome falvage to the Ancericans, and decreed that the remainder should go to the ofe of the British owners. Ther the Americans; but the French Conful claimed an appeal as to the serious. Mr. Morron and Mr. Sultivax, were of Council for the French claim, and Mr. Gore and Mr. Dane, for the Bright claim. After a full maning of the partin, at many month Samrday the late Minider from France to this count was captured by an English Frigate:

"" was captured by an English Frigate:

"" was captured by an English Frigate: Monday, for the Cours opinion; when the Circuit Judge, reverfed the decree of the Diftrict Judge, and gave the refidue of the week to the French Republic, as the

laft legal policifors.

The Council for the British claim, we hear, intend carrying the cause before the Supreme Court of the United States, by

NORTHAMPTON, Officher 28. Fattact of a letter from an officer in the western atmy, to his friend in Massa-chilette, dated head-quarters, Green-

ville, August 7.

'A peace is concluded with the Indians, and, I believe, the best that has ever heen made. I rhink they will go away better fatished than they have at away better fatisfied than they have at any former treaty. It was figured the 33 lind. They are this day receiving their prefents. It has been a pleasing feene to me. I have been a witnerfu to patents the ceiving their children, who have been abfent for 15 or 16 years, and had grown to adult flate but could not float one word of English—likewife forme of the Indian who had then with our benole had resulty in: had been with our people had totally lost their mother tongue. Holbands meeting their wives and wives their hulbands on both fides. The other day a beautiful girl came in who was married to as in who was married to an hera-the had been goue about 12 years, and was feven years old when the was taken-her father despairs of having her teffored to him again-the appears quit

atraid of him.
"One respectable old man from Kentucky, had two fons, whom he met here, the oldest could speek a little English, and emembered the time of his capture. father took them both home; they stayed with him but a tew days, then slole too of his helf horses and left him. I believe white savages are harder to be civilized

than Iodian.

Dy you with to know how I live? I will tell you! I have furnished every day, as good a table as I had when you were acquainted with me in New England—I have three cows and the mean of keeping. them; the expense of purchale is a mrie trifle; not half to much as with you—I have plenty of poultry and as good a gar den as can be feen in your part of the coun-try, have beef and mutton in plenty; the latter the bell I have ever feen before we have also wild game of all sorts, and aball times, deer, hear, torkey, partridge, &c. In faort, I had no idea of this cour try until I came here. It may he juffly faid to be the fineft in the world."

Lord Directer, governor of Lower Canada, has iffered a proclamation, dated Quebec, Sept. 9th, flating that ar, on ac count of the high prices of wheat and floor, the inhabitants were generally dif-poling of their flock on hand necessary poling of their fluck on hand necessary for their subsistence; to the end that his majefty's good fubiefts may be relieved from the apprehension of scarcity and want, and that all precautions may be ta-ten to provide for the quiet advantage and fastenance of his majety's subjects in that praviace, his Lordship has accordingly er-

ents fill contain different details of the payable of the content of the payable of the Chokann. They matter in during of import, payable in allignant, to whole or part, win, wheet, peafe, one, ing imposit city heavy contributions, remind with their berry.

A U G US T A, Sept. 70.

Was killed lately at his he of in S. Caro.

Debay Thomas, Fig. one of the be-

Last Finday, came on the argument of the could of the flair Many Ford, before The last account from Ireland give the Hon. Judge Custitive. It was no spread from the Diffried Court. The fafts accounts from Ireland give a dawning hope, that the day of retribution appeal from the Diffried Court. The fafts were, that the Mary, Fred, was a British welfel, bound on a voyage turn one of the English flands, to Luzden, was required on the high feas by one of a French feared. from of tyranny and superflition in that niatuated country. Thefe defenders have been confidered as mere desperadors, dri-ven by extreme wietchedness and want to acts of violence and to pillage and rapine; now under leaders, a powerful political engine, which, however unworthy, may he the meens and perhaps the only means, of cil. cling a regeneration of Ireland, and ridding that fine country from the yoke of England and the tyranny of priefts. Various accounts have been published

various accounts have need parameter in the Newfrapers, and various verbal flatements circulated, in repard to the reasons which induced the fudden religionation of the late Secretary of State, the Hon-Ep

MUND Randolpil, Efg. whether truth

try, was captured by an English Frigate; that the dispatens were thrown into the fea; but prevented from finking by a man who forms from the deck into the vater, to obtain them: that on fearching into the contents of the distribute, a letter was found from Mr Fashber, defigued for the French Committee of Public Safety—that this letter was font to the English Ministry, who transmitted the fame to Mr. Hammond, the Ambalfador from England, refiding in America, the transmitted the fame to Mr. Hammond, the Ambalfador from England, refiding in America—that on the receipt of this letter the Prelideot was at Mount Vernon; and Mr. Hammond shewed the contents to the Hon. Mr. Wolcatt, the Secretary of the Treasury, who advised the feeding on an express to the President—that this was done, and the letter immediately left Moant Vernon for Philadelphia, where, on his arrival, he summoned together the heads of departments, and such of the Jadges of the Supreme Court as were in town—that, on their affembling, the Prefident informed them that a fubject of the atmost importance claimed their atren-tion, a lobject in which Mr. Randolph was particularly intereffed, to whom he handed, the faid letter—that Mr. Randolph appeared confused at its contents, and begged leave to withdraw for a few minutes—2 cave was given-that in about a quarter of an hour he returned, gave to the Pr this paper contained his refigurion of the files of Secremay of State. Faither, it rumoused that Mr. Fourbei's letter gave aformation that the feeres ferance many which 'is reported be brought over with im to a large amount) had been well em theyed to cement fronger the bonds of arrity be trucen brance and America-hat Mr. Fau ber acknowledged himfelf in the faid ler er to be much indebted to the friendly a zer of the ex Secretary, and a gentle

For Sale.

the Secretary of State of fuch a nature

A Convenient dwelling MOUSE and BARN, with feven acres of good LAND and an ORCHARD adjoining. lung half a mile north of the meeting-fole in Northampton—an excellent ran or water within two rads of the door,— allo, ten or twelve acres of patture and wood Land, within half a mile of faid house, feven acres of meadow Land and a would Lot one mile and a half from faid house. The whole will be fold remarks bly low. For particulars enquire

Northampton, OS. 27, 1795. STRAYED retibled from the lublerih-er laft night; a red lined STAG, with a white face. Whorer will give inform-

ation where he may he found, fhall be hand fomely rewarded, by SIMON PARSONS, Northampton, Od. 22, 1795.

Levi Shephard,

HAS just imported from London, a large and general affortment of gen-A5 just imported from London, & Drugs and Medicines-

Poyficians and private families may be fugnified upon reasonable terms.

He has also judy received a very general affortment of English, India & Hard Ware

GOODS,

among which are Broadcloths, Ceffiners, Coatings, Stafficks, Serges, Baizes and Flannels of various colours, role Blankets, Cotton Sheeting, Balting Cloths, BedSacks, Landist Luteffrings, elegant Fea Trays, a beauti-ful affortment of Chintzes and Calienes. &c. Ac -Likewife, Dre Stuffs and Pa -fee-Kee-Likewife, Dye Sutifs and Tara-ter Coloars, feeh as Camwood, Redwood, Logwood, Fefiick, Nauragus, Coperas, Allum, Orchal, blue and white Vatriol, Verdigrife, Spanith Indigo, Frefs Papers and Jack Cards, White Lead, Spanith Indigo, Perfs Rep. Sec. 10, White Lead, Spanith Royer, Perfs Rep. Brown and Spanish White, Prussian Blue Yellow Oker, Lamp Black, Linfeed Oil Tellow Oker, Lamp Black, Lindeed Oil, Spirits of Turpentine, Varafilp, Pitch, Rou., Puny, &c. ——Alfo, teel Board-aex, Brandy, St. Croix and Jawsica Spirits, N. E. Rum, Gin, Popeelo, Molaffen, Madeira, Sherry and Malaga Wines, by the Cask of Gallon, Loaf and Brown Sugar, bert Hyfon, Souchong and Boher Tea Coftee Checolity. Comments Control of the Checolity. Den riyton, soucheng and Bohez Tea. Lot-tee, Chocolste, Cianamon, Clores, Mace, Ginger, Allfpire, Pepper, Tamarinds, Raiton, Figs, Starth, &c.—Alfo, a quan-tity of Hollow Warr, Loo, Steel, Mails & Nail Rack, Ginfs, Showels and Spades, Soal and Upper Leather, &c.— Any of the shore Casalana. Any of the above Goods may be had at

fix months credit, or exchanged for exfb N. B. Cath given for Flex, Shipping

Fore and Bees Wax. Northaummn, Officher 28, 1707

FUR SALE, BY Simeon Butler, Price 24f. a Grofs . 2/3 a Doz. and 41d. fin-Beer's ALMANACK, for

1796.
CONTAINING.
THE Lanations, Comjunitions, Ectipfee, Judgment of Weather, tiling & 
ferting of Planets, length of day & nights, 
Courts in Consection and Madesolutes, 
Tide Table for high water at New Haven; 
higherial merchane of the farmer Charles. inforced accordance of the famous Charles inforced accordance of the Famous Charles is Quint; ancedote of an old Gentleman, and his Negro; of the Philosopher Blas; of a Lady, queflioard about her goe; of an unprincipled Per; of a poor man who had a termagent wire; of a froit by the came of Bell; of Charles the L; of the esme of Beu; of Charles the L; of the Lader of a mufical band; of a gentleman and his fervant; of Henry fourth; of 2 Julice of Peacy; of two Negroes; of Lady Lane; of Admiral Coligny; of a Country and and his Wife; of a country Clergyman who had drawn a blank in the matrimonial lorrery; of a young lady who had hurird and old helband whom the married for money; Extraordinary Will made by a Mifer in Ireland; an Italian Story; by Pafquin; Grassude incompatible with Love; how to grow Rich; Extraordinary advertife-ment; corious account of an Arreft of a dead Horte, by an order from the Inquisitors to bring him to the Holy Office a the Matrimonial Creed; Barlefque on Durl-ling; an English Story; Man and Wife; a Nationize of the captivity and efence of Mrs France See lva- ington county, Virginia; Solomon's Pro nie, in the buliness of "cementing firanger th : Whofo fiedeth a Wife findeth a gerd the bonds of artity between the two quantities."
We wouch not too the thinh of a fillable of the foregoing, except the refignation of

thing, &c. Said Butler has on hand and Eceps con figntly for fale, all parts of Webfler's and Perry 'Spelling Bocks, Perry' Diffionaries, Morfe's Geography, Dwight's Geography Bibles and Tellaments, Account Books, Pialm Books and Cent Tables, by whole

h wever, are the reports in circulation.
When Congrels meet, the ex Secretary,
and others implicated in centure, will undoubtedly be honourably exculpated, or fale and retail.

N. B. Any of the above articles given charges of mal-conduct fully proved against in exchange for RAGS. npton, Oftober 28, 1795.

T. H. Kindsteiben bering appointed Committoners by the Hon. Eleaser Pers. Edg. 104ge of Problet, &c. to examine the claim of the feveral creditors to the class of JOHN EATON, late of Greenwith, decaded, represented indicates and in the control of vent, and nine months being allowed for the creditors to bring in and ipport their claims,—notice is hereby given, that the Cummillioners will attend faid buliness at the dwelling house of Robert Field, innholder in Greenwich, on the fecond Mon-day of December next and the two following mouths, from one to fix o'clock in the

ROBERT FIELD, Commit-CALEB KEITH, General Greenwich, Oct. 19 1795

Cash, Salt and Oil, exchanged for FLAX SEED, and the high-eft price given—by DANIEL BUTLER, Northampton, 14th October, 1795.