52. From Albany by Scheneludy, Tripes Rill, Collajoharry German Elatts, O'd Fort Sch syler and Whitestown to Rome. Thetimes defired to be flated in Pressed

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Wedneiday by 6 A M, and arrive at Scheneckady by 4 M. A From Tripefhill to Johnfton once a weck. Trave Tripefhill in one hour after the mail arrives from Albany on Tuciday, strive at Johnfton in two from Albany on Tuciday, strive at Johnfton in two to mail in two hours. 35. Fr. in Consjoharry by Cherry Valley to Coo-pertows (wice a week. Trave Consjoharry every Wodneiday and Saturday to A M, and arrive at Coopenflown by a FM. Case Consjoharry every Wodneiday and Saturday to A M, and arrive at Coopenflown by a FM. 56. From Cooperflows by Batternuts and Oxford to Union once in two weeks. Teave Union every other Monday by 10 A M, and arrive at Cooperflown every other thurlday by 06 A M, and arrive at Union on Saturday by 3 S M. 50. From O'd Fort Schuyler by Cincinnatus to Oxford Academy once in two weeks. Lave Oid Fort Schuyler owner ther Thurlday by 3 S M. 50. Hom O'd Fort Schuyler on Saturday by 2 A M, and arrive at Oxford every other Triday by 2 A M, and arrive at Oxford every other Triday by 3 S M. 50. Hom O'd Fort Schuyler on Saturday by 2 A M, and arrive at Oxford on Friday noon. Re-ming. Lawe Oxford every other Triday by 2 A M, 50. Hom Rome by Co Rotterdam once

58. From Rome by in two weeks. Leave Rome every other Thurfdry by 14 A M, and arrive at Rotterdam by 5. P.M. Returning. Leave Rotterdam every other Friday by 9 A M, and arrive at Rome by 6 P M.

Reterdam every other Friday by 9 A M, and arrive at Rotterdam by 6 P.M.
To Hom Rome by Oneida, Onondaigua, Scipio and Geneva to Kanandaigua onee a week.
Leave Rome every Thuriday by 10 A M, and arrive at Kanandaigua every Monday by 6 A M.
Leave Rome every Thuriday by 10 A M, and arrive at Romethe next Monday by 10 A M, and arrive at Romethe next Huriday by 10 A M.
Go. From Kanandaigua by Hartford to Niagara mice in two weeks.
Teave Knandsigua every other Monday by 10 A M, and arrive at Romethe next Huriday by 8 A M.
Go. From Kanandaigua by Hartford to Niagara mice in two weeks.
Teave Knandsigua the next Wedneiday by 7 A M, and arrive at Njagara the next Wedneiday by 7 P. M. Returning. Leave Niagara every other Friday by 6 A M. and arrive at Kanandaigua the next Monday by 6 A M.
Teave Rhinebeck by Kingfton, Shawangunk, Wardbridge, Gofhen, Hamburg, Newtown, Hackethown and Morritlown to Newawk, to return from Morriflown to Newawk, to return from Morriflown day by 5 A M, arrive at Gefhen on Saturday at 7 A M, at Newtown by 7 P M, at Gofhen on Wedneiday by 3 P M, arrive at Booneton and Rockaway on Tueflay, at Newtown by 7 P. M. at Gofhen on Wedneiday at S. P. M. and arrive at Gofhen on Saturday by 9 P M.
Go From New York by Hackenfack, Paramas, New Antrim and Chefler to Gefhen once a week.
Leave New York every Friday at 7 A M, and arrive at Gofhen on Saturday by 6 P.M.
Gofhen on Saturday by 9 P.M.
Gofhen on Saturday by 9 P M.
Teave Row York every Friday at 7 A M, and arrive at Gofhen one Saturday by 6 P.M.
Gofhen one Saturday by 6 P.M.
Antariba and Chefler to Gefhen onee a week.
Leave New York every Friday at 7 A M, and arrive at Gofhen one Saturday by 6 P.M.
Form Fifthkill by Newburg and New Windfor to Gofhen onee a week.
Leave Fift

63. From Fifhkill by Newburg and New Windfor to Gofhen once a weck.
Leave Fifhkill every -Wednelday by 7. A M, and errive at Gofhen by 5 P M. I eave Gofhen every Tue'day at 7 A M, and arrive at Fifhkill by 5 P M.
64. From New Yark by Jamaica, Hantington, Smuhtown, Brookhaven, Suffolk, Southampton & Bitl, etamiton to Sagi about once a week.
Leave New York every Thue'day at 10 A M, and arrive at Sagnarbour the next Saturday by 6 P M.
Leave Sagnarbour every Monday at 8 A M, and arrive at New York on Wednelday by 5 P M.
MEW-JERSEY.
65. From Woodbridge to Amboy three times a week.

Leave Woodbridge every Monday, Wednefday & Friday at 8 A M, and arrive at Amboy by 9 A M. Leave Amboy at noon and arrive at Woodbridge by PM.

⁴ P.M. of From Trenton by Allentown, Monmouth court-houle, Shrewfbury, Middletown Point, Spotf-wood, New Brunfwick, Somerfet, New Germanton, Pittflon and Flemington to Trenton once a week. Leave: Trentou, every Tuelday by 10 A M, and re-tarn to Trenton the next Tuelday by 6 A M. 67. From Philadelphia by Launton and Attion to Tuekerion once in two weeks.

67. From Finaccipina by Factor and Action to Tuckerion once in two weeks. Leave Philadeiphia every other Wednelday by 3 P M, 'arrive at Tuckerion on Thuriday by 6 P M. Leave Tuckerion every other Tuefday by 6 A M, and arrive at Philadelphia on Wednelday by 9 A M. 68. From Philadelphia by Woodbury, Swedefbo-cash. WoodBory and Salem p. Buildstawn once a

KENTUCAY. 78. Frein Walhington by Springfie'd, B.u. bon Lexington, Itankfort and Harrodibarg to Dawills once a wetk, Leave Walhington every Saturday by 8 A M, and

Leave Wallhungton every Saturday by 8.7 M, and arrivest Danville the next Monday by 5.7 M. Re-taining Leave Danville every Tucfday by 8.4 M. and arrive at Excington on Wednedday noon, and at Wallainet in on Thurfday by 6.7 M. 19. From Danville to Leu wille by Beardfown once in two weeks.

nee in two weeks. Leave Danville every other Tuefday by noon, ar-ive at Louisville the next Thursday by 3 P.M. Atturning. Leave Louisville every other Friday by 1 A M, and arrive at Danville on Sa urday by 6 P.M. 80. From Danville by Stamford and Cumberland. Bap to Moffat's flore in Tenneffce once a week. Leave Danville every Monday at 2 P.M. and arrive t Moffat's flore the next Thursday by 6 P.M. Leave Ioffat's flore the next Thursday by 6 P.M. Leave Ioffat's flore every Friday by 6 A M, and arrive at Danville on Monday by 10 A M. TENNESSEE. 81. From Knoxville by South Weft Point and ort Blount and Craig Fort to Nafhville once in two veeks

Leave Knoxville every other Tuefday by 8 / M, and arrive a Nafhville the next Monday by 9 / M. Returning. Leave Nafhville every other Monday by 3 P M, and arrive at Knoxville the next Saturday by

MARYLAND AND VIRGINIA. 8a. From Baltimore by Ellient's Lower Mills, Monigemery Court Houle, Charlefburg, Leefburg, Iiddleburg and Warrenton to Culpeper, e. H. oncea cek

week. Leave Todds every Thursday by 9 *A* M, arrive at King and Queen by 11 *A*M. Leave King and Queen at 1 P M, and arrive at Todds by 6 P M. 8J. From Halifax by Danville to Calwell court-house once in two weeks. Leave Halifax court-house every other Tuesday by a P M, arrive at Calwell court house the next Wed-nelday by 6 P M. Returning. Lawe Calwell C. H. every other Thursday by 6 *A* M, and arrive at Halifax court-house on Friday by noon. 87. From Petersburg by Suffex court house and Southampton court house to South Quay, once in two weeks. Leave Petersburg every other Wednefday by 6

Leave Petersburg every other Wednefday by a Leave Peterfburg every other Wednetday by 6 A M and arrive at South Quay on Thurfday by 6 P M. Returning. Leave South Quay every other Monday by 6 A M and arrive at Peterfburg on Tuefday by 3 P M. NORTH CAROLINA, & 88. From Newbern to Beaufort and Swarfbore' once in two weeks, the mail to go alternately. Leave Newbern every other Thurfday by 6 A M, remain at each of the offices two heurs, and return to Newbern the next

turn to Newbern the next 89. From Wilmington by Georgetown to Char-fton, once a week.

lefton, once a week. Leave.Wilmington every Monday by 6 A M and arrive at Charlefton the next Thurfday by 10 A M. Leave Charlefton every Tharfday by 3 P M and arrive at Wilmington the next Sunday by

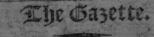
SPM. 90. From Norfolk by Kempfville, Great Bridge and North Weft River Bridge to Jonefboro', once n two meeks.

Leave Norfolk every other Wednefday at 9 . M and arrive at Jonefboro' on Thurfday by 7 PM. Returning. Leave Jonefboro' every other Monday by 10 A'M and arrive at Norfolk on Tuefday by 6

91. From North Weat River Bridge by New Le-

anon to Elizabeth city, once in two weeks. Leave North Weft River Eridge every other riday by 6 A M add arrive at Elizabeth city by P M. Leave Elizabeth city ev.ry other Saturlay by 6 A M, and arrive at N. W. river bridge

by 6 P M. 92. From Salem, N. C. by Bethania, Flower Gap Grayfoncourt houfe and Auftinville toWythe



PHILADELPHIA, THURSDAY EVENING, JNNE 1.

A CHARGE, elivered to the Grand Jury of the United States, for the Diffrict of Virginia, in the Citcuit Court of the United States, held at

Richmond, May 22d, 1797, by JAMES TREDELL, one of the affociate Judges of the Supreme Coult of the United States.

Published at the request of the Grand-Jury. GENTLEMEN OF THE ?

GRAND JURY, 5 THE frequent returns of courts of jufice naturally occafion us to reflect on the origin from which they flow. However painful fuch review may be to fome nations, to us it can afford nothing but fatisfaction and gratitude. We trace the origin of ours as well as of every other authority to the pureft fource from which any authority edn' be derived, the fpontaneous but deliberate grant of the people themfelves for whofe benefit it is established. Liberty to a con-Middleburg and Warrenton to Cullpeper, c. H. oncea work Leave Baltimore every Monday noon, arrive at Leave Baltimore every Monday noon, arrive at Leave Morgantown by $g \neq M$. B3. From Allen's Frefh by Ludlow's ferry to Port Conway in Virginia once in two weeks. Leave Allen's Frefh by 7 P M. B4. From Morgantown by Petty John to to Clark I. bury once in two weeks. Leave Clarkiburg every other Monday by $g \neq M$. B4. From Morgantown by Petty John to to Clark I. bury once in two weeks. Leave Clarkiburg every other Monday by $g \neq M$. B5. From Todds to King and Queen, c. H of the people them leives for whole benefit it is eltablifhed. Liberty to a con-iderable degree had fublifhed in other ages and in other countries, but fuch an exercife of it as this (notwithflanding the fanciful opinion of fome ingenious writers) probably fuel arrive at Morgantown by Petty John to to Clark I. bury once in two weeks. Leave Clarkiburg every other Monday by $g \neq M$. B5. From Todds to King and Queen, c. H once a week.

in no finall degree, depend on the conduct of the people themfelves. If they with for good laws, they muft choofe able and diinterefted men to make their flations in the other departmenrs of government, it is in their power directly or indirectly to fecure them by a diferent and judicious exercife of the choice with which they are invested. If in any particular their confidence fhould be abufed, a plain and ad-equate remedy is provided. After a flated interval their legiflators may be changed.— Without any delay but fuch as the occafion must require, any public officer who has mif-behaved is liable to trial, punishment, and difgrace. To this may be added, what probably is not the weakeft reftraint, the general odium that must attend a manifest departure from duty in an important public loyment.

The people at large having these fecuri-ties for the faithful discharge of offices of public truft, it is fit that those whom they felect as their officers should have some security on their part. It is not to be prefumed, that men, chofen as they are, fhould be re-markably deficient either in ability or integrity, and therefore they have a right to ex-pect that their conduct fhould not immediely be condemned merely becaufe fome perfons are ready to find fault with it. The talk they have to perform is of no common magnitude, both as to difficulty and importance.' If in the fmall concerns of private life, few men can conduct themfelves with frict regularity and exactnefs, and unexpec-ted difficulties will difformert even the moft orderly and difcreet, can we conceive the path perfectly plain and obvious for the go-vernment of millions of men, who, though offeffing one common and united interest, have an infinite variety of private views,-tending to divert them from the great object of union, even if their understandings Leave Salem every other saturday by 6 A M, and arrive at Wythe c. h. the next Mon. by 6 p M. Leave Wythe court-house every other Tuesday by 9 Δ M, and arrive at Salem the next Thurday by nd dangerous paffions by which many are uided, the activity of bad citizens, the fuinels of good, until fome critical alarm alike ctuates both to a ftruggle which may en-langer the government at the moment when ts utmost energies are neceffary, we cannot wonder at the diverfity of opinion which prevails in refpect to most public measures, nor at the confequences which follow from rival fentiments, too apt to difturb the tem-per even of the best minds, but which, unavoidably, give a full fcope to the paffions ties which weak minds never perceive ;---or from an excels of vanity or prefumption, fuppofe none can furmount them but themelves ; or, with views too bafe to be avowed; helitate not to gratify malignant or gro-veling purpoles of their own, without the flighteit independent regard to the honor, the intereft, or even the fafety of their country. Such caules mult often produce great agitation in any country; but must operate with increafed and dangerous vigour in one like our own, compoled of many powerful flates, to a great degree indepen-dent on e ach other, having either real or imaginary differences of local intereft, and with little other effectual cement to bind them together but a fense of foreign external dan ger, which with respect to many will be apt to operate but too weakly until it has increafed to a magnitude which aftonishes and confounds them. (Concluded in our next.)

CONGRESS. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

HOUSE OF REFRESSINTATIVES, Wedneiday, May 24. Mr. Livingfion's speech continued: Have we respected ourfelves in this anhappy cafe; what were the fent ments of our prede-ceffors is 1783; on the 26th April, slat year a committee was appointed, confifting of Mr. Madifon, Mr. Eliworth, and Mr. Hamilton, to remer on the table of the part part in Madifon, Mr. Eliwoth, and Mr. Hamilton, Madifon, Mr. Eliwoth, and Mr. Hamilton, to report on the jobject of the y per cent im-poft, and among the inducements for its adop-tion by the flates—they lay, " if other motives " than thole of juftice could be requifite on this " occafion, no nation could ever feel tranger ; " for when debts are to be paid TO AN ALLY " in the field place, who to the exertions of bis " arms in support of our caule, has added the " fuctors of bis treasury; who, to his impor-" tant loans, has added liberal DONATIONS." In December of the finne year upon the religna-tion of Gen. Wafhington Congrefs declares to December of the time year upon the realigna-tion of Gen. Washington Congress declares to him 5 % your have perfevered till the United & States aided by a magnanimous king and na-"" rom, have been enabled under a juft Profit " dence to close the war in freedom, farely " and independence."—And is it now that in-" and independence."—And is it now that in-ritated by unworthy or odious bickerings, we thail take upon us to fly in the face of our hif-tory—of our living and immortal hiftory—and attempt to unlay all this; yes I a production communicated to us laft fellion from one of the departments of our government, and published to America and all the world, treats all thele folemn records as things founded on error and fallchood, or on hypocrify; in that very pub-lication we are told that the minifler of France thro' whom America received thole fignal bene-fits and fupport, had' defeer ded to intrigue a-againfi thole very liberties upon the fupport of which fo much had been expended, and fuch diftingnifhed meafures carried into decifive exdiftingnished measures carried into decifive et ecution ; ws are taught there to believe, if foll itfelf could be fo credulous, that France inter and privately to prevent what the made fur forts to fecure !- And this is the language which France is to be perfuaded of our love of uffice, of hur love of virtue, of our infalibility, of our regard for the dignity of our country, whole fentiment are one and the fame with the government ! " O!" faid Mr. Livingflon,whole fentiment are O! faid Mr. Livingflon,-" Let me not paß over unnöticed that joy" " which I fo well remember to have beamed on " every countenance npon the infpiring tidings " that France had joined her arms to ours in " defence of our liberties-no, it can never be " erafed from my heart, in the gloomy horrors, " of defolation and an affaffinating war, I could " read by the light of the fames which con-" funded my paternal manfion, by the joy that " figarkled in every eye, how great were the " confequences of her union to America-I " feel the revival of that animating joy, kin-" dled this moment is my bofom-I will fore-" ver cherifh it in my heart of hearts-and I " truft never part with it, till I fhall part with " every other fenfation." Yet after all fooner than facrifice one right-one principle-or make one unjuft concellion to

one principle—or make one unjuft concellion to France, he would fooner factifice his life; but he would ffill fooner behave hke a truly dignified man and acknowledge an error if he flouid appear to have committed one, than fuppor the error with the utmost certainty of fucces. France then may certainly complain without juffly exciting that indignation at her prefump-tion, which fome gentlemen express ;—the is charged with the committion of various injucharged with the commined of various inju-ries ;-the difinificon of our minifter-the commiftion of depredations on our commerce-with a refuting to treat upon our difagreements -and an interference in our government : upon the first of these fubjects he felt a fense of indigthe hrit of thele lubjects he felt a fenfe of indig-nity as much as any man, rife in his breaft, he felt for the refpectable perfor who had the pain-fultafk to encounter; but he would not argue largely on that fubject at this time fince it in-volved a confidentiate of all the months. volved a confideration of all the predifpoing caufes of that difailfion; he would leave it to be the fubject of amicable explanation -for dif-guise it how we would, if we hold the lan-guage of the Prefident, to war we mult go; he uld maintain what had been already done the way of Treaty; but he would leave it to the Houfe to determine between better lan mage and war ; our fenfe of infallibility an our conduct were like the two principles of the Indian mythology—ever at war with each oth-er, and ruin would follow the obfinacy that refifts all dehberation; the man who fbould pretend to attempt a negociation at Paris after fuch language from the Legislature and the Ex-centive, figuid bear the cap and bells to fave him from any other imputation than that of being a maniae 1 he could not expect to negociate after them. But gentlemen affect to believe, for eithe bey maß be very imperfectly informed on the ubject do they not earneftly believe, that the isometical of our minister was actually the view difmiffion of our minifter was actually the vie-lation of a right : of what right, by what law of nations is the right eftablished that one nation can infill on keeping a minifter in another con-trary to the will of that nation; he defied any much however learned and however great, to point out the foundation of any furth right : if therefore it is not a right, the denial to receive a minifier cannot be dispationately confidered as in itfelf an infult, although the circuinflan-ees attending it may be attended with marks of the moll unpleatant differed ; yet even there appearances are no more than the neceffary con-fequences of the imprefilons made on the French government, from the confideration of our con-duct in the particulars before noticed, and of a falle light in which they have taken others ;alle light in which they have taken others ; for notwithftanding this marked expression for notwithflanding this marked expression of their fentiments, if gentlemen will read the latter part of the minister's they will find him declare the fentiments of the government.—" I " pray you to be perfuaded, Citizen Minister, " that this determination having become neeel-" fary."—that is accellary under their impref-fions of our conduct towards them—" allows " to fubfill between the French Republic and " the American people the affection founded " upon former benefits and reciptocal inter-refts." "-but, fay gentlemen, the Directory has faid they " will not acknowledge nor receive " another minister plenipotentiary from the " United States' until after the redrets of the " grievrnees demanded of the American go-⁴⁴ United States ustil after the redrels of the ⁴⁵ grievrnces demanded of the American 'ge ⁴⁵ vernment, and which the French govern ⁴⁶ ment has a right to expect from it ;' an from this article which precedes that which have before quoted, gentlemen conclude tha no minifler achatemer will be received till w have conceded to them all they fhall pleafe to ⁴⁷ a he would the the contribute the source of the source of the the contribute the source of the source of the source of the source of the source ⁴⁷ and the source of the sourc ifk ; he would not trouble the committee further expering abfurdities to visible, as t further expcling abfurdities for vikble, as the imposition of an exclusion of every kind of min-ifler and all negociation, becaute they declare they will not receive a plenipstectiary minister until those causes of complaint are removed; how are they, or how can they be put in the way of explanation or removal but by a mini-rer. Upon the imbject of the complaints them-felves he had already expressed his opinion, that many of them were frivolous and others unfounded; it was frivolous, for inflance; in our eyes, to complain of the arrangement of the name of the feveral flates of Europe in al-

manac, but would any gentle nan fay that an intercourts can take pla a until this ind others of a fike kind are redealed. He believed it would only he needlary to explain their abforlity to redrefs them effestually ; but the French Republic doesnot go lefar as gentlemen appear to with the had gone, the does not fay, you must reducts every thing we complain of but all those which fire has a right to exper from the American Republic; and is it not by dif-cuffion and investigation that the question must be decided what the has and has not a right to demand redreis of : - if there is a pollibility of another confirmation, and that would lead to war, which of them ought we to adopt ! [To be concluded in our next.]

WEDNESDAY, MAY 31. Mr. Fowler, from Kentucky, yefterday appeared and took his feat in the Houfe. The Houfe again refolved itfelf into a Committee of the whole on the anfwer to the Prefident's ipeech, and Mr. Dayton's amendment being under confideration,

Mr, Hartiey was perfuaded there was but one with in the house with respect to peace, notwithstanding infinuations to the contra-ry; but he could not agree with the propo-fed amendment, as he withed the negocia-tion to be left wholly to the Prefident.— The treaty entered into with France provided for their being placed on the fame footing with other nations, and he wished that right to be recognized by negociation, and he doubted not the Prefident would do it; for as he must fee that peace was the defire of all, he would take fuch steps as would be best calculated to lead to it. He was against encroachments on the Prelident, as if they once begun, there was no knowing where they could ftop. He thought there was no danger of war; it would be a difagreeable thing for men who fought in the revolution-ary kar, to be obliged to unfheath their fwords against France; but he trusted, before they rofe, means would be taken, for putting the country into a flate of defence. Mr. Swanwick hoped the amendment would be adopted. The objections against

it were of a curious nature. It was first faid, if France was put upon the fame footing with other nations, we should have an equivalent; they ought to pay for the fno-liations committed on our property. Again, it was observed, that to offer them this, would be to put them in a worle fituation than before, and that they would laugh at fuch a proposition. Mr. S. took a view of the advantages which France was faid to enoy over other countries with respect to bringing prizes into our ports, and fnewed that they no longer exifted. He took no-tice of a fact related by Mr. W. Smith yef-terday, refpecting a French prize being brought into Charlefton, and denied that there was any faxour done to the French in the bufinels, but the contrary. France, he faid fuffered material injury from the British treaty, and there needed be no apprehension of their refusing to be put on the fame ground with other nations. He reproduced the idea of being denied the privilege of riving an opinion to the Executive, and faid there was no expression in the answer which echoed to that in the speech with refpect to a willingnefs to retract error which the Senate had carefully reverberated. If gentlemen were fincere in their withes for peace with France, he could not fee how they could object to the amendment. Why fay peace cught not to be made, except redrefs was received for fpoliations ? He had himfelf fuffered very materially in this ref-

rough, Woodlown and Salem to Bridgetown once a week.
Leave Philadelphia every Wednelday afternoon by gelock, and arrive at Bridgetown on Saturday at 8 A M, and arrive at Philadelphia on Wednelday at 9 A M.
69 From Philadelphia by Jenkintowu, Plumftead and Pipers by Bethlehem to Falton once a week.
Leave Philadelphia every Wednelday by a P M.
69 From Philadelphia by Jenkintowu, Plumftead and arrive at Eafton on Thurfday by a P M.
70 From Plumitead by Pipers and Alexandria to Pinthen once a week.
70 From Plumitead by Pipers and Alexandria to Pinthen once a week.
Teave Plumftead every Thurfday by 5 A M, arrive at Piuftead every Thurfday by 5 A M, arrive at Piumftead every Thurfday by 3 P M.
71. From Eaton to Wilkelbarre once a week.
Leave Eathon every Thurfday by 3 P M, and arrive at Wilkelbarre on Saturday noon, and arrive at Eation every Thurfday honon.
7. From Plumitead by noon, and arrive at Eation every Thurfday by a P. M.

tion every Thurkley by noon. 72. From Philadelphia by Norriftown, Trap, Pottgrove, Reading, Lebanon and Harrifburg 10

Potigrove, Reading, Lebanon and Harriiburg to Culifle.
October 1 5to April 15. Leave Philadelphia every Tuelday and Thurkday at funlet, arrive at Reading every Friday at 8 A M, arrive at Cariffe every Sunday by 15 A M. Returning Leave Carhffe every Sunday by 2 P M, arrive at Reading on Tuelday and Saurday at 4 P M. Leave Reading every Friday at 8 A M, arrive at Cariffe every Sunday by 2 P M, arrive at Reading on Tuelday and Saurday by 4 P M. Leave Reading every Wednelday and Tuelday by 4 P M. Turlday and Tuelday by 4 P M. Turlday and Tuelday by 4 P M. Turlday and Saurday by 11 A M. Leave Reading on Thurday and Saurday by 11 A M. Leave Reading every Yudenelday and Friday at 8 A M, arrive at Reading on Thurday and Saurday by 11 A M. Leave Carlifle every Hunfiday noon, and arrive at Reading on Tuelday by 11 A M. Returning. Leave Carlifle every Hunfiday noon, arrive at Reading on Tuelday by 12 A M. Returning. Leave Carlifle every Hunfiday noon, arrive at Reading on Tuelday by 12 A M. Returning. Leave Carlifle every Hunfiday noon, and arrive at Philadelphia every Carlifle every Hunfiday noon, and arrive at Reading on Tuelday by 12 A M. Returning. Leave Carlifle every Hunfiday noon, arrive at Reading on Tuelday by 15 A M. Returning. Leave Carlifle every Funday and Tuelday by 9 A M.
A. From Reading by Hamburg, Sunbury and Northumberland to Louifburg once a week.
Tave Reading every Eriday at 6 A M, and arrive at Reading on Thurfday and Yuelday noon, and arrive at Reading on Thurfday by 4 P M.
Ar From Harriharg by Peterharg, Millerflown, Hompfontown, Millinburg, Louifburg, Novthamburg, Aarontharg, Millinburg, Louifburg, Novthamburg, Aarontharg, Millinburg, Louifburg, Novthamburg, Aarontharg, Millinburg, Louifburg, Novthamburgand, Sanbury and Hablax to Harriburg once in two weeks.

Leave Harriburg every Saturday by 6 A M, wait-ing at each poll office which fhall be cflablithed on the route, two hours, and return again to Harriburg, the next Monday by 8 A M.

75, From Somerfet by Connellsville to Union once

Leave Pitifburg every Friday noon and arrive at Wheeling on Saturday by noon. Returning. Leave Wheeling every Thurlday by 0.2 M, and arrive at Pitthung on Saturday by 10 A M. 75 Leave Somerfelevery Thurlday by 5 A. M arrive at Union by 4 P. M. Leave Union every Fiday by 8 A. M and arrive at Somerfet by 7 P. M.

76. From Piufbirg by Cannorshurg, Walhington and Weft Liberty to Wheeling once a week.

77. From Freston by Washington to Cincing

17. From Frender by Frederic and a Wafn-ington by 8 P M, and at Cincinnati the next Monday moon. Returning. Leave Cincinnati every Tucfday at 6 A M, and an ise at Washington on Wednelday, by 5 P M. Leave Washington at 9 P M, and arrive at Prefice on Fr.day by 11²/₂ A M.

93. From Murfreefboro' by South Quay to Suffolk

From Murfreefboro^{*} every Wedneiday by 6 A M, rive at Suffolk by 6 P M. Returning. Leave Suf-oik every Turfdey by 6 A M, and arrive at Murfreef ro' by 6 P M.

94. From Fayetteville to Pittiburg once in two

weeks. Leave Fayetteville every other Wednelday by 6 A M, and arrive at Pittburg on Thurlday at 10 A M. Leave Pittburg every other Thurlday by a P M, and ar-rive at Fayetreville on Frienday by 6 P M. *GEORGIA AND SOUTH-CAROLINA*. 95. From Au₃ufta by Robinfon at the White Ponds and Gillets mills to Coofahatehy, once a

week. Leave Augusta every Tuesday by 8 A M and ar-rive at Caosahatchy on Wednesday by 7 P M. Re-tuning. Leave Coosahatchy every Sunday at 6 A M and arrive at Augusta on Monday by 5 P M. 96 From Georgetown to Rocky Landing in Georgia, once in two weeks.

Leave Georgetown every other Morday at 6 A. M, and arrive at Rocky Landing at 5 P M. Re-turning, Leave Rocky Landing every other Tuef-day by 6 A M and arrive at Georgetown by 6 PM.

Note 1. The Post Master General may alter the times arrival and departure at any time during the continuance the contracts, be previously stipulating an adequate com-msation for any entra expense that may be occasioned there-

Note 2. Half an hour shall be allowed for opening closing the shaail at all offices where no particular time

processed. Note 3. For every hour's delay (unavoidable accidents ecceted i marriving after the times preferibed in any con-ach, the Contractor Inall Jorfeit one dular, and if the de-ry continue until the departure of any depending Mail, hereby the Mails defined for Juch depending Mail, life. trip, an additional for fuch depending Mail be control.

Note A. Noruspapers as well as Latiers are to be feat the Mails ; and if any perfon making propolals defires carry newspapers other than those conveyed in the mail, bis own emilument, he must flate in his propolals for bat fum he avill carry it with that emulument and for at fum without that twolument.

What fum rotions that involument. Note 5 Should any perform making proposals define an literation of the times of arrival and departure above fre-ified, kennull flate in his proposals the alterations defined, at the difference they will make in the terms of his con-

Note 6. Perfone making proposals are defired to flate tir prices by the year. Usife who contracts will receive the pay quarterly. in the months of January, April, why and October.

July and October. Note 7. The contractit are to be in operation on the first day of October reset, and continue for four years, until the first of October 1201-excepting contrasts for the router No. 8, 9r 10, 31, 36, 50, 51, 57, 63, 74, 76, 77, 80, 81, 83, 84, 87, 90, 91, 92, 96-rubich are to continue for two years until 15 31 of October, 1200

JOSEPH HABERSHAM. Mafter General.

General Poft-Office, Philadelphia, ¿

May 27th, 1777. June I. th&mt J

This Day is Published,

BY Meff Dobfon, Carey, Campbell, Rice, and the other Bookfellers, rice One Dollar and twenty-five cents

Eleganty printed on Wove paper, and Hot.

preffed, By John Thompfon, A COMPARATIVE VIEW OF The Constitutions

Of the feveral States with each other, and with hat of the United States : exhibiting in Tables, he prominent features of each Constitution, and affing together their most important provisions, inder the several heads of administration; with Notes and Observations.

By WILLIAM SMITH,

Of South-Carolina, L L. D. and member of the Congress of the United States.

Dedicated to the People of the United States. N. B. A few Copies printed on an inferior pa per, at 3-athsef a dollar. mwf February 6

should be paid for as other gentlemen ; but he did not think it would be good policy to go to war, if fatisfaction was refuled. This would be probably to rik the lofs of a pound for the fake of gaining a penny. Befidts it might be, that when these claims came to be fettled, France (like Britain with refpelt to Virginia claims) might bring charges t-gainft us, and not fettle the account. He was willing to leave that bufinefs to be fetled by the Executive.

Mr. Craik obferved, the gentleman laft to feemed perfectly willing to entrust one brinds with the Executive, whilf he was fraid to truft him with another. With re-pect to the ground of gentlemen being changed, he withed it might not appear & by an agreement to this amendment, which was exactly the fame in effect as that whic had been negatived. He expected the mo ver would have fhewn wherein it differe from the former, when called upon to do f by the gentléman from Maffachufetts.

Mr. Dayton (the Speaker) faid the men-ber from Massachusetts would bear him witnefs that he did anfwer the enquiry.

Mr. Craik faid, if it were fo, he has been miftaken. He thought there was no difference between them. He wished to repel the infinuation that the oppofere of the amendment were enemies of peace, and enemies of France, which was conflantly infifted upon by gentl e en on the other fide. He wished to fnew France the fame justice as other nations ; but he was not willing to infert the featiment in this addres. Nor did he wish to go into the enquiry how far they were or were not at prefent on the fame footing. He had the fame objection against this amendment' that he had against the one brought forward by the gentleman from Virginia, viz. that it was an unconfli-tutional interference with the Executive, and shewed a want of confidence in that and neeved a want of confidence in that part of the government, which was at pre-fent peculiarly improper to be flewn. This confideration had been treated very lightly. It was true that foreign politics had too much mixed in the political conduct of per-fons in this country; and he believed the diffinguifhing feature between the two par-ties was, that one wifhed to grafp all power in the Houfe of Reprefentatives, and the other to maintain the other branches in the exercise of their conflictutional powers. He thought this amendment was calculated to promote the views of the former. The fame defign of extending that power, had led them to decide the right to decide upon treaties, and to break treaties. He miled whether the power they were aboubt to ex-ercife was a legiflative or an executive act ?