

every soldier serving the term of 3 years, from the 1st of December next.

A very extraordinary appointment has just taken place in the French Ministry. M. Dupont Dutere has been nominated Keeper of the Seals, in the place of the Archbishop of Bourdeaux. This Gentleman has been a Clerk to M. Bailly, the Mayor of Paris, and thus suddenly passes from an income of fifty, to a revenue of four thousand livres per annum.

The Members of the National Assembly though the body of them cannot speak themselves, yet paid a proper compliment to those that can in the person of Mr. Erskine, who in a late trip to Paris was honoured with a distinguished seat in the center of the Assembly.

Were Mr. Burke to appear in Paris, the French would probably honour him with a lantern, for the light he has thrown on their revolution.

Dr. Price has done himself so little good by asserting the rights of men, that he might as well have suffered them quietly to have blundered on in their own way.

How can the National Assembly boast of its zeal for the rights of man—of its justice and its humanity, when, standing on the ruins of the Bastille, it suffers the employment of torture and the wheel.

Burke's Pamphlet has just made its appearance here; the aristocratic party are devouring it.

The Abbe Dupaty in quoting Mons. Necker, pays him a compliment at once elegant and just:—"I have seen the Administration of the Finances" in many hands—every man who can read has read that work—every man who thinks, values it; every man who feels, is enthusiastic in its favour. And, in fact, how important are its principles!—How deep its reflections!—How just its ideas! Its style is truly that of the masterly writer.—It breathes too a sacred love for the happiness of mankind. This book shall reform the Governments of Europe—Envy in vain must gnaw the statue of M. Necker—it is of gold!

The restoration of the Prince Bishop of Liege could not have been effected without the tacit consent of the King of Prussia, whose territories extend to the very gates of the town. The Imperial troops have now taken possession of it in the same manner as the Prussian army did a few months since.

Mr. Bruce, the Supercargo at Canton, is appointed Ambassador to congratulate the Emperor of China on his having attained the age of eighty years.—This custom is always attended with great pomp, whenever a circumstance like this falls out; and it is imagined that, under the care of Mr. Bruce, this embassy may prove of no small advantage to the English Supercargoes settled there. Mr. Bruce carries with him some very valuable presents as offerings on the occasion.

A MEDAL.—*The Liberty of the Press.*

THE very unwarrantable attack which has lately been made upon this great engine of all our liberties, civil and political, the press, has induced a number of gentlemen to request that a medal may be struck in honor of an illustrious jury of Ireland, who by their verdict, established that truth was not a libel, in sensible contradiction to the system laid down to us by Lord Mansfield. Mr. Gray, of Sackville-street, is to give the design, which will be equally spirited and just. Every man literary, or not, who feels as he ought to do for the liberty of the press, attempted to be borne down by actions at law, is requested to signify his intentions of subscribing, to Mr. Ridgway, Bookseller, at the Prince of Wales's Head, York-street, St. James's Square, London, for this medal, thus instituted in honor of the late jury of Ireland.

N. B. A list of subscribers will be printed.

THE NEW FRENCH FLAG.

The Jack on the bowsprit—three stripes of equal breadth, and placed vertically; that nearest the Jack-staff, red; that in the middle, white; and the other blue.

The Ensign the same as the Jack in the upper quarter, encompassed with a narrow stripe; one half the length, red, and the other white; the rest of the Ensign white.

The ships of war and merchant ships are to carry the same flag: those of the ships of war are to have in the largest part, the three stripes vertical, red, white, and blue; the rest of the flag to be white: the flag and ensign will be hoisted on board, as soon as the orders shall be given by the King.

MIDDLETWON, Jan. 15.

Extract of a letter from Capt. Jonathan Hart, dated Fort-Harmer, Dec. 8, 1790. Addressed to the Parents and friends of Lieut. Frothingham.

The Serjeant who belonged to the party which Lieut. Frothingham particularly commanded, says, while they were retreating Lieut. Frothingham call'd to him, saying, "I am wounded, you must take charge of the men." A soldier who belonging to the same party, says he was along side of Lieut. Frothingham in the retreat, passed a large stream, but did not observe that he was wounded; a militia soldier adds, he saw him after he passed the stream and that he was taking command of the men; but another soldier says he saw him sitting near the banks of the river, pale, bleeding, and said he was mortally wound-

ed.—From every circumstance I conclude he was wounded before he passed the river; but did not bleed so much as to prevent making every effort to repulse the enemy, until further resistance became impracticable, and that by this time the loss of blood had nearly closed the scene and compelled him to seat himself and calmly to wait the expiring moment. There is a possibility of his being still alive, but I presume to hear he had calmly resigned his life to the great proprietor of all nature would be less gloomy than to entertain the alarming idea of his being alive and subject to all the cruelties of more than savage barbarians, particularly under that full assurance which every one acquainted with him must have, that according to the best of his abilities, he had performed the part assigned by the great director and answered every purpose for which he came into this world, and that he must be now safely landed on the blissful shore of a happy eternity.

"Permit me to mingle a sympathizing tear with the parents, relations and friends to his memory, and add as a tribute due from me to him, that as a man of abilities to which he had added a handsome education, as a confidential active and persevering officer, his death is most sincerely lamented in the army, and as a member of society, in him we have to lament the loss of an amiable example of every moral and social virtue."

\* Another letter says,—that at this place he desired the serjeant to take charge of the men, adding, that he had received a second wound.

A L B A N Y, Jan. 13.

By a gentleman from Vermont we are informed, that the Convention of that state which assembled on Thursday last, for the purpose of taking into consideration the Constitution of the United States, adopted and ratified it on Monday the 10th, by an unanimous vote.

On the receipt of this pleasing intelligence in this city, a detachment of the independent artillery company met on the parade, and proceeded from thence to the Fort, where they welcomed their long lost sister, Vermont, by a discharge of fourteen guns; after which they returned to the parade and were dismissed.

By the accession of Vermont another link is added to the federal chain; and as a bill, for the admission of the district of Kentucky into the Union, is now pending before the Senate of the United States, we may promise ourselves that we shall soon have it in our power to announce the admission of that state also, when the union will be compleat and firm; combined as one great family, enjoying such variety of healthy climate, possessing such fertile plains in which nature has been prodigal of her bounty, may we not anticipate the day that America will rival the most powerful kingdoms in the universe.



By the PRESIDENT of the UNITED STATES of AMERICA.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS the General Assembly of the State of Maryland, by an Act passed on the twenty-third day of December, in the year one thousand seven hundred and eighty-eight, intituled, "An Act to cede to Congress a district of ten miles square in this State, for the Seat of the government of the United States," did enact, that the Representatives of the said State, in the House of Representatives of the Congress of the United States, appointed to assemble at New-York, on the First Wednesday of March then next ensuing, should be, and they were thereby authorized and required, on the behalf of the said state, to cede to the Congress of the United States, any district in the said state, not exceeding ten miles square, which the Congress might fix upon and accept for the seat of government of the United States.

And the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Virginia, by an Act passed on the third day of December, one thousand seven hundred and eighty-nine, and intituled, "An Act for the cession of ten miles square, or any lesser quantity of territory within this State, to the United States in Congress assembled, for the permanent seat of the General Government," did enact, that a tract of country not exceeding ten miles square, or any lesser quantity, to be located within the limits of the said State, and in any part thereof, as Congress might by law direct, should be, and the same was thereby forever ceded and relinquished to the Congress and Government of the United States, in full and absolute right, and exclusive jurisdiction, as well of soil as of persons residing or to reside thereon, pursuant to the tenor and effect of the eighth section of the first ar-

ticle of the constitution of Government of the United States.

And the Congress of the United States by their Act passed the sixteenth day of July, one thousand seven hundred and ninety, and intituled, "An Act for establishing the temporary and permanent seat of the Government of the United States," authorized the President of the United States, to appoint three commissioners to survey under his direction, and by proper metes and bounds to limit a district of territory, not exceeding ten miles square, on the River Potowmac, at some place between the mouths of the Eastern Branch, and Connogocheque, which district so to be located and limited, was accepted by the said Act of Congress, as the district for the permanent seat of the Government of the United States.

Now therefore, in pursuance of the powers to me confided, and after duly examining and weighing the advantages and disadvantages of the several situations within the limits aforesaid, I do hereby declare and make known, that the location of one part of the said district of ten miles square, shall be found by running four lines of experiment in the following manner, that is to say, running from the Court-House of Alexandria in Virginia, due South West half a mile, and thence a due South East course, till it shall strike Hunting Creek, to fix the beginning of the said four lines of experiment:

Then beginning the first of the said four lines of experiment at the point on Hunting Creek, where the said South East course shall have struck the same, and running the said first line due North West ten miles: thence the second line into Maryland, due North East ten miles: thence the third line due South East ten miles: and thence the fourth line due South West ten miles, to the beginning on Hunting Creek.

And the said four lines of experiment being so run, I do hereby declare and make known, That all that part within the said four lines of experiment which shall be within the state of Maryland and above the Eastern Branch, and all that part within the same four lines of Experiment which shall be within the Commonwealth of Virginia, and above a line to be run from the point of land forming the upper cape of the mouth of the Eastern Branch due South West, and no more, is now fixed upon, and directed to be surveyed, defined, limited and located for a part of the said district accepted by the said Act of Congress, for the permanent seat of the Government of the United States; (hereby expressly reserving the direction of the survey and location of the remaining part of the said district, to be made hereafter contiguous to such part or parts of the present location as is, or shall be agreeable to law.)

And I do accordingly direct the said commissioners, appointed agreeably to the tenor of the said Act, to proceed forthwith to run the said lines of experiment, and the same being run, to survey, and by proper metes and bounds to define and limit the part within the same, which is herein before directed for immediate location and acceptance; and thereof to make due report to me, under their hands and seals.

In testimony whereof, I have caused the seal of the United States to be affixed to these presents, and signed the same with my hand. Done at the city of Philadelphia, the twenty-fourth day of January, in the year of our Lord, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-one, and of the independence of the United States the fifteenth.

G. Washington.

By the PRESIDENT,  
THOMAS JEFFERSON.

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

THURSDAY, Jan. 13.

IN Committee of the whole, on the bill, declaring the person, who, in case of the death, inability, removal or resignation of the President, and Vice-President, shall exercise the office of President of the United States.

Mr. Carrol renewed the motion, that the vacancy in such case be filled by the Secretary of State for the time being.

Mr. Livermore observed, that the character of the gentleman who fills that office should have no weight in determining the question, because the house was about to provide for a case that might not happen before a number of years were elapsed.

The house should fix on the officer who would, from the nature of his office, most naturally succeed. He hoped they would not determine in favor of an officer of their own creating, and of which no mention is made in the constitution.

The Chief Justice, he remarked, had been spoken of—one great objection he mentioned against him, the provision which the constitution makes in case the President is impeached, viz. that he should preside.

As this was an elective government, he wished its principles preserved, and not to see the chief magistracy filled by an officer, not the choice of the people. The President of the Senate, pro. tem.