FROM THE NEWPORT MERCURY.

FROM THE NEWPORT MERCURY.

TO all those who are pleased to see the French Nation cmancipate themselves from a government too prepriserous and corrupt to be any ionger tolerated. To all those who are anxious and fearful for their success, in a struggle the most danger, the most dangerous and virtuous, that was ever made by any portion of the human race, at a moment when their whole horizon seems darkened with enemies—BE IT KNOWN. That this same French Nauon have heretotore tought and conquered against this same combination of soes:

"January to h, 1692, At the Congress of the Hague, consisting of the Princes of Germany, the Lingerial, the English, Italian, Spanish and Durch Ministers, a declaration was drawn up, wherein they solemnly projected before God, that their intentions were never to make peace with Louis XIV, until he had made reparation to the Holy See for whatever he had assed against in; and till he had annualled and made void all those infamous proceedings against the Holy Father, Innicent XII. Not till he had reflored to each party all he had taken from them since the peace of Munster—Nor till he had reflored to the Protestants of France all their possession and goods, and an entire liberty of conference—Nor till the Estates of the Kingdom of fince the peace of Muniter—Nor till he had reflared to the Protestants of France all their polless and goods, and an entire liberty of conleience—Nor till the Estates of the Kingdom of
France should be established in their ancient
Liberties; so that the Clergy, the Nobility,
and the shird Estate might empty their ancient
and lawful privileges—Nor till their Kings, for
the same assume they defined any supply,
without whom they should be obliged to call together
the same assume they defined any supply,
without whom they should not raise any supney on any presence whatever, and till the Parliaments of that Kingdom were restored to
their just rights.—And the Consederates invited the subjects of France to join with them in
this undertaking, for restoring them to their
tights and liberties; threatening ruin and devastation to those that resuled." But how much
the French regarded this threat, the following
facts will shew:

"April 10th, 1692. Mons was surrendered
to the French.

"April toth, 1692. Mons was furrendered to the French.

"June 5th, 1692. The town of Namur furtendered to the French.

"August 3d. A battle was fought at Steinkirk, the Consederates were commanded by King William in person, and the French by the Duke of Luxemburgh—The Consederates were forced to retreat with the loss of several thousand brave officers and soldiers.

"June 16th, 1693. Admiral Rook with twenty-three men of war, having the Turkey seet under his convoy, was attacked off Cape St. Vincent by the whole French seet, under the command of Admiral Tourville, twelve English and Dutch men of war, and above sour-feore merchantmen were taken or destroyed by the French.

rhe French.

"July 29th. The Confederate Army, commanded by King William, was entirely defeated by the French, under the command of Luxemburgh, at Landen, in Brabant.

"Sept. 24th. The French, under the command of Monfieur Catinat, defeated the Confederates, under the command of the Duke of
Savoy and Prince Lugene, at Marfigha, near
Turin.

" June 8th. The English fleet with a body of land force and hoard came before Breft in France, and Gen. Taimarsh landed with the first five hundred men, where they found fuch bat-teries and entrenchments that they retired im-mediately to their ships; but the tide going our,

five hundred men, where they, found such batteries and entrenchan its that they retired immediately to their ships; but the study going out, the shat boats stuck upon the ouze and were not able to get off, most of those that lauded were killed or wounded, and among the rest General Talmarsh himself was mortally wounded, and died at his return to Portsmouth.

"May 26th. The French made themselves mosters of Carthagena, in America, from which Admiral Poots brought away with him to France the value of twelve millions of crowns, according to the Spanish account.

"July 26th, 1607. The Earl of Portland, and Marshal Boufflers, adjusted the differences between King William and the French King mear Brossels, without the privity of any of the Allies, who were treating at Ryswick: And Sept. 11. the peace was signed between France, Great-Britsin, Spain, and Holland, and ratissed by King William at Loo, the 16th. King William touclided this peace, without the concurrence of the Emperor and Empire, and less them to contend alone with France."

Thus did this nation (who at that time were spoken of by the English as tagged, half-starved Frenchmen, led on frog-soup) dely and triumph over a combination of enemies nearly equal to the present points. First, That one hundred vears ago, the miseries and sufferings of the French nation, from a cruel government and policy, was not a mere vulgar notion, but a real gitevance, that employed the Councils and arms of nearly all Euro, e to redies it. And fecondly, That this same French people, under this cruel government, badly clothed and led, by dint of numbers, bravery, activity and ingenuity, were a match for England, the Emperor, and the Princes of Germany, the Dutch, Italy and Soain.—Good Heavens, ! of what contradictions are men capable:—In 1692, the Princes of the French government, and mend the tondition of the people, but are not able to do it. The Firnch grown under these tones in of the people of France, tor doing of themselves, and for themselves, what the Princes withed and a

Angs and acceptary Princes, from Pharaon and Rehnboam, down to the Fiedericks and Georges of our time, have been just as beneficial to the human race, as school-bows have been to the race of sparrows.—They have killed more men by Rindness, in administering the benefits of good government, than have been destroyed by lamine; pessionee, earthquakes, and every

other scourge to which men are liable. - Our late other scourge to which men are liable.—Our late Most Gracious Sovereign, in the richnels of his clemency, and the fulness of his Royal mercy, put about 150,000 of his very good subjects of America to death, to convince them how to live comfortably, and after all failed of conviction. The present combination of Princes in Europe, actuated by the noble and godiske movines of bettering the condition of mankind, are about to teach the most polithed and enlightened nation in the world, that they are wholly unable to making their own affairs; and that they must receive a good plan of government from the mytz. All the natives and inhabitants of France, to be divided into three grand divisions; the first, receive a good plan of government from them, viz. All the natives and inhabitants of France, to be divided into three grand divitions; the first, an hereditary nobility; the second, soldiers; and the third, commoners, or tiers estar; in plain language, hewers of wood, and drawers of water; so that every common man in France shall have two masters, the one called a civil inficer or master, who holds a pen and paper, and marks down how much he must pay to government a year; the second, called a unitiary officer, that is, an uncivil master, who carries a bayonet, and pricks him own case he don't pay in season. The two first divisions are to eat the egg, the third estate the shell and the broth; the two first divisions will be taught to fight and read, and keep the third to haid labor and poor living. But we trust, and sincerely believe, that the same wit, activity and bravery, that have maintained their territory and reputation, amost furrounding enemies for ages past, will full support them, to verify by practice and example the truth of that position, made by one of their own writers, that mankind may be happy without Kings.

Kings.

An expedient to relieve a chief who has a corn or bean, or any other loofe substance ledged in its note.

TAKE the child between your knees, ftop both its ears with your fingers, and with your thumb frop the notivil that is clear, then blow with a firong and fudden blaft into its mouth, and the obfiructing fubstance will be instantly

I have known this remedy to be used in feveral instances, of late, with fuccess; and that when the substance (in one instance a corn and the other a bean) was fo far up the noftril, that it could be extracted by no inftru-

GENERAL POST-OFFICE, Philadelphia, May 27, 1793.

goo Dollars Reward. WHEREAS a certain THOMAS SLOSS WANTT, has lately made his escape from Baltimore County Gaol, to which he was committed under a charge of having robbed the Eastern Mail, on the 28th day of January last. Notice is hereby given, that a reward of five hundred dollars will be paid at this Office, to any person or persons who shall apprehend the said Thomas Sloss Gantt, and deliver him into the cultody of either of the said Gaol, or into the cultody of either of the Masshals willow the United States, so that the said Thomas Sloss Gamt may be effectually secured, and sorth coming to answer the above mentioned charge.

TIMOTHY PICKERING.

Post-Master Ganciel.

The following is a description of the abovenamed Thomas Sloss Gantt. He is about fix feet high, strait and well made, has light coloured here, tied behind, lair complexion and has a down look when spoken to.

Albany Glass-House. The Proprietors of the Glafs-Manufactory, under

M'CLALLEN, M'GREGOR and Co.

BEG leave to inform the public, that they have now brought their WINDOW-GLASS to fuch perfection, is will be found, on compartion, to be equal, in quality, to the best London Crown Glass.

Crown Glafs.

Having fixed their prices at a lower rate than imported Glafs, they are induced to believe, that importations of this article will be difcontinued, in proportion as their works are extended.—They propose to enlarge the scale of this business, and as the success of it will depend on the patriotic support of the public, they beg scave to solicit their friendly patronage in the pursure of a branch which will interest every lover of American Manufactures.

All orders for Window-Glass, of any size, will be received at the Store of Rhodes and MacGasson, No. 234, Queen-street, New-York, and at the Glass Warchouse, No. 48, Market-street, Albahy, which will be punctually attended to.

WANTED, fix finant active LADS, not exceeding 16 years of age, to be indented as Apprentices, and regularly instructed, in the various branches of Glass-Making.

Also, three Window Glass Makers, to whom

great encouragement will be given.

May 1, 1793.

## City of Washington.

JANUARY 7th, 1793.

A NUMBER of Lots in this City will be offered for fale at auction, by the Commiffioners, on the 17th day of September next.—

One fourth part of the purchase money is to be paid down, the residue at three equal annual payments with yearly interest on the whole printipal unpaid. pal unpaid.

JOHN M. GANTT, Clerk to the Contrs.

JOHN M. GANTT, Clerk to the Control.

Extract of an Act of the General Assembly of Maryland, concerning the Territory of Culombia, and the Cuty of Washington.

"Be it enacted, That any foreigner may by deed or will, hereafter to be made, take and hold lands within that part of the faid Territory which lies within this State, in the fame manner as if he was a citizen of this State; and the fame lands may be convexed by him, and transmitted to and be inherited by his heirs or relations, as if he and they were citizens of this Mate: Provided, That no foreigner shall, in virtue hereof, be entitled to any susther or other privilege of a citizen."

STATE of RHODE-ISLAND and PROVI-DENCE PLANTATIONS.

In General Affembly, May Seffion, A. D. 1793. In General Assembly, May Session, A. D. 1793.

RESOLVED, That an Act passed by this Assembly at the Session in May, A. D. 1791, whereby JABEZ BOWEN, Esq. Commissioner of Loans, was requested not to loan any Notes of a certain description, issued by the General Treasurer of this State for Monies due to the Soldiers of the late Army, in consequence of their having been fraudulently obtained, and the faid Commissioner was surther requested to retain faid Notes in his office until such future orders should be thereon made, as might consist with the principles of justice and equity, be, and the same is hereby repealed, so far as regards the detention of those Notes.

It is further resolved, That the General Treasures.

it is further refolved, That the General Trea-furer advertise in all the newspapers in this state, and in the Gazette of the United States, a descrip-tion of the Notes thus fraudulently obtained, with a caution to all persons not to purchase

with a caution to all perfons not to purchate them.			
Lift of Not	tes obtained j	from the I	reasury
	raudulent A		
When delivere	ed. To whom payable.	When tayable.	Amount of the Face.
			£. J. a.
Prir	rpo Champlin, nee Cafe	do.	11 18 2
	n Brown	do.	30 9 10
	at Cady		51 2 10
		do.	31 4 0
	n Horfley	do.	29 0 6
William William	liam King	do.	38 11 10
	tol Arnold	do.	38 9 6
	far Rose ge Champlin	do.	36 12 8
Jac	k Greene	do.	40 8 6
	o Vernon	do.	43 7 10
Dat	niel Sharpe	do.	30 11 0
	nce Randal hua Dick	do.	38 11 7
Wi	lliam Negro	do.	29 5 5
	eph Hall njamin Sprague	do.	39 10 6
Pet	er Harris	de.	38 14 2
	phen Aldrich Iliam Mac Call	do.	35 8 2
Pri	nce Childs	do.	27 12 4
	cefter Wheeler	do.	19 2 0
Ab	raham Smith	do.	24 14 8
	n Thomas k Warden	do.	41 10 2
Jol	in Briftol	do.	31 .0 4
	o Bannister	do.	32 4 8
Na	thaniel Wicks	do.	20 8 5
	noni Hathaway an Evans	do.	
Joh	feph Merry	do.	32 8 7
Nov. 5. Be	o Greene	do.	
11. Ca	to Brown	do.	4° 5 ° 87 87
	ndon Slocum	do.	27 2 9 23 8 11
Jac	k Minihorn	do.	27 2 9
13. II	bbet T. Hopki cob Ned	ns do.	41 13 8
Bo	fton Wilbour	do,	42 7 10
	hraim Rogers	do.	6 2 9
Ro	bert Goreham	do.	41 0 10
	mes Singleton	do.	39 3 9
Ja	mes Crofs	do.	35 4 6
	hn George	do.	19 19 6
Jo	ho Crandal	do.	77 12 2
	nedict Aaron	do.	19 4 9 75 10 8
Ca	efar Shelden	do.	12 18 7
	efar Wesel	do.	17 17 9
Br	iftol Luher	do.	18 2 3
	hn Huffey njamin Sweet	do.	28 11 5
Sil	as Mawney	do.	28 15 4
6. Jar	hn Willfon nes Mac Sparre		28 16 3
11. Ca	to Bourfe	do.	6 10 2
Jo	ime Gardner feph Wilkey	do.	7 11 3
Č	ro Finch		18 4 8
Di	iblin Briggs	do.	69 7 6
	idger Stake	do.	19 16 11
Ci	off Arnold	do.	5 10 3
	ime Clarke		53 16 6
13. G	orge Robbins	do.	12 4 7
J	ohn Morris Ob		25 19 2
So	lomon Mathey	ws do.	33 5 6
T	ack Siffon	_ do.	40 7 8
E	ewport Greens benezer Cælar	do.	35 3 7
	ohn Elliott	do.	21 0 3
T	homas Randal		23 0 2 24 11 2
T	homas Durfee	do.	22 11 6
R	ichard Hopkin	is do.	45 3 0
H	enry Hazard	do.	25 3 3
A	llen Southwor		9 4 11 18 19 3
	ichard Allen Villiam Chadfe		74 18 10
1	chabod Simmo	ns do.	4 1 1
J	ohn Brown	do.	11 19 4

IN OBEDIENCE to the afore recited Act of the General Affembly, I do hereby caution all persons from receiving any of the above mentioned Notes, without the most plenary proof being made that they were obtained from the office by genuine documents from the soldiers

do.

11 19

42 18

7 10 8 12

71 17 63 16 66 6 5

57 15 3

John Gavit William Ackman

Jack Coddington Cæfai Gardner Toby Coyes John Willfon John Gavet John Garrifon

who performed the fervice, to whom the balances were found due, or from their legal reprefeutelives or attornies

HENRY SHERBURNE, General-Treasurer. Newbort, May 14. 1793.

CHRCULAR LETTER,

OF THE

## HISTORICAL SOCIETY, Respectfully addressed to every Gentleman of Science in the Continent and Islands of America.

In the tamement and spinds of America.

SIR.

A SOCIETY has lately been instituted in this State, called the Historical Society; the professed design of which is, to collect, preserve and communicate, materials for a complete history of this country, and accounts of all valuable efforts of human ingenity and moustre, from the beginning of its settlement. In pursuance of this plan, they have already amassed a large quantity, of books, pamphlets and manuscripts; and are still in search of more: A casalogue of which will be printed for the information of the public.

They have also encouraged the publication of a monthly pamphlet, in which is given the result of their enquiries, into the natural, political and ecclesistical history of this country. It is requested that you would contribute to its value and importance, by attention to the attrices annexed. The Society beg sease to depend on your obliging answer to these heads of inquiry, when seisure and opportunity will permit.

Your letters addressed, free of expense, to the subscriber, will be gratefully received, and suly noticed in the Society's publications; and you will have the satisfaction of contributing to the general stock of knowledge, with which they hope to entertain the public.

In the name, and by order of the Society, JERLMY BELKNAP, Corresponding Secretary.

Boston, in Massachujetts, Nov. 1, 1791.

## Articles on which the Society request information.

information.

1. The time when your town or city was incorporated; its Indian name; when the fettlement began; whether it was interrupted, and by what means; to what Colony or County it was first annexed; and if there have been any alterations, what they are, and when made.

2. The exploits, labouts and inferiogs of the inhabitants in war; particular accounts of devastations, deaths, captivities and redemptions.

3. Divisions of your town or city in parishes and precincts, or the erection of new towns within the former limits.

4. Time of gathering thurches of every denomination; names of the several Ministris; the times of their fettlement, temoval and death; and their age at the time of their death.

5. Biographical anecdotes of persons in your town, or within your knowledge, who have been remarkable for ingenuity, enterprise, hierature, or any other valuable accomplishmen; an account of their literary productions, and if possible, copies of them.

5. Topographical description of your town or county, and its vicinity; mountains, rivers, ponds, animals, vegetable productions, remarkable falls, caverns, minerals, stones, sofiles, pigments, medicinal and possionous substances, their uses and antidotes.

7. The former and present state, of culsivation, and your thoughts on farther improve-

7. The former and prefent state of culsiva-tion, and your thoughts on farther improve-ments, either in respect to agriculture, roads of

ments, either in respect to agriculture, translated and selected for the ancient Indians; number and present state of any remaining Judians among you.

9. Singular instances of Jongevity and secundity from the first settlement to the present time.

10. Observations on the weather, diseases, and the influence of the climate, or of particular situations, employments and aliments, especially the effect of spirituous liquors on the human constitution.

constitution.

11. Accurate bills of mortality, specifying ages and casualties, the proportion of births and deaths, and the increase of decrease of popula-

12. Accounts of manufactures and fisheries, and thoughts on the father improvement of

them.

13. Modes of education, private or public;
what encouragement is given to schools and
colleges, and what is done to advance literature;
whether you have a social library, what is the
number of books, and of what value.

14. What remarkable events have befallen

number of books, and of what value.

14. What remarkable events have befallen your flate, county, town, or particular families or persons, at any time.

P.S. The Corresponding Members of this Society are requested to transfinit to the Corresponding Secretary, any biffer ical information of which they may be post sited, respecting any part of the American Convinent and Illands, together with printed acts and journals of Afferdamptics and Conventions, whether civil or ecclesive and Conventions, whether civil or ecclesive from them and from all other persons whatever, any books, pamphlets, manuscripts, maps or plans which may be useful in forming an historical collection—and any natural or artificial pro-

plans which may be useful in forming an historical collection—and any natural or attificial productions which may enlarge the Museum.

The Library and Museum are deposited in an apartment of Fancuil Hall. Any person desicous of making a search among the books or manuscripts, many have access to them under such teagulations, as may be known by applying to any one of the members.

By THOMAS DOBSON, At the Stone House, No. 41, South Second-Street,

A C A S E,
Decided in the Supreme Court of the United
STATES, in which is d sculled the Question, WHETHER A STATE IS LIABLE TO BE SUED BY A PRIVATE CITIZEN OF ANOTHER STATE?

Price Half a Dollar.

63 The price of this Gazette is Three Dollars rannum. One half to be paid at the time of fub-