

andria, Colchester, Dumfries, Fredericksburg, Bowling-green, Hanover court-house, Richmond, Petersburg, Halifax, Tacborough, Smithfield, Haily's ferry on Peedee, Georgetown, Charleston, Savannah. And also, from Portsmouth, through Exeter to Concord in New-Hampshire: And from Boston, by Providence, Newport, East-Greenwich, South-Kingston and New-London, to New-Haven: And from Hartford to New-London, Providence and Norwich: And from Philadelphia by Lancaster, York-Town, Carlisle, Shippensburg, Chambersburg and Bedford to Pittsburg: And from Wilmington, by Warwick, Georgetown, Cross roads, Chester-town and Chester-mills, to Easton: Also from Wilmington, by Duck creek to Dover: And from Baltimore to Annapolis: And from Richmond, by Williamsburg, York-town and Hampton to Norfolk: And from Suffolk to Portsmouth: And from Tarborough, by Greenville and Washington, to Newbern: And from Fayetteville, by Elizabeth-town, to Wilmington: And from New-York to Albany: From Alexandria, by Winchester to Staunton: And from Baltimore by Frederick-town to Hagar's town.

Sett. 9. And be it further enacted; That all letters passing by sea to and from the United States in packet boats or vessels, the property of, or provided by the United States; and all letters brought by sea into the United States in any other ship or vessel, shall be rated and charged as follows:

For every single letter brought into or sent from the United States by sea, in any packet boat or vessel, belonging to or employed by the United States, six cents; for every double letter, twelve cents; for every tripple letter, eighteen cents; for every letter brought into the United States, or carried from one port to another by sea, and in another ship or vessel, four cents, if delivered at the place where the same shall arrive; and if directed to any other place, with the addition of the like postage as other letters are made subject to the payment of by this act.

Sett. 11. And be it further enacted, That no ship or vessel, arriving at any port within the United States, where a post-office is established, shall be permitted to report, make entry or break bulk, till the master or commander shall have directed to the postmaster, all letters directed to any person or persons within the United States, which shall be brought in such ship or vessel, other than such as are herein after excepted.—And it shall be the duty of the collector or other officer of the port, empowered to receive entries of ships or vessels, to require of every master or commander of such ship or vessel, an oath or affirmation, purporting that he has delivered all such letters as aforesaid.

Sett. 12. And be it further enacted, That the postmasters, to whom such letters may be delivered, shall pay to the master, commander or other person delivering the same, two cents for every such letter or packet; and shall obtain from the person delivering the same, a certificate, specifying the number of letters and packets, with the name of the ship or vessel, and the place from whence she last sailed, which certificate, together with a receipt for the money, shall be, by the next post, transmitted to the Postmaster-General, who shall credit the amount thereof to the postmaster forwarding the same.

**BOSTON, May 29.**

The following message is in a tone of language, which our august ally, Lewis the 16th, has not made use of for some time past: It augurs a return of his authority.

**P A R I S, March 26.**

Yesterday the King sent the following message to the President of the Assembly:

"I am surpris'd, sir, that the Assembly has not taken into deliberation the proposals which have been made from me by the first ministers of the finances, for establishing a commission of treasury, the members of which I mean to take from among the members of the Assembly. I think this discussion as useful as urgent; and I demand that this object may be presented to the deliberation of the Assembly."

The following paper has been stuck up in many parts of the town: "Citizens, we are trifled with; our misery increases every day, and nothing is decided. They give us a number of good words, but they leave us to starve. It is time to see the end of our misfortunes. If, in eight days we see no change in affairs, the National Assembly may have reason to fear the consequences which may follow."

June 7.

*Extract from a late proclamation of the Governor of Vermont, appointing a day of fasting and prayer.*

That the supreme Governor of the Universe "would remove every obstacle out of the way of the reception of this state into the federal union; that he would bless the United States of America, succeed their councils at home, and negociations abroad; preserve and strengthen their union, bless their allies and render the connection formed with them mutually beneficial: That he would grant wisdom and council to their legislative, executive and judicial departments, and that he would prolong and render eminently useful the life of the President of the United States of America."

*General Court of Massachusetts, Friday, June 4.*

A resolution came down from the Hon. Senate, for concurrence, for making application to the Congress of the United States to assume the debts of this state contracted during the late war, together with instructions to the Senators in Congress, from this state, to use every means in their power to effect the same.

A concurrence in the above resolution was earnestly and eloquently advocated by Mr. Parsons, Dr. Jarvis, Mr. Breck, Dr. Eustis, and Mr. Mason, who were opposed by Mr. Bacon. After a discussion of about four hours, the question of concurrence was taken, and passed in the affirmative, for concurring, 83—against it, 41.

An express charged with the resolution, was immediately dispatched by his Excellency the Governor, to the Senators from this state, in Congress, to be communicated.

**H A R T F O R D, June 7.**

On Saturday the 29th of May last, died at Brooklyn, of a fever, in the 73d year of his age, that justly celebrated hero, patriot, and philanthropist, ISRAEL PUTNAM, Esq. Major General in the late continental army. He enjoyed his reason to the last moments of his life, and with remarkable cheerfulness and solid satisfaction, left this for the everlasting rewards of a better and more glorious country; and on Tuesday following his funeral was attended by the largest and most respectable collection of the inhabitants ever known there on the like occasion.

**N E W - Y O R K, June 8.**

*Extract of a letter from Philadelphia, dated June 7.*

"Many of our citizens seem half mad with joy at the prospect of this city being the temporary, if not the permanent seat of the general government. Some are brushing away the cobwebs from their parlour windows; others projecting galleries in the State House; another set proposing bell ringings, &c. &c.—For my own part I view a removal hither in a very different light from the multitude, who I am convinced will soon find in case of a removal, that they will be very little, if at all, benefited by such an event taking place. Our landlords remarkably severe and avaricious, are only watching some such opportunity to squeeze exorbitant rents from the industrious tenant, and our markets (at present low) would soon take a rise in every necessary article of life.—

These evils would sensibly affect the most useful members of the community, while the real advantages of a governmental residence would be confined to a very few. You may depend that the more disinterested people here wish Congress to remain where they are, at least for a number of years, were it only to acquire the character of stability. The truth is, vanity is too much our failing already, and the residence of Congress would be a feather in our cap, that I fear would spoil us entirely. As far as I can find, no sound reasons have yet been assigned for removing hither: it would be even, at present, a sort of ingratitude to New-York: for,

Has she not, to her utmost strive  
For fear the Congress should remove—  
Put some things up, pull'd others down,  
And rais'd her streets thro' half the town—  
Have you not built with toil and sweat  
And made the Federal Hall complete,  
Pul'd down your fort to give them air,  
And mov'd your guns, the Lord knows where!"

[*New York Daily Advertiser.*]

*Extract of a letter from Paris, March 23.*

"We have numerous applications from different parts of your states to emigrate to America. A printed circular letter has been received from New-York, highly recommending the salubrity of the air and pleasantness of the situation of that part of America.—Our main objection is, that your winters are too severe, and which, from the best information, deprive the farmer, and even many of the citizens of the towns of every farthing they can make in the summer. As to Pennsylvania, we have every reason to believe it to be the garden spot of America, and yet even that state has its disadvantages. The capital, we are told, is extremely sickly during the summer and the greater part of the autumn; strangers as well as the natives, being in these seasons commonly afflicted with putrid fevers, cholera morbus, bilious cholics, sore throats, intermittents, &c. besides this, we are told that nearly two thirds of the Philadelphia children die every fall—this discourages our women—As to those Frenchmen who return from your settlements, they, in general, speak well of the country, but disapprove of your manners, being, I suspect, too simple for those educated in the habits of frivolity and grimace. I can assure you nevertheless, you will have great numbers of emigrants from France, provided those that first go are not cheated by cunning land jobbers and unprincipled speculators, which we have some reason to apprehend will be the case."

June 10. Yesterday afternoon the President of the United States returned from Sandy-Hook and the fishing banks, where he has been for the benefit of the sea air, and to amuse himself in the delightful recreation of fishing. We are told he has had excellent sport, having himself caught a great number of sea-bass and black fish—the weather proved remarkably fine, which, together with the salubrity of the air, and wholesome exercise, rendered this little voyage extremely agreeable, and cannot fail, we hope, of being very serviceable to a speedy and complete restoration of his health.

June 11. Truly laughable (says a French print) is the conduct of the Holy Inquisition in Spain, in its late edict, which some have called its last dying speech. They forbid, under the penalty of the higher excommunication and a fine of 200 ducats, and other discretionary punishments, the distributing, printing, or reading of thirty-nine French works. The Holy Office declares, that those books are all written in the style of pure naturalism; are antichristian, maliciously disguised, and calculated to deceive the unwary, being the productions of a new generation of upstart philosophers, who, under the specious title of Defenders of Liberty, are really subverting it to its very foundations, destroying all political and social good order, as well as the acknowledged hierarchy of the Christian Religion; encouraging the populace by their deceitful language, to shake off the yoke of subordination and obedience to the lawful powers, and aiming, if possible, to raise a new fabric upon the ruins of religion and good government, and introducing a kind of liberty into the world which is absurdly supposed to belong to all men by nature, and which they rashly assert ought to make all men equal, and one independent of the other. At the head of the list of these proscribed works, is a valuable production of M. Neckar, entitled, "The importance of religious opinions." As to the other thirty-eight books, we are not at all surpris'd that they should have incurred the censure of the Holy Office. It is a sufficient crime that they are some of those that have laid the foundation of French Liberty.